RPSC

RAS Prelims Exam 2026

ECONOMY

Volume-5

Part I : Economic Concepts and Indian Economy

Part II : Economy of Rajasthan

CHAPTERWISE MCQ BANK

- As per Syllabus released by RPSC
- Specialised Study Material prepared by Experts

NODIA

Nodia

Scan QR for Demo PDF

GET ALL STUDY MATERIAL IN ONE APP!

- Textbooks
- Previous Year Chapterwise Question Banks
- 30 Sets Sample Papers
- Worksheets

FREE!

DOWNLOAD NOW!

SCAN & DOWNLOAD

GET IT ON Google Play

RPSC

RAJASTHAN PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

RAS

PRELIMS EXAM 2026

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE AND GENERAL SCIENCE

Volume 5

ECONOMY

Part I : Economic Concepts and Indian Economy

Part II : Economy of Rajasthan

CHAPTER-WISE MCQ BANK

As Per Syllabus Released By RPSC

NODIA

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

RPSC RAS PRELIMS VOLUME 5
Edition April 2026
Published by :NODIA
An Imprint of NODIA EDITIONS LLP

Information contained in this book has been obtained by author, from sources believes to be reliable. However, neither NODIA nor its author guarantee the accuracy or completeness of any information herein and NODIA nor its author shall be responsible for any error, omissions, or damages arising out of use of this information. This book is published with the understanding that NODIA and its author are supplying information but are not attempting to render engineering or other professional services.

© NODIA EDITIONS LLP

MRP ₹590.00

This book is available on amazon and flipkart only and not available in market.

NODIA EDITIONS LLP
125, Sector 6, Vidyadhar Nagar, Jaipur 302039
Phone :+91 9001005245
email : mail@nodia.in

NODIA

CONTENTS

Part I : Economic Concepts and Indian Economy

Ch 01	Economic Growth, Development and Sustainable Development	11
Ch 02	Measurement of Development : HDI and Related Indices	37
Ch 03	Monetary and Fiscal Policy, Union Budget and Resource Mobilisation	64
Ch 04	Fiscal Federalism and Finance Commission	90
Ch 05	Agricultural Development : Institutional, Technological Aspects and Reforms	118
Ch 06	Industrial Growth, Policy Reforms and LPG	145
Ch 07	Service Sector : Role, Challenges and Opportunities	171
Ch 08	Energy, Transportation & Communication	200
Ch 09	Skill Development and Employment Generation	227
Ch 10	Social Justice and Empowerment	257

Part II : Economy of Rajasthan

Ch 11	Macro Overview of Rajasthan Economy and State Budget	286
Ch 12	Agriculture : Status, Issues and Initiatives	313

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

Ch 13	Industry : Status, Issues and Initiatives	341
Ch 14	Service Sector : Status, Issues & Initiatives	367
Ch 15	Energy Infrastructure	396
Ch 16	Transportation and Communication Infrastructure	423
Ch 17	Rural Development and Panchayati Raj	450
Ch 18	State Finance Commission and Fiscal Devolution	477
Ch 19	Education	505
Ch 20	Health	532
Ch 21	Major Welfare Schemes of Rajasthan Government	558

NODIA

****

RAJASTHAN PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, AJMER

Rajasthan State and Subordinate Services Combined Competitive (Preliminary) Examination

-: Scheme & Syllabus of Examination: - Dated 09-01-2026

The Preliminary Examination will consist of one paper on the subject specified below, which will be of objective type and carry a maximum of 200 marks.

The examination is meant to serve as a screening test only. The Standard of the paper will be that of a Bachelor's Degree Level. The marks obtained in the Preliminary Examination by the candidates, who are declared qualified for admission to Main Examination will not be counted for determining their final order of merit.

Subject	Max Marks	Time
General Knowledge and General Science	200	3 Hours

Note-

1. There will be 150 questions of multiple choice (Objective Type), carrying equal marks.
2. There will be negative marking 1/3 mark will be deducted for each wrong answer.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

History, Art, Culture, Literature, Tradition & Heritage of Rajasthan

- Pre-historical sites of Rajasthan- from Palaeolithic to Chalcolithic and Bronze Age, Society and Culture of ancient Rajasthan.
- Sources of Rajasthan History: Archaeological, Archival, Literary and Numismatic.
- Political and Cultural achievements of prominent rulers of major dynasties – Cooperation and Resistance with central power, Administrative and Revenue System in Medieval Rajasthan.
- Political and Social condition in 18th-19th Century, Peasant and Tribal movements in 20th century, Praja Mandal movements and Mass awakening, Integration of Rajasthan.
- Architectural Tradition of Rajasthan- temples, forts, palaces, Monuments, man-made waterbodies, Various schools of paintings and handicrafts: Performing Art: Folk Dances & Drama. Music (Classical and Folk) & Instruments.
- Language & Literature: Dialects of Rajasthani Language. Literature of Rajasthani language and Folk literature, Religious Life, Religious Communities, Saints and Sects in Rajasthan. Folk Deities of Rajasthan. Religious practices.
- Social Life in Rajasthan: Fairs and festivals; Social customs and traditions; attires and ornaments.
- Leading Personalities of Rajasthan.

NODIA

Indian History

Ancient & Medieval Period:

- Cultural Foundations of India - Indus and Vedic Age; Religious ideas of 6th Century BC- Ajivakas, Buddhism and Jainism.
- Achievements of prominent rulers of major dynasties: Maurya, Kushan, Satavahan, Gupta, Chalukya, Pallava and Chola.
- Art and Architecture & scientific development in Ancient India.
- Indian Knowledge and Value System: Varna Ashram, Purushartha, Sanskara, Philosophy and Education System.
- Sultanate Period: Achievements of prominent dynasties, Political & Cultural achievements of Vijaynagar empire.
- Mughal Period: Administration and various policies; Marathas.
- Development of Art & Architecture, literature, Paintings and Music during medieval period.
- Religious movements and contribution of Bhakti & Sufi movement.

Modern Period (from early 19th century to 2000):

- British Imperialism and Resistance – Maratha, Mysore, Sikh. Revolt of 1857. British Political, Economic and Administrative policies. Emergence of Nationalism, Socio religious movements
- The Freedom Struggle & Indian National Movement- Evolution, stages and major events. Revolutionary and various regional movements towards freedom and partition.
- Post Independent Nation Building (up to 2000), Reorganization of state, Institutional building during Nehruvian age, Planning & Economic reforms, development of Science and Technology.

Geography of World and India

World Geography:

- Physical Aspects: - Mountains, Plateaus, Plains & Deserts
- Major Rivers & Lakes
- Natural Vegetation
- Agriculture: Type, Distribution & important crops
- Major Industrial Regions and Industries.
- Transport Network.
- Environmental Issues- Desertification, Deforestation, Climate Change & Global Warming, Ozone Layer Depletion.

Geography of India:

- Physiographic division
- Climate
- Major Rivers and Lakes
- Irrigation
- Agriculture: Important Crops
- Minerals- Metallic and Non- Metallic
- Major Industrial Regions and Important industries

Geography of Rajasthan

- Rajasthan: Location, Extent and Physiography
- Rivers and Lakes
- Climatic characteristics
- Natural Vegetation, Biodiversity & Conservation
- Soil
- Agriculture
- Livestock
- Irrigation
- Population-Growth, Density, Literacy, Sex-ratio
- Urbanization
- Tribes
- Minerals-Metallic & Non-Metallic
- Tourism

Indian Constitution, Political System & Governance

- Framing of the Constitution, Preamble, Citizenship, Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles of State Policy and fundamental Duties.
- Union Government- Executive, Legislature and Judiciary.
- Union State Relations, Emergency provisions.
- Urban and Rural local Government.
- Election Commission, Union Public Service Commission, National Human Rights Commission, National Commission for women, National Commission for Protection of Child Rights and Niti Aayog.
- Public Policy, Citizen Charter, Social Audit and Grievance Redressal system.
- Lokpal, Central Vigilance Commission, Central Information Commission.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

Political and Administrative System of Rajasthan

- Governor, Chief Minister and Council of Ministers, Rajasthan Legislative Assembly, the Rajasthan High Court, Subordinate Courts and other judicial bodies, Advocate General.
- Chief Secretary State Secretariate, Directorates of Various departments, Divisional Commissioner, District Collector/District Magistrate, Superintendent of Police, Sub-divisional Officer, Tehsildar.
- Rajasthan Public Service Commission, Rajasthan State Election Commission, Rajasthan Information Commission, Rajasthan State Women Commission, Board of Revenue, Lokayukt.
- Administration of Panchayati Raj and Municipalities in Rajasthan.

Economic Concepts and Indian Economy

- Economic Growth and Development. Environmental Degradation and Sustainable Development.
- Measurement of Development – Conventional Method, Human Development Index and Related Indices.
- Role of Monetary and Fiscal Policy in Economic Development. Recent Budget of Government of India and Resource Mobilization.
- Fiscal Federalism – Centre- State Financial Relations and Finance Commission.
- Agricultural Development- Institutional and Technological Aspects. Reforms in Indian Agriculture. Challenges and Government Initiatives.
- Industrial Growth, Pattern and Policy and Industrial Reforms. Economic Reforms-Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization.
- Role of Service Sector in Economic Growth - Challenges and Opportunities. Energy, Transportation and Communication.
- Skill Development and Employment Generation – Programmes and Polices. Social Justice and Empowerment.

Economy of Rajasthan

- Macro Overview of Economy and State budget.
- Current Status, Issues and Government Initiatives of Agriculture, Industry and Service Sector.
- Infrastructure Development: Energy, Transportation and Communication.
- Rural Development, Panchayati Raj and State Finance Commission.
- Basic Social Services – Education and Health.
- Major Welfare Schemes of Government of Rajasthan.

Science & Technology

- Basics of Everyday Science.
- Computers, Information and Communication Technology.
- Defence and Space Technology with special reference to India.
- Inheritance and variation; Genetic Engineering, Biotechnology and Nanotechnology.
- Human Health Care; Food and Nutrition; Diseases and Public Health Programs.
- Environmental & Ecological Changes and their Impact assessment.
- Biodiversity; Conservation of Natural Resources and Sustainable Development.
- Agriculture, Horticulture, Forestry and Animal Husbandry with special reference to Rajasthan.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

- Key Government Programs & Policies related to Science & Technology in Rajasthan and India
- Recent Scientific & Technological advancements; Contribution of Indians in Science & Technology; Indigenization of Science & Technology

Reasoning & Mental Ability

Reasoning (Deductive, Inductive, Abductive):

- Statement and Assumptions
- Statement and Argument
- Statements and Conclusion
- Statement and Courses of Action
- Analytical Reasoning/ Critical Reasoning

Mental Ability:

- Number /Letter sequences
- Coding/Decoding
- Problems related to Relations
- Direction sense test
- Logical Venn diagram
- Ranking and Sitting Arrangement
- Shapes and their sub sections

Basic Numeracy:

- Ratio, Proportion and Partnership, Profit and Loss
- Percentage
- Simple and Compound Interest
- Perimeter and Area of Plane figures
- Data Analysis (Tables, Bar diagram, Line graph, Pie-chart)
- Mean (Arithmetic, Geometric and Harmonic), Median and Mode
- Permutation and Combination
- Probability (Simple Problems)

Current Affairs & Issues (with special reference to Rajasthan)

- Important personalities, places, and contemporary issues of relevance.
- Newly launched schemes, programs, and initiatives pertaining to welfare and development.
- Major economic and political developments.
- Significant events and achievements related to sports and games.
- Major awards, publications and distinguished authors.
- Rajasthan Public Examination (Measures for Prevention of Unfair Means in Recruitment) Act, 2022.

NODIA

Ajmer
09-01-2026

Chief Controller of Examination

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

CHAPTER 01

Economic Growth, Development and Sustainable Development

1. Which of the following best describes the fundamental difference between economic growth and economic development?
(1) Economic growth is a strictly quantitative measure of output, whereas development is a purely qualitative assessment of societal progress.
(2) Growth is quantitative (GDP), while development is qualitative (life quality/ institutions).
(3) Economic growth focuses primarily on total national output, whereas development focuses on the equitable distribution of collective wealth.
(4) Economic growth calculations include human development indices, whereas development only focuses on increasing per capita income levels.
(5) Question not attempted

2. Which of the following indicators is least likely to be used when assessing the economic development of a region?
(1) Pure nominal GDP expansion
(2) Infant mortality rate
(3) Adult literacy rate
(4) Life expectancy at birth
(5) Question not attempted

3. In the context of economic theories, growth without development is a phenomenon where:
(1) A country achieves high standards of living but fails to increase its physical capital stock.
(2) The structural composition of the economy shifts entirely from agriculture to services.
(3) Real national income increases without reducing poverty or inequality.
(4) The population growth rate exceeds the growth rate of national income.
(5) Question not attempted

4. Consider the following statements regarding economic development:
I. It involves structural, institutional, and qualitative changes in the economy.
II. It is a narrower concept compared to economic growth.
III. It emphasizes equitable distribution of income alongside increased production.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I only
(2) I and III only
(3) II and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

5. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Concepts)
A. Economic Growth
B. Economic Development
C. Human Development
D. Sustainable Development
List II: (Characteristics)
i. Focuses on expanding the richness of human life rather than simply the richness of the economy.
ii. Emphasizes meeting present needs without compromising future generations' ability to meet theirs.
iii. A multidimensional process involving major changes in social structures, popular attitudes, and national institutions.
iv. Typically measured as an annual percentage increase in real gross domestic product.
(1) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
(2) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
(3) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
(4) A-i, B-iii, C-iv, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

6. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is best defined as the total market value of all:
(1) Final goods and services produced by all citizens of a country, regardless of location, in a year.
(2) Final goods and services produced within the domestic territory of a nation during a given year.
(3) Intermediate and final goods produced within the borders of a country over the course of a year.
(4) Final goods and services consumed within the domestic territory of a country during a given year.
(5) Question not attempted

7. The main difference between Nominal GDP and Real GDP is that Real GDP is adjusted for:
(1) Annual population growth
(2) Depreciation of capital assets
(3) Net factor income from abroad
(4) Price level changes (inflation)
(5) Question not attempted

8. In the value-added method of calculating GDP, which of the following is deducted from the value of output to avoid double counting?
(1) Intermediate consumption value
(2) Indirect business taxes
(3) Capital depreciation
(4) Government subsidies
(5) Question not attempted

9. Consider the following statements regarding the methods of calculating GDP:
I. The Income Method calculates GDP by adding up all factor incomes generated in the production process.
II. The Expenditure Method calculates GDP by summing consumption, investment, government spending, and net exports.
III. The Value-Added Method involves adding the gross value added by all enterprises within the domestic territory.
IV. The results obtained from the three methods of calculating GDP theoretically differ based on the base year chosen.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II and III only
(2) II, III and IV only
(3) I and IV only
(4) I, II, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

10. Select the correct sequence of steps involved in estimating National Income using the Value-Added Method:
(1) Identification of producing enterprises → Classification into primary, secondary, and tertiary sectors → Estimation of Gross Value Added → Addition of Net Factor Income from Abroad to obtain National Income.
(2) Estimation of Gross Value Added → Classification into primary, secondary, and tertiary sectors → Identification of producing enterprises → Addition of Net Factor Income from Abroad to obtain National Income.
(3) Classification into primary, secondary, and tertiary sectors → Identification of producing enterprises → Addition of Net Factor Income from Abroad → Estimation of Gross Value Added.
(4) Addition of Net Factor Income from Abroad → Identification of producing enterprises → Classification into sectors → Estimation of Gross Value Added.
(5) Question not attempted

11. Gross National Product (GNP) differs from Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by the inclusion of:
(1) Capital consumption allowance
(2) Indirect business taxes
(3) Government transfer payments
(4) Net factor income from abroad
(5) Question not attempted

12. Net Domestic Product (NDP) is obtained by deducting which of the following from Gross Domestic Product (GDP)?
(1) Subsidies
(2) Depreciation
(3) Net exports
(4) Net factor income from abroad
(5) Question not attempted

13. National Income is strictly equivalent to which of the following macroeconomic aggregates?
(1) Gross Domestic Product at Market Price
(2) Net Domestic Product at Factor Cost
(3) Net National Product at Factor Cost

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

(4) Net National Product at Market Price
(5) Question not attempted

14. Consider the following statements concerning national income accounting:
I. GDP at factor cost includes indirect taxes but excludes subsidies.
II. GNP can be lesser than GDP if net factor income from abroad is negative.
III. NNP at market price represents the total value of goods and services produced after allowing for depreciation.
IV. Personal income includes transfer payments received by households.
V. Disposable income is personal income minus personal direct taxes.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II, III and IV only
(2) II, III, IV and V only
(3) I, III, IV and V only
(4) I, II, III, IV and V
(5) Question not attempted

15. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (National Income Aggregates)
A. GNP at Market Price
B. NDP at Market Price
C. NNP at Factor Cost
D. GDP at Factor Cost
List II: (Formulas)
i. GDP at Market Price - Depreciation
ii. NNP at Market Price - Indirect Taxes + Subsidies
iii. GDP at Market Price - Indirect Taxes + Subsidies
iv. GDP at Market Price + Net Factor Income from Abroad
(1) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-iv, C-iii, D-ii
(3) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

16. Per capita income of a country is calculated by dividing its national income by its:
(1) Working age population
(2) Total population
(3) Total number of households
(4) Total labor force
(5) Question not attempted

17. Which of the following is considered a major limitation of using per capita income as an indicator of economic development?
(1) Total population size neglect
(2) Income distribution neglect
(3) Inflation adjustment inclusion
(4) Non-monetary transaction inclusion
(5) Question not attempted

18. Per capita income is often criticized for masking the reality of human welfare because it excludes:
(1) Unpaid domestic work and leisure time.
(2) Goods produced by foreign corporations within the country.
(3) Output generated in the industrial sector.
(4) Government expenditure on defense.
(5) Question not attempted

19. The following question consists of two statements, Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): A high per capita income in a country does not necessarily imply a high level of human development.
Reason (R): Per capita income calculations do not account for income inequality, environmental degradation, or access to basic healthcare and education.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

20. Arrange the following steps in the logical order to calculate Real Per Capita Income from nominal GDP data:
I. Divide the real GDP by the total population.
II. Compile the total market value of all final goods and services produced in the current year.
III. Select a base year for price comparison.
IV. Apply the GDP deflator to adjust nominal GDP for inflation.
Which of the following represents the correct sequence?
(1) II, III, IV, I
(2) III, II, I, IV
(3) II, IV, III, I

(4) III, I, II, IV
(5) Question not attempted

21. In the context of factors determining economic growth, physical capital accumulation leads to economic growth primarily by:
(1) Increasing the size of the labor force.
(2) Reduced need for new technology.
(3) Enhanced productivity and capacity.
(4) Lowering the overall savings rate.
(5) Question not attempted

22. Which of the following factors is widely considered the most crucial for long-term sustained economic growth according to endogenous growth theory?
(1) Rapid population growth
(2) Technological innovation
(3) Natural resource extraction
(4) Strict import substitution
(5) Question not attempted

23. A lower Incremental Capital-Output Ratio (ICOR) indicates:
(1) The economy is using its capital highly inefficiently.
(2) A larger amount of capital is needed to produce one additional unit of output.
(3) A decrease in the overall technological advancement of the country.
(4) The economy is producing output more efficiently with the available capital.
(5) Question not attempted

24. Consider the following statements regarding the role of labor in economic growth:
I. Human capital formation through education and health improves labor productivity.
II. An expanding working-age population automatically guarantees economic growth regardless of job creation.
III. The demographic dividend requires supportive economic policies to be realized.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I only
(2) I and III only
(3) II and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

25. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Factors of Growth)
A. Human Capital
B. Physical Capital
C. Technology
D. Institutional Factors
List II: (Examples/Mechanisms)
i. Implementation of property rights and rule of law
ii. Invention of a new efficient manufacturing process
iii. Construction of highways and telecommunication networks
iv. Investment in technical training and public health
(1) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(2) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(3) A-iv, B-ii, C-iii, D-i
(4) A-i, B-iii, C-ii, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

26. In the stages of economic growth model, the "take-off" stage is characterized by:
(1) Investment surge and self-growth.
(2) Agricultural subsistence society.
(3) Dominance of the service sector.
(4) Welfare state mass consumption.
(5) Question not attempted

27. In the stages of economic growth model, the stage where modern technology permeates the entire economy and multiple new industries develop to replace older ones is known as:
(1) Traditional society
(2) Pre-conditions for take-off
(3) Age of high mass consumption
(4) Drive to maturity
(5) Question not attempted

28. Which of the following is a primary characteristic of the "Pre-conditions for take-off" stage in the economic growth model?
(1) Widespread durable consumer goods
(2) New entrepreneurs and infrastructure
(3) Total agricultural sector elimination
(4) Investment stagnation at 5 percent
(5) Question not attempted

29. Consider the following characteristics related to the stages of economic growth model:

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

I. Traditional society is characterized by a ceiling on productivity due to limited technology.
II. During the take-off stage, net investment rises from about 5% to over 10% of national income.
III. Drive to maturity occurs when an economy can produce anything it chooses to produce.
IV. High mass consumption focuses predominantly on heavy industries and capital goods.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II and III only
(2) II, III and IV only
(3) I, III and IV only
(4) I, II, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

30. Which stage in the stages of economic growth model emphasizes the allocation of resources towards social welfare and security over further capital accumulation?
(1) Pre-conditions for take-off
(2) Take-off
(3) Drive to maturity
(4) Age of high mass consumption
(5) Question not attempted

31. In the capability approach to development, the term "functionings" refers to:
(1) Valued beings and doings.
(2) Total monetary wealth.
(3) Community infrastructure.
(4) Constitutional legal rights.
(5) Question not attempted

32. In the capability approach to development, "capabilities" are best understood as:
(1) Actual household consumption.
(2) Freedom to achieve functionings.
(3) Productive capital stock.
(4) Inherent genetic traits.
(5) Question not attempted

33. The capability approach shifts the focus of development economics from:
(1) Human rights to capital.
(2) Income to substantive freedoms.
(3) Poverty to industrial output.
(4) Trade to domestic protection.
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

34. Consider the following elements concerning the Capability Approach to development:
I. It views income as merely a means to an end, not an end in itself.
II. It argues that development should be assessed by the expansion of human freedoms.
III. It completely ignores the role of physical health and education in development.
IV. It provided the theoretical foundation for the Human Development Index (HDI).
V. It emphasizes agency, allowing individuals to act and bring about change.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II, III and IV only
(2) I, II, IV and V only
(3) II, III, IV and V only
(4) I, III, IV and V only
(5) Question not attempted

35. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Concepts)
A. Functionings
B. Capability Set
C. Agency
D. Unfreedom
List II: (Descriptions)
i. Lack of access to basic necessities like healthcare or political liberty.
ii. The alternative combinations of beings and doings a person can achieve.
iii. A person's ability to pursue and realize goals they value.
iv. The achieved states of being and doing, such as being adequately nourished.
(1) A-iv, B-ii, C-iii, D-i
(2) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(3) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(4) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

36. Inclusive growth, in the context of economic development, fundamentally refers to:
(1) Formalized industrial sector growth.
(2) Environmental conservation strategy.
(3) Foreign investment driven expansion.
(4) Broad-based growth with equity.
(5) Question not attempted

37. Which of the following is considered a primary mechanism for achieving inclusive growth in a developing economy?
(1) Implementing highly regressive taxation systems.
(2) Reducing government expenditure on public health and education.
(3) Promoting financial inclusion and access to microcredit.
(4) Focusing development exclusively on urban metropolitan centers.
(5) Question not attempted

38. The concept of inclusive growth implies a direct assault on which of the following twin economic challenges?
(1) Inflation and balance of payments deficit
(2) Poverty and widening economic inequality
(3) Currency depreciation and public debt
(4) Population growth and brain drain
(5) Question not attempted

39. The following question consists of two statements, Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): Inclusive growth is considered essential for the long-term political and social stability of a country.
Reason (R): High economic inequality often leads to social unrest, reducing investment and disrupting sustained economic expansion.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

40. Which of the following is NOT typically a focus area for promoting inclusive growth?
(1) Skill development and vocational training
(2) Providing universal basic healthcare
(3) Privatizing core judicial functions
(4) Empowering marginalized communities and women
(5) Question not attempted

41. The Environmental Kuznets Curve hypothesizes that as an economy develops, market forces first:
(1) Decrease and then increase economic inequality.
(2) Decrease and then increase environmental degradation.
(3) Increase and then decrease environmental degradation.
(4) Increase and then decrease population growth.
(5) Question not attempted

42. In economics, the "Tragedy of the Commons" refers to a situation where:
(1) Depleted shared resources.
(2) Resource underutilization.
(3) Successful intervention.
(4) Scarcity elimination.
(5) Question not attempted

43. Which of the following is a major economic cause of environmental degradation?
(1) Proper pricing of natural resources reflecting their true scarcity value.
(2) Complete internalization of negative externalities by producing firms.
(3) Strict enforcement of comprehensive property rights.
(4) Market failure leading to the misallocation of common property resources.
(5) Question not attempted

44. Consider the following statements regarding the economic linkages of environmental degradation:
I. Environmental degradation can reduce labor productivity through adverse health effects.
II. Depletion of natural capital poses a constraint on future economic growth.
III. Environmental regulations always result in a net loss of total jobs in an economy.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I only
(2) I and II only
(3) II and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

45. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Environmental Economic Concepts)
A. Negative Externality
B. Positive Externality

NODIA

C. Free Rider Problem
D. Natural Capital
List II: (Descriptions)
i. The stock of natural ecosystems that yields a flow of valuable ecosystem goods or services.
ii. Individuals benefiting from a public good without paying for it.
iii. A cost suffered by a third party as a result of an economic transaction.
iv. A benefit enjoyed by a third party as a result of an economic transaction.
(1) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
(2) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
(3) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(4) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

46. Which of the following is the most appropriate example of a positive externality in consumption?
(1) A factory discharging untreated chemical waste into a nearby river.
(2) An individual getting vaccinated against a contagious disease.
(3) A commuter driving a high-emission vehicle in a crowded city.
(4) A consumer purchasing imported luxury goods.
(5) Question not attempted

47. When a negative externality exists in the production of a good, the free market will typically:
(1) Produce more than the socially optimal quantity of the good.
(2) Produce exactly the socially optimal quantity of the good.
(3) Produce less than the socially optimal quantity of the good.
(4) Set a price that is higher than the socially optimal price.
(5) Question not attempted

48. A Pigouvian tax is designed to correct market failure by:
(1) Subsidy for negative externalities.
(2) Tax matching marginal external cost.
(3) Tax breaks for monopoly power.
(4) Public goods taxation strategy.
(5) Question not attempted

49. Consider the following statements regarding public goods and market failure:
I. Public goods are characterized by non-excludability and non-rivalry in consumption.
II. The free-rider problem makes it difficult for private markets to supply public goods efficiently.
III. National defense and street lighting are classic examples of public goods.
IV. Market mechanisms always provide the optimal amount of public goods without government intervention.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II and III only
(2) I, III and IV only
(3) II, III and IV only
(4) I, II, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

50. Arrange the following steps sequentially in the context of government intervention to correct a negative environmental externality (market failure):
I. Estimation of the marginal external cost caused by the pollution.
II. Identification of the negative externality (e.g., air pollution from a factory).
III. Implementation of a Pigouvian tax or emission cap.
IV. Reduction in the quantity produced to the socially optimal level.
Which of the following represents the correct sequence?
(1) II, I, III, IV
(2) I, II, III, IV
(3) III, II, I, IV
(4) II, III, I, IV
(5) Question not attempted

51. The widely accepted definition of sustainable development as "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs" was introduced by the:
(1) Kyoto Protocol agreement
(2) Rio Earth Summit outcome
(3) 1987 Brundtland Commission Report
(4) Paris Agreement framework
(5) Question not attempted

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

52. In the context of sustainable development, the concept of "intergenerational equity" primarily refers to:
(1) Current resource distribution
(2) Political age representation
(3) Income gap between nations
(4) Equity across future generations.
(5) Question not attempted

53. Which of the following best describes "intragenerational equity" in sustainable development?
(1) Future resource preservation
(2) Technology transfer to future
(3) Equity within current populations.
(4) Decadal economic growth rates
(5) Question not attempted

54. Consider the following principles generally associated with sustainable development:
I. Conservation of biodiversity.
II. Integration of environmental considerations into economic planning.
III. Pursuit of economic growth without any ecological limits.
IV. Promotion of social equity and poverty eradication.
V. Reliance on non-renewable energy sources for rapid industrialization.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II and IV only
(2) II, III and V only
(3) I, II, III and IV only
(4) I, IV and V only
(5) Question not attempted

55. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (International Events)
A. Stockholm Conference (1972)
B. 1987 Commission Report
C. Rio Earth Summit (1992)
D. Johannesburg Summit (2002)
List II: (Key Outcomes/Themes)
i. Formulated Agenda 21 for sustainable development in the 21st century.
ii. First global conference making the environment a major issue.
iii. Coined the classic definition of Sustainable Development.
iv. Focused heavily on partnerships for sustainable development and poverty eradication.
(1) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(4) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

56. Which of the following correctly pairs Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 1 and SDG 2 respectively?
(1) No Poverty; Zero Hunger
(2) Quality Education; Gender Equality
(3) Clean Water; Affordable and Clean Energy
(4) Decent Work; Reduced Inequalities
(5) Question not attempted

57. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were adopted by all United Nations Member States to serve as a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet. What is the target year for achieving these goals?
(1) 2025
(2) 2040
(3) 2030
(4) 2050
(5) Question not attempted

58. A major difference between the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is that:
(1) Universal application of SDGs.
(2) Developed country MDG focus.
(3) SDG quantity reduction (8).
(4) SDG climate change exclusion.
(5) Question not attempted

59. The following question consists of two statements, Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are often described as indivisible and integrated.
Reason (R): Progress in one SDG is inherently linked to progress in others, meaning economic, social, and environmental dimensions must be balanced simultaneously.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

60. SDG 13 calls for urgent action to combat a specific global challenge. Which of the following is the focus of SDG 13?
(1) Life below water
(2) Climate action
(3) Responsible consumption and production
(4) Peace, justice and strong institutions
(5) Question not attempted

61. The concept of "Green GDP" adjusts conventional Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by accounting for:
(1) Total agricultural sector output
(2) Renewable energy revenue streams
(3) Natural resource/environmental loss.
(4) Foreign environmental investment
(5) Question not attempted

62. Which of the following represents a significant challenge in accurately measurement of Green GDP?
(1) Determining the exact physical output of factories.
(2) Assigning a monetary value to non-market environmental goods and services.
(3) Calculating the nominal interest rate set by the central bank.
(4) Measuring the total volume of export and import transactions.
(5) Question not attempted

63. The System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) is an international statistical standard used to:
(1) Economic-environmental integration.
(2) Climate risk calculations.
(3) UN carbon tax dictation.
(4) Happiness index replacement.
(5) Question not attempted

64. Consider the following variables related to environmental accounting:
I. Conventional Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
II. Monetary value of natural resource depletion
III. Monetary cost of environmental pollution
Which of the following represents the correct mathematical relationship for Green GDP?
(1) Green GDP = I + II + III
(2) Green GDP = I - (II + III)
(3) Green GDP = I + II - III
(4) Green GDP = I - II + III
(5) Question not attempted

65. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Macroeconomic Indicators)
A. Nominal GDP
B. Real GDP
C. Green GDP
D. Net Domestic Product
List II: (Key Features)
i. Accounts for the depreciation of man-made capital.
ii. Valued at current market prices without adjusting for inflation.
iii. Adjusted for changes in price levels (inflation).
iv. Adjusted for the loss of biodiversity and costs of pollution.
(1) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
(2) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
(3) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(4) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

66. The "carbon footprint" is fundamentally a measure of:
(1) Direct/indirect GHG emissions.
(2) Land for carbon absorption.
(3) Ozone layer thickness levels.
(4) Monetary carbon credit cost.
(5) Question not attempted

67. The "ecological footprint" is a concept that compares human demand on nature with the Earth's ability to regenerate resources. It is typically measured in which of the following units?
(1) Tonnes of CO2 equivalent
(2) Global hectares (gha)
(3) Megawatts per capita
(4) Cubic meters of fresh water
(5) Question not attempted

68. In ecological footprint analysis, the term "biocapacity" refers to:

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

(1) Maximum sustainable urban density
(2) Remaining fossil fuel reserves
(3) Agricultural crop genetic diversity
(4) Ecosystem waste/resource capacity.
(5) Question not attempted

69. Consider the following statements about ecological and carbon footprints:
I. A country has an ecological deficit if its ecological footprint exceeds its biocapacity.
II. Carbon footprint is a sub-component of the total ecological footprint.
III. Earth Overshoot Day marks the date when humanity's demand for ecological resources in a year exceeds what Earth can regenerate in that year.
IV. An increase in the use of fossil fuels generally decreases the carbon footprint.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II and IV only
(2) I, III and IV only
(3) I, II and III only
(4) II, III and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

70. When a nation's ecological footprint is less than its biocapacity, the nation is said to have an ecological:
(1) Deficit
(2) Reserve
(3) Overshoot
(4) Exhaustion
(5) Question not attempted

71. The "trade-off" debate between climate change and economic development primarily centers around the argument that:
(1) Developing countries should bear the majority of the cost of climate mitigation to ensure rapid global economic growth.
(2) Climate change has no measurable economic impact, making mitigation policies entirely redundant.
(3) Economic development inherently leads to an automatic reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.
(4) Growth versus mitigation constraints.
(5) Question not attempted

72. In the context of climate economics, "mitigation" strategies refer to actions designed to:
(1) Reduce or prevent the emission of greenhouse gases.
(2) Adjust to the actual or expected future climate and its effects.
(3) Compensate individuals financially for losses incurred due to natural disasters.
(4) Relocate vulnerable populations away from coastal areas.
(5) Question not attempted

73. Which of the following is the primary objective of "climate finance"?
(1) Alternative planet exploration funding
(2) Oil and coal industry subsidies
(3) Climate action support for developing nations.
(4) Military infrastructure expansion
(5) Question not attempted

74. Consider the following ways in which climate change can impact an economy:
I. Decreased agricultural yields due to shifting weather patterns.
II. Increased costs related to extreme weather event recovery.
III. Loss of labor productivity due to extreme heat waves.
IV. Positive economic impact resulting from uniform sea-level rise globally.
V. Destruction of coastal infrastructure.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II, III and V only
(2) I, II, IV and V only
(3) II, III, IV and V only
(4) I, III, IV and V only
(5) Question not attempted

75. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Climate Economics Terms)
A. Adaptation
B. Mitigation
C. Carbon Pricing
D. Just Transition
List II: (Definitions)
i. Attaching a financial cost to greenhouse gas emissions to encourage reductions.
ii. Adjusting ecological, social, or economic systems in response to observed climate impacts.
iii. Ensuring that the shift to a green economy

NODIA

is fair and leaves no workers or communities behind.
iv. Interventions to reduce the sources or enhance the sinks of greenhouse gases.
(1) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(2) A-iv, B-ii, C-iii, D-i
(3) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
(4) A-i, B-ii, C-iv, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

76. The central aim of the Paris Agreement (2015) is to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change by keeping the global temperature rise this century well below:
(1) Under 1 degree Celsius rise
(2) Well below 2 degrees Celsius.
(3) Below 3 degrees Celsius rise
(4) Under 4 degrees Celsius rise
(5) Question not attempted

77. In the context of international climate agreements, the principle of CBDR-RC stands for:
(1) Comprehensive Burden Distribution and Resource Recovery Capability
(2) Climate Baseline Determination and Regional Conservation
(3) Common But Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities
(4) Collective Biocapacity Depletion and Restorative Commitments
(5) Question not attempted

78. Which of the following is a key component of India's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) updated under the Paris Agreement framework?
(1) Complete coal phase-out by 2025
(2) Ceasing industrial manufacturing
(3) Universal electric vehicle mandate
(4) 50% non-fossil capacity by 2030.
(5) Question not attempted

79. The following question consists of two statements, Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): The Paris Agreement marks a shift from the Kyoto Protocol by requiring all countries, rather than just developed ones, to submit emissions reduction targets.
Reason (R): Under the Paris Agreement, targets are determined bottom-up through Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) rather than being imposed top-down.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

80. Arrange the following major global environmental agreements in correct chronological order of their adoption:
I. Paris Agreement
II. Kyoto Protocol
III. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) adoption at Rio
Which of the following represents the correct sequence?
(1) II, III, I
(2) III, I, II
(3) III, II, I
(4) I, II, III
(5) Question not attempted

81. A circular economy fundamentally differs from a traditional linear economy by:
(1) Traditional take-make-dispose models.
(2) Waste design-out and material use.
(3) Reliance on finite virgin resources.
(4) Maximizing planned obsolescence.
(5) Question not attempted

82. In the context of sustainable production, what does the transition from "cradle to grave" to "cradle to cradle" signify?
(1) Recycling for new lifecycles.
(2) Disposal in secure landfills.
(3) Use of non-synthetic organics.
(4) Reliance on manual production.
(5) Question not attempted

83. Which of the following is NOT an inherent characteristic of a circular economy?
(1) High resource efficiency
(2) Waste minimization goal
(3) Raw material exploitation.
(4) Material value retention
(5) Question not attempted

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

84. Consider the following statements regarding the benefits of adopting a circular economy:
I. It reduces greenhouse gas emissions by lowering the need for virgin material extraction.
II. It increases the volatility of raw material prices for manufacturers.
III. It promotes innovation and generates new employment opportunities in recycling and remanufacturing sectors.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I only
(2) I and III only
(3) II and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

85. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Principles of Circular Economy)
A. Reduce
B. Reuse
C. Recycle
D. Recover
List II: (Descriptions)
i. Processing waste materials into new products to prevent waste of potentially useful materials.
ii. Using less material or energy in the production and consumption phases.
iii. Capturing energy from waste materials that cannot be otherwise utilized.
iv. Using a product again for the same or a different purpose without altering its physical form.
(1) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(4) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

86. The term "Hindu rate of growth" refers to:
(1) Rapid post-reform expansion
(2) Low stagnant growth (1950s-1980s).
(3) Green Revolution target rates
(4) Ancient religious endowment growth
(5) Question not attempted

87. The 1991 economic reforms in India fundamentally shifted the nation's economic trajectory by:
(1) Nationalizing private sector banks
(2) Strict import substitution policies
(3) Abolishing the domestic services
(4) LPG model global integration.
(5) Question not attempted

88. A unique feature of India's post-1991 economic growth trajectory compared to many East Asian countries is that India's growth was primarily led by:
(1) The services sector, particularly IT and ITES
(2) The traditional agricultural sector
(3) Low-skilled labor-intensive manufacturing
(4) The extraction and export of crude oil
(5) Question not attempted

89. Consider the following phases of India's economic growth trajectory:
I. Post-independence era marked by state-led industrialization and central planning.
II. The 1980s characterized by partial deregulation and debt-led growth.
III. The 1991 reforms leading to structural adjustment and market liberalization.
IV. The post-2000s marked by high growth rates but significant challenges of jobless growth.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II and III only
(2) I, III and IV only
(3) II, III and IV only
(4) I, II, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

90. Based on their percentage contribution to India's Gross Value Added (GVA) in recent years, select the correct descending order of the three main economic sectors:
(1) Agriculture > Industry > Services
(2) Services > Industry > Agriculture
(3) Industry > Services > Agriculture
(4) Services > Agriculture > Industry
(5) Question not attempted

91. In NITI Aayog's SDG India Index, states and union territories are classified into different categories based on their scores. A state with a score of 65 to 99 is classified as a:
(1) Aspirant
(2) Performer
(3) Achiever
(4) Front Runner

NODIA

(5) Question not attempted

92. The primary objective of the SDG India Index developed by NITI Aayog is to:
(1) Annual Union Budget allocation
(2) Measuring State/UT SDG progress.
(3) Replacing traditional GDP metrics
(4) Ranking private carbon footprints
(5) Question not attempted

93. In the context of NITI Aayog's SDG India Index, which state consistently ranked at the top of the index in multiple consecutive recent iterations?
(1) Bihar
(2) Rajasthan
(3) Kerala
(4) Uttar Pradesh
(5) Question not attempted

94. Consider the following features of the SDG India Index:
I. It is developed by NITI Aayog in collaboration with the United Nations.
II. It computes goal-wise scores on all 17 SDGs for every State and UT.
III. A score of 100 implies that the State/UT has achieved the targets set for 2030.
IV. It fosters competitive federalism among States to achieve sustainable development.
V. It focuses exclusively on environmental goals, ignoring social and economic parameters.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II, III and IV only
(2) I, III, IV and V only
(3) II, III, IV and V only
(4) I, II, III, IV and V
(5) Question not attempted

95. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (NITI Aayog SDG Index Classification)
A. Aspirant
B. Performer
C. Front Runner
D. Achiever
List II: (Score Range)
i. Score: 100
ii. Score: 65–99
iii. Score: 50–64
iv. Score: 0–49
(1) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-iv, B-ii, C-iii, D-i
(4) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

96. Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is systematically defined as:
(1) Retrospective damage studies.
(2) Pre-decision impact evaluation.
(3) Taxation for polluting industries.
(4) Total ecological footprint math.
(5) Question not attempted

97. During the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process in India, the purpose of the "Public Hearing" phase is primarily to:
(1) Gathering local project capital.
(2) Recording local stakeholder concerns.
(3) Proving zero environmental impact.
(4) Bypassing scientific evaluations.
(5) Question not attempted

98. In the EIA process, the step that determines the extent and specific issues to be addressed in the assessment study, setting the Terms of Reference (ToR), is known as:
(1) Scoping
(2) Screening
(3) Mitigation
(4) Appraisal
(5) Question not attempted

99. The following question consists of two statements, Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is often viewed as a vital tool for achieving sustainable development.
Reason (R): EIA integrates environmental considerations into the planning and design stages of a project, preventing severe ecological damage and subsequent costly remedial measures.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

100. In the context of EIA, "Post-project monitoring" ensures that:

(1) Auditing project finance records.
(2) Acquiring lands for expansion.
(3) Receiving continuous subsidies.
(4) Implementing mitigation measures.
(5) Question not attempted

www.nodia.in

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

ANSWERS

1. (2) Growth is quantitative (GDP), while development is qualitative (life quality/ institutions).
Economic growth specifically denotes an increase in a country's real output, often measured by Gross Domestic Product over time. Conversely, economic development is a broader concept encompassing qualitative improvements. It includes structural changes, better healthcare, and higher literacy rates. While growth focuses on numbers, development aims for overall societal progress and improved standards of living for all citizens.

2. (1) Pure nominal GDP expansion
Nominal GDP expansion merely tracks the total market value of goods produced without adjusting for inflation or distribution. It fails to reflect improvements in human well-being or societal welfare. Development assessments prioritize indicators like literacy rates and life expectancy. These metrics provide a clearer picture of health and education, which are essential for long-term qualitative progress within a region.

3. (3) Real national income increases without reducing poverty or inequality.
Growth without development occurs when a nation experiences a sustained rise in national income that fails to benefit the wider population. In this scenario, wealth remains concentrated among a small elite, leaving poverty and inequality levels unchanged. True development requires that economic gains translate into structural improvements. Without social progress or equitable distribution, quantitative growth remains an incomplete measure of success.

4. (2) I and III only
Economic development is a comprehensive process involving structural, institutional, and qualitative transformations within a society. It is a broader concept than economic growth, as it emphasizes the equitable distribution of income alongside increased production. While growth tracks output, development ensures that these resources improve human welfare. Therefore, it involves multidimensional changes that go far beyond simple numerical increases in national output.

5. (1) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
Economic growth refers to annual increases in Gross Domestic Product, serving as a quantitative measure. Economic development involves multidimensional social and institutional changes. Human development focuses specifically on expanding the richness of human life. Sustainable development ensures current needs are met without harming future generations. These concepts collectively illustrate the transition from purely numerical economic metrics to holistic and future-oriented societal progress.

6. (2) Final goods and services produced within the domestic territory of a nation during a given year.
Gross Domestic Product measures the total market value of all final goods and services produced within a country's borders during a specific period. It focuses on the geographic location of production rather than the nationality of the producers. By excluding intermediate goods, it avoids double counting. This metric serves as a key indicator for assessing a nation's internal economic performance.

7. (4) Price level changes (inflation)
Nominal GDP is calculated using current market prices, which can be distorted by inflation or deflation. Real GDP accounts for these price level changes by using constant prices from a specific base year. This adjustment allows economists to determine whether the actual volume of goods and services produced has increased. Consequently, real GDP provides a more accurate reflection of true economic growth.

8. (1) Intermediate consumption value
To calculate Gross Value Added, the cost of intermediate consumption is subtracted from the total value of output. Intermediate goods are materials or services used up in the production of final products. Deducting these costs ensures

NODIA

that each stage of production is counted only once. This prevents double counting and provides a precise measure of the value created by an enterprise.

9. (1) I, II and III only
The income, expenditure, and value-added methods are three distinct approaches used to calculate national output. The income method sums factor earnings like wages and profits. The expenditure method aggregates consumption, investment, and trade. The value-added method focuses on production stages. Theoretically, all three should yield the same result. The base year selection affects real values but not the fundamental methodology used.

10. (1) Identification of producing enterprises → Classification into primary, secondary, and tertiary sectors → Estimation of Gross Value Added → Addition of Net Factor Income from Abroad to obtain National Income.
Estimating national income via the value-added method begins with identifying all producing enterprises within the territory. These units are then classified into primary, secondary, and tertiary sectors. The gross value added for each sector is estimated and aggregated. Finally, adding net factor income from abroad converts the domestic product into national income, providing a comprehensive view of the entire economy.

11. (4) Net factor income from abroad
Gross National Product measures the total value of goods and services produced by the residents of a nation, regardless of where the production occurs. It differs from Gross Domestic Product because it includes net factor income from abroad. This component accounts for the difference between income earned by residents from foreign sources and income earned by foreigners within the domestic economy.

12. (2) Depreciation
Net Domestic Product is derived by subtracting depreciation from Gross Domestic Product. Depreciation represents the wear and tear of capital assets used during the production process. While GDP tracks total output, NDP provides a more realistic measure of economic performance by accounting for the capital consumed. This adjustment highlights the net amount of production available for consumption and investment activities.

13. (3) Net National Product at Factor Cost
National Income is technically defined as Net National Product at Factor Cost. It represents the total income earned by the factors of production belonging to a country. Unlike market price measures, it excludes indirect taxes and includes subsidies to reflect the actual costs of production. This aggregate serves as the most accurate indicator of the total economic value generated by citizens.

14. (2) II, III, IV and V only
GNP can be lower than GDP if residents earn less abroad than foreigners earn domestically. NNP at market price accounts for capital depreciation. Personal income includes transfers like pensions, which are not factor incomes. Disposable income is the amount remaining after paying direct taxes. However, GDP at factor cost actually excludes indirect taxes and includes subsidies, making the first statement incorrect.

15. (1) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
Various national income aggregates are linked through specific adjustments. GNP at market price adds net factor income to GDP. NDP is calculated by removing depreciation from GDP. NNP at factor cost is derived by adjusting market prices for taxes and subsidies. Similarly, GDP at factor cost removes the influence of indirect taxes. These formulas ensure consistency across different accounting frameworks.

16. (2) Total population
Per capita income is determined by dividing the total national income of a country by its total population. This mathematical average provides a rough estimate of the income available to each individual citizen. While it is a standard metric for comparing economic status across nations, it serves as a mean value that does not reflect how income is distributed among the people.

17. (2) Income distribution neglect
A major drawback of using per capita income as a development indicator is its failure to account for income distribution. Because it is a simple average, it can mask extreme inequalities where

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

a small percentage of people hold most of the wealth. Consequently, a rising per capita income does not necessarily mean that the standard of living has improved.

18. (1) Unpaid domestic work and leisure time.
Per capita income excludes several non-monetary factors that contribute significantly to human well-being. It does not account for unpaid domestic labor, which is essential for household stability, nor does it value leisure time. Furthermore, it ignores environmental health and social safety. Because these elements are not traded in markets, they are omitted from traditional national income accounting and welfare assessments.

19. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
High per capita income is an insufficient measure of human development because it overlooks several qualitative factors. While income provides the means for progress, it does not guarantee equitable access to education or healthcare. Additionally, it fails to capture environmental costs or social inequalities. Therefore, development requires a broader focus on human freedoms and basic needs rather than average wealth.

20. (1) II, III, IV, I
Calculating real per capita income begins with compiling nominal GDP data at current market prices. Next, a base year is selected to provide a constant price reference. The GDP deflator is then applied to adjust these nominal figures for inflation, resulting in real GDP. Finally, this real GDP is divided by the total population to find the final value.

21. (3) Enhanced productivity and capacity.
Physical capital accumulation involves increasing the stock of machinery, equipment, and infrastructure used in production. This process drives economic growth by enhancing the productive capacity of the economy. Better tools and technology allow workers to produce more output per hour, leading to higher total national income. Consequently, investment in physical capital is a fundamental requirement for sustained industrial expansion.

22. (2) Technological innovation
Endogenous growth theory posits that economic growth is primarily the result of internal processes rather than external forces. It emphasizes that investment in human capital, knowledge, and technological innovation leads to long-term sustained growth. Unlike theories focusing on finite resources, this approach suggests that ideas and improvements in technology can overcome diminishing returns, allowing for continuous advancement in productivity levels.

23. (4) The economy is producing output more efficiently with the available capital.
The Incremental Capital-Output Ratio measures the amount of additional capital required to produce one extra unit of output. A lower ratio suggests that the economy is highly efficient, as it requires less investment to achieve a specific growth target. This efficiency often results from advanced technology, skilled labor, or better resource management. Conversely, a high ratio indicates wasteful or inefficient investment.

24. (2) I and III only
Human capital formation through education and health is essential for improving labor productivity and driving economic growth. While an expanding working-age population provides a potential demographic dividend, this growth is not automatic. It requires supportive economic policies and job creation to be realized. Without these conditions, a large population can become a burden rather than an asset for the national economy.

25. (1) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
Economic growth is driven by a combination of diverse factors. Human capital is developed through training and public health initiatives. Physical capital involves building tangible infrastructure like highways. Technological progress stems from inventing more efficient manufacturing processes. Finally, institutional factors like the rule of law and property rights create the stable environment necessary for investment and long-term economic prosperity.

26. (1) Investment surge and self-growth.
In the stages of economic growth model, the take-off stage represents a short period of intensive development. It is characterized by a significant

NODIA

surge in investment and the emergence of leading industrial sectors. During this time, the economy shifts from a traditional state to a self-sustaining growth path. New technologies are adopted, and the social and political structure evolves.

27. (4) Drive to maturity
The drive to maturity is a long interval of sustained progress during which modern technology is applied to the bulk of economic activity. The economy demonstrates the capacity to move beyond the original industries that powered take-off. It develops a wider range of complex manufacturing and service sectors. This stage reflects a high level of technical sophistication and broad-based economic stability.

28. (2) New entrepreneurs and infrastructure
The pre-conditions for take-off involve the initial transition from a traditional society. During this stage, a new class of entrepreneurs emerges, and investment in social overhead capital, such as transport and infrastructure, begins to increase. While agriculture remains dominant, the foundations for industrialization are laid. This phase is necessary to prepare the economy for the rapid growth seen in later stages.

29. (1) I, II and III only
Traditional societies face productivity ceilings due to limited technological knowledge. During take-off, investment must rise significantly to sustain growth. The drive to maturity stage reflects an economy's ability to diversify into various industries. However, the age of high mass consumption focuses on consumer durables and social welfare, rather than being dominated by heavy industries and capital goods production.

30. (4) Age of high mass consumption
The age of high mass consumption is the final stage in the growth model. In this phase, real per capita income rises to a point where a large number of people can afford more than basic necessities. Consequently, society shifts its focus toward the production of durable consumer goods and the provision of social welfare, security, and expanded public services.

31. (3) Valued beings and doings.
Within the capability approach, "functionings" represent the various things a person may value doing or being. These can range from basic states, such as being well-nourished and healthy, to complex activities, like participating in community life or having self-respect. Functionings are the actual achievements of an individual, reflecting the realized outcomes of their choices and available opportunities in life.

32. (2) Freedom to achieve functionings.
Capabilities refer to the set of alternative combinations of functionings that are feasible for a person to achieve. Essentially, it represents an individual's substantive freedom to choose between different ways of living. While functionings are the actual states reached, capabilities are the opportunities and freedoms available. This distinction emphasizes the importance of agency and choice in human development.

33. (2) Income to substantive freedoms.
The capability approach fundamentally redefines development by shifting the focus away from purely monetary measures like income. Instead, it prioritizes the expansion of substantive freedoms that allow people to lead the lives they value. This perspective argues that income is only a means to an end. True development is achieved when individuals have the capability to function effectively in society.

34. (2) I, II, IV and V only
The capability approach views income as a tool for development rather than the goal itself. It asserts that development should be measured by human freedoms and individual agency. This framework was instrumental in creating the Human Development Index. However, it does not ignore health and education; rather, it views them as essential capabilities for achieving various valued states of being.

35. (1) A-iv, B-ii, C-iii, D-i
Functionings are the achieved states of being, such as staying healthy. The capability set represents the range of choices available to an individual. Agency refers to the ability to pursue goals one values. Finally, unfreedoms are obstacles like poverty or lack of healthcare that prevent people from reaching their potential. These terms form the core of a holistic human development framework.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

36. (4) Broad-based growth with equity.
Inclusive growth refers to economic expansion that is broad-based across sectors and provides equitable opportunities for all segments of society. It ensures that the benefits of growth are shared by marginalized groups and rural populations. By focusing on both the pace and pattern of growth, this approach aims to reduce poverty and income inequality while fostering long-term social stability.

37. (3) Promoting financial inclusion and access to microcredit.
Promoting financial inclusion is a key strategy for achieving inclusive growth. By providing marginalized individuals and small businesses with access to banking services and microcredit, the government empowers them to participate in economic activities. This access allows for self-employment, investment in skills, and protection against shocks. Consequently, it helps bridge the gap between different social classes and promotes widespread economic participation.

38. (2) Poverty and widening economic inequality
Inclusive growth is designed to simultaneously address the dual challenges of poverty and rising economic inequality. While traditional growth might only benefit the wealthy, inclusive growth ensures that marginalized populations have the tools to improve their living standards. By integrating these groups into the productive process, the economy can achieve a more stable and fair distribution of collective wealth.

39. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Long-term political and social stability depends heavily on inclusive growth. When large portions of the population feel excluded from economic progress, it often results in social unrest and conflict. Such instability discourages investment and disrupts the production of goods and services. Therefore, ensuring that growth benefits everyone is not just an ethical choice but a practical necessity for sustained prosperity.

40. (3) Privatizing core judicial functions
Inclusive growth strategies typically focus on areas that empower the population, such as skill development, universal healthcare, and the empowerment of women. These initiatives provide the foundation for equitable participation in the economy. Conversely, privatizing core judicial functions is not a standard component of this framework. Protecting the rule of law through accessible public institutions is actually vital for fair growth.

41. (3) Increase and then decrease environmental degradation.
The Environmental Kuznets Curve suggests an inverted U-shaped relationship between economic development and environmental quality. It hypothesizes that in the early stages of industrialization, pollution and resource depletion increase rapidly. However, as an economy matures and income levels rise, society begins to prioritize environmental protection. Better technology and stricter regulations eventually lead to a decline in degradation, improving overall environmental health.

42. (1) Depleted shared resources.
The "Tragedy of the Commons" describes a situation where individual users, acting independently according to their self-interest, deplete a shared resource. Because no single person owns the resource, there is little incentive for conservation. This leads to overexploitation of common goods like fisheries, forests, or clean air. Ultimately, the collective action results in the long-term ruin of the resource for the entire community.

43. (4) Market failure leading to the misallocation of common property resources.
Environmental degradation is often caused by market failures where the prices of goods do not reflect their true environmental costs. Specifically, the misallocation of common property resources occurs because they are often available for free. Without proper pricing or ownership, industries have no financial reason to limit pollution or resource use. This leads to excessive consumption and the gradual destruction of the natural environment.

44. (2) I and II only
Environmental degradation harms labor productivity by causing health issues like respiratory diseases, which lead to increased absenteeism. Furthermore, the depletion of natural capital creates long-term constraints

NODIA

because future production depends on these resources. While some argue that regulations kill jobs, modern evidence suggests that the transition to a green economy can actually create new opportunities in technology and renewable energy sectors.

45. (1) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
A negative externality is a cost imposed on others, like pollution. A positive externality provides unintended benefits, such as a neighbor's beautiful garden. The free-rider problem occurs when people use public goods without contributing to their cost. Natural capital represents the stock of ecosystems that provide valuable services. Understanding these concepts is essential for designing policies that correct market failures and promote sustainability.

46. (2) An individual getting vaccinated against a contagious disease.
Vaccination is a classic example of a positive externality because it benefits both the individual and the wider community. By becoming immune, the person reduces the likelihood of spreading the disease to others. This social benefit exceeds the private benefit to the individual. Because the market does not always account for these external gains, governments often provide vaccines for free or at a subsidy.

47. (1) Produce more than the socially optimal quantity of the good.
When a production process creates a negative externality, the private cost to the firm is lower than the true social cost. Consequently, the market price remains artificially low, leading consumers to buy more of the good. The resulting equilibrium involves a higher quantity of production than what is socially optimal. This overproduction causes excessive environmental damage and represents an inefficient allocation of resources.

48. (2) Tax matching marginal external cost.
A Pigouvian tax is a policy tool used to correct negative externalities. By setting a tax equal to the marginal external cost of an activity, the government forces producers to internalize the damage they cause. This increases the private cost of production, leading to higher prices and lower output. Ultimately, this mechanism aligns private incentives with social welfare and reduces overall pollution levels.

49. (1) I, II and III only
Public goods are non-excludable, meaning people cannot be prevented from using them, and non-rival, meaning one person's use doesn't reduce availability for others. These traits lead to the free-rider problem, where individuals consume the good without paying. Examples include national defense and lighthouses. Because private firms cannot easily profit from them, the market fails to provide an optimal amount without government intervention.

50. (1) II, I, III, IV
Government intervention to correct an environmental externality begins with identifying the specific source of pollution. Next, economists must estimate the marginal external cost to determine the appropriate policy scale. A Pigouvian tax or emission cap is then implemented based on these calculations. Finally, as producers respond to the new costs, the total quantity produced falls to a socially optimal and sustainable level.

51. (3) 1987 Brundtland Commission Report
The classic definition of sustainable development was popularized by the 1987 report "Our Common Future," published by the World Commission on Environment and Development. It introduced the idea that current progress should not jeopardize the needs of future generations. This landmark report shifted the global conversation, emphasizing the need to balance economic growth with environmental protection and social equity.

52. (4) Equity across future generations.
Intergenerational equity is a core principle of sustainable development that focuses on fairness between different generations. it argues that the current generation has a moral obligation to manage the Earth's resources responsibly. By avoiding over-extraction and pollution, we ensure that future inhabitants have access to a healthy planet and sufficient resources. This long-term perspective is essential for planetary survival and continuity.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

53. (3) Equity within current populations.
Intragenerational equity refers to the fair distribution of resources and opportunities among people living today. It emphasizes reducing the gap between the rich and the poor, both within and between nations. Sustainable development requires that poverty be eradicated and that all people have access to basic needs. Without addressing current inequalities, it is impossible to achieve a stable and sustainable global society.

54. (1) I, II and IV only
Sustainable development involves the conservation of biodiversity and the integration of environmental goals into economic policy. It also prioritizes social equity and the eradication of poverty. However, it does not support growth without ecological limits, as this would be inherently unsustainable. Furthermore, a key goal is to transition away from non-renewable energy sources rather than relying on them for rapid industrialization.

55. (1) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
The Stockholm Conference was the first major global meeting on the environment. The Brundtland Report provided the definitive definition of sustainable development. The Rio Earth Summit produced Agenda 21, a comprehensive plan for global action. The Johannesburg Summit focused on building partnerships to address poverty and sustainable resource use. Together, these events have shaped the modern international framework for environmental and social policy.

56. (1) No Poverty; Zero Hunger
The Sustainable Development Goals are a set of 17 global objectives. SDG 1 aims to end poverty in all its forms everywhere, reflecting the most fundamental human challenge. SDG 2 focuses on ending hunger, achieving food security, and promoting sustainable agriculture. These two goals are deeply interconnected, as poverty is a primary driver of malnutrition and food insecurity worldwide.

57. (3) 2030
The Sustainable Development Goals were adopted by the United Nations in 2015 as part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The member states committed to achieving these targets within a fifteen-year timeframe. This ambitious global roadmap requires significant collaboration between governments, the private sector, and civil society to address climate change, inequality, and poverty by the end of the decade.

NODIA

58. (1) Universal application of SDGs.
A fundamental difference between the two sets of goals is their scope of application. The Millennium Development Goals were primarily focused on developing nations, with developed countries providing support. In contrast, the Sustainable Development Goals are universal, applying to all countries regardless of their wealth. This reflects the understanding that sustainability is a global challenge that requires action from every nation.

59. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Sustainable Development Goals are described as indivisible because they are deeply interconnected. For example, improving education often leads to better health outcomes and higher economic productivity. Conversely, failing to address climate change can undermine progress in poverty reduction. Therefore, the goals must be pursued as a package, ensuring that social, economic, and environmental progress are balanced and mutually reinforcing.

60. (2) Climate action
SDG 13 specifically calls for urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts. It involves strengthening resilience to climate-related hazards and integrating climate measures into national policies. This goal recognizes that climate change is a global emergency that threatens to reverse decades of development progress. It also emphasizes the importance of education and international cooperation in mitigating greenhouse gas emissions.

61. (3) Natural resource/environmental loss.
Green GDP is an economic indicator that adjusts the standard Gross Domestic Product to reflect environmental factors. It subtracts the monetary value of natural resource depletion and the costs of environmental degradation from the total output. By accounting for the loss of biodiversity and the damage caused by pollution, Green GDP

provides a more accurate measure of sustainable economic performance.

62. (2) Assigning a monetary value to non-market environmental goods and services.
One of the greatest obstacles to calculating Green GDP is the difficulty of valuing environmental assets. Unlike manufactured goods, many ecosystem services, such as clean air or biodiversity, do not have market prices. Economists must use complex estimation techniques to assign a monetary cost to pollution or resource loss. These valuations are often subjective and vary widely, making standardized measurement difficult.

63. (1) Economic-environmental integration.
The System of Environmental-Economic Accounting is an international framework for organizing statistical data on the environment and its relationship with the economy. It allows nations to track resource use, emissions, and the stock of natural assets in a way that is consistent with national accounts. By integrating these datasets, policymakers can better understand the environmental consequences of economic activities.

64. (2) Green GDP = I - (II + III)
The mathematical formula for Green GDP starts with the conventional Gross Domestic Product. From this total, the monetary value of natural resource depletion and the costs associated with environmental pollution are subtracted. This subtraction accounts for the "wear and tear" on nature, similar to how depreciation accounts for capital wear. The resulting figure represents the net economic gain after considering environmental costs.

65. (1) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
Nominal GDP uses current prices, while Real GDP adjusts for inflation using a base year. Green GDP is a specialized metric that accounts for environmental damage and resource loss. Net Domestic Product specifically considers the depreciation of man-made capital like machinery. Each of these indicators provides a different lens through which to view the health and sustainability of a national economy.

66. (1) Direct/indirect GHG emissions.
A carbon footprint measures the total amount of greenhouse gases, primarily carbon dioxide, emitted directly or indirectly by an individual, organization, or product. It is usually expressed in equivalent tons of CO2. This metric helps identify the primary sources of emissions and is essential for developing strategies to mitigate climate change. Reducing one's carbon footprint is a key part of environmental responsibility.

67. (2) Global hectares (gha)
The ecological footprint is measured in global hectares, which represent the average productivity of all biologically productive areas on Earth. This unit allows for a standardized comparison between human demand and nature's supply. By calculating how many global hectares are needed to support a specific lifestyle, researchers can determine whether humanity is living within the ecological limits of the planet.

68. (4) Ecosystem waste/resource capacity.
Biocapacity refers to the ability of an ecosystem to regenerate biological resources and absorb the waste materials generated by humans. It is a measure of the planet's productive area, including forests, croplands, and fishing grounds. When human demand exceeds this capacity, the ecosystem becomes degraded. Comparing biocapacity to the ecological footprint helps identify whether a region is living sustainably or unsustainably.

69. (3) I, II and III only
An ecological deficit occurs when a nation's demand for resources exceeds what its ecosystems can provide. The carbon footprint is a major component of this total footprint, reflecting the land needed to absorb CO2. Earth Overshoot Day marks the point where annual resource use exceeds regeneration. However, increasing fossil fuel use actually raises the carbon footprint rather than decreasing it.

70. (2) Reserve
If a nation's ecological footprint is smaller than its available biocapacity, it is said to have an ecological reserve. This means the country's natural ecosystems can produce more resources and absorb more waste than its population currently consumes. Such nations are in a

NODIA

relatively sustainable position, though they may still export their biocapacity to other regions through international trade of natural resources.

71. (4) Growth versus mitigation constraints.
The trade-off debate focuses on the tension between achieving rapid economic growth and meeting climate mitigation targets. Developing nations often argue that strict emission limits could hinder their industrialization and poverty reduction efforts. Conversely, ignoring climate change leads to long-term economic damage. Finding a balanced path that allows for "green growth" without sacrificing development goals is a central challenge in modern global policy.

72. (1) Reduce or prevent the emission of greenhouse gases.
Climate mitigation involves human interventions to reduce the sources or enhance the sinks of greenhouse gases. Strategies include switching to renewable energy, improving energy efficiency in buildings, and protecting forests that absorb carbon. Unlike adaptation, which focuses on managing the impacts of a changing climate, mitigation aims to address the root cause by slowing the rate of global warming itself.

73. (3) Climate action support for developing nations.
Climate finance refers to local, national, or transnational financing drawn from various sources to support climate change mitigation and adaptation. Its primary goal is to help developing countries transition to low-carbon economies and build resilience against climate impacts. Since these nations often lack the capital to invest in green technology, international financial support is crucial for meeting global climate objectives.

74. (1) I, II, III and V only
Climate change disrupts agriculture through unpredictable weather and causes significant financial loss from extreme events like floods. Heat waves also reduce labor productivity, particularly in outdoor sectors. Coastal infrastructure is threatened by rising sea levels and storms. While some regions might see minor shifts, there is no uniform positive economic impact from global sea-level rise; rather, it poses a severe threat to many nations.

75. (1) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
Adaptation involves adjusting to climate impacts, while mitigation focuses on reducing emissions. Carbon pricing uses market mechanisms to discourage pollution by adding a cost to carbon. A just transition ensures that the move toward a green economy is fair to workers in traditional industries. These different strategies must work together to create a comprehensive and equitable response to the global climate crisis.

76. (2) Well below 2 degrees Celsius.
The Paris Agreement is a legally binding international treaty on climate change. Its central goal is to limit global warming to well below 2 degrees Celsius, and preferably to 1.5 degrees, compared to pre-industrial levels. To achieve this, countries must reach global peaking of greenhouse gas emissions as soon as possible. This target is considered essential to avoid the most catastrophic impacts of climate change.

77. (3) Common But Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities
The principle of Common But Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities acknowledges that all countries have a duty to address climate change. However, it also recognizes that developed nations have historically contributed more to the problem and have more financial resources. Therefore, they should take the lead in reducing emissions and providing support, while developing nations contribute according to their specific national circumstances.

78. (4) 50% non-fossil capacity by 2030.
As part of its updated Nationally Determined Contributions under the Paris Agreement, India has committed to achieving 50% cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel-based energy resources by 2030. This ambitious target reflects India's transition toward solar, wind, and other renewable sources. It is a key part of India's strategy to decouple economic growth from greenhouse gas emissions while ensuring national energy security.

79. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Paris Agreement represents a significant evolution in international climate policy. While

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

the Kyoto Protocol only set mandatory targets for developed countries, the Paris Agreement involves all nations. It utilizes a "bottom-up" approach where each country determines its own targets through Nationally Determined Contributions. This flexible framework encourages broader participation and allows countries to set goals that reflect their unique economic and social realities.

80. (3) III, II, I
The international climate regime began with the adoption of the UNFCCC at the Rio Earth Summit in 1992. This was followed by the Kyoto Protocol in 1997, which set the first specific emission reduction targets. Finally, the Paris Agreement was adopted in 2015, creating a new universal framework for climate action. This sequence shows the gradual strengthening of global commitments to address the threat of global warming.

81. (2) Waste design-out and material use.
A linear economy follows a "take-make-dispose" model, leading to significant waste and resource depletion. In contrast, a circular economy is designed to be regenerative. It focuses on designing out waste, keeping products and materials in use for as long as possible, and regenerating natural systems. This shift reduces the demand for virgin resources and minimizes environmental impact while promoting long-term economic resilience.

82. (1) Recycling for new lifecycles.
The "cradle to cradle" philosophy suggests that products should be designed so that at the end of their life, they can be fully recycled or composted. Unlike the "cradle to grave" model, where products eventually end up in landfills, this approach views waste as a resource. By creating closed-loop systems, manufacturers can ensure that materials are continuously repurposed, significantly reducing the environmental footprint of production.

83. (3) Raw material exploitation.
A circular economy prioritizes resource efficiency, waste minimization, and the retention of material value. It seeks to decouple economic activity from the consumption of finite resources. Therefore, the continuous exploitation of raw materials is not a characteristic of this model; instead, the focus is on reusing existing materials. This approach helps protect ecosystems and reduces the volatility of resource prices for the global economy.

NODIA

84. (2) I and III only
Transitioning to a circular economy reduces emissions because it lowers the need for energy-intensive extraction and processing of new materials. It also fosters innovation and creates new jobs in sectors like repair and recycling. Far from increasing price volatility, circular practices can actually stabilize costs by reducing dependence on external raw material markets. This makes businesses more resilient to supply chain disruptions and resource scarcity.

85. (1) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
Reduction involves using less material from the start. Reuse means using a product again without changing its form. Recycling is the process of turning waste materials back into new products. Recovery involves capturing energy from waste that cannot be recycled. These "Rs" form a hierarchy of waste management that guides producers and consumers toward more sustainable and efficient use of the planet's finite resources.

86. (2) Low stagnant growth (1950s-1980s).
The "Hindu rate of growth" is a term coined to describe the relatively slow and stagnant growth rate of the Indian economy from the 1950s to the 1980s. During this period, growth hovered around 3.5% per annum, which was barely enough to keep up with population increases. This performance was largely attributed to restrictive economic policies, heavy state intervention, and a lack of market-oriented reforms.

87. (4) LPG model global integration.
The 1991 economic reforms in India introduced the model of Liberalization, Privatization, and Globalization. These changes moved the economy away from central planning and toward a market-driven system. By reducing industrial licensing, lowering trade barriers, and encouraging foreign investment, the reforms integrated India into the global economy. This shift led to a significant increase in growth rates and a transformation of the nation's economic structure.

88. (1) The services sector, particularly IT and ITES
Unlike many East Asian "tiger" economies that grew through labor-intensive manufacturing, India's growth has been uniquely led by the services sector. The expansion of information technology and IT-enabled services provided a major boost to the national economy. This "leapfrogging" past the traditional manufacturing stage has created a distinct economic profile for India, though it has also led to challenges regarding broad-based employment generation.

89. (4) I, II, III and IV
India's economic history is marked by distinct phases. The early post-independence era focused on state-led heavy industry. The 1980s saw the beginning of deregulation, while the 1991 reforms brought structural changes. Since the 2000s, India has experienced periods of high growth, yet the issue of "jobless growth" remains a concern, where GDP increases do not translate into a proportional rise in employment opportunities for the workforce.

90. (2) Services > Industry > Agriculture
In the modern Indian economy, the services sector is the largest contributor to Gross Value Added, typically accounting for over 50% of the total. The industrial sector follows as the second-largest contributor. While the agricultural sector employs a large portion of the workforce, its percentage share of GVA is the smallest of the three. This structure reflects India's transition into a service-oriented developing economy over recent decades.

91. (4) Front Runner
In the SDG India Index, NITI Aayog classifies states based on their performance scores. A state scoring between 65 and 99 is categorized as a "Front Runner," indicating significant progress toward achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. This classification helps identify regions that are performing well and provides a benchmark for others. The index uses a color-coded system to visualize these performance levels across the country.

92. (2) Measuring State/UT SDG progress.
The primary goal of the SDG India Index is to track the progress of States and Union Territories toward achieving the 2030 global goals. Developed by NITI Aayog, the index provides a comprehensive framework for evaluating performance across various social, economic, and environmental indicators. By ranking states, it fosters a spirit of competitive federalism, encouraging local governments to adopt better policies and improve their development outcomes.

93. (3) Kerala
Kerala has consistently performed well and often secured the top rank in NITI Aayog's SDG India Index. The state's high performance is attributed to its strong social indicators, including excellent healthcare, high literacy rates, and proactive social welfare policies. These achievements align closely with many of the global Sustainable Development Goals, making Kerala a model for human development and sustainable progress within the Indian federal system.

94. (1) I, II, III and IV only
The SDG India Index is a collaborative effort that computes scores for all 17 goals across every state. A perfect score of 100 signifies the full achievement of 2030 targets. The index is a key tool for promoting competitive federalism. However, it is not limited to environmental goals; it covers the full range of social and economic parameters included in the United Nations' global sustainable development framework.

95. (1) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
NITI Aayog uses a specific scoring system to categorize state performance. "Aspirants" are those with the lowest scores, while "Performers" fall in the middle range. "Front Runners" show high achievement, and an "Achiever" is any state that has reached a score of 100. This tiered system provides a clear roadmap for states to improve their rankings by focusing on specific developmental targets and policy interventions.

96. (2) Pre-decision impact evaluation.
Environmental Impact Assessment is a systematic process used to evaluate the potential environmental consequences of a proposed project before a final decision is made. It ensures that decision-makers consider environmental effects early in the planning process. By identifying potential risks to air, water, and biodiversity, EIA helps in selecting projects that

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

are environmentally sustainable and allows for the integration of mitigation measures to reduce negative impacts.

97. (2) Recording local stakeholder concerns.
The public hearing is a crucial step in the EIA process in India. It provides a formal platform for local residents and stakeholders to express their concerns regarding the proposed project's impact on their environment and livelihoods. This participatory approach ensures transparency and allows the government to incorporate local knowledge and community feedback into the final environmental clearance decision, balancing industrial needs with community welfare.

98. (1) Scoping
Scoping is the stage in the EIA process where the specific boundaries and key issues of the study are defined. During this phase, the Terms of Reference are set, which guide the investigators on what impacts to prioritize and what data to collect. Effective scoping ensures that the assessment focuses on the most significant environmental risks, making the study more efficient and relevant for the decision-making process.

99. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
EIA is a fundamental tool for sustainable development because it forces the integration of environmental health into economic planning. By predicting potential damage during the design phase, projects can be modified to be less harmful. This proactive approach prevents the loss of natural capital and avoids the high costs of cleaning up pollution after a project is built. Consequently, EIA helps ensure that development does not come at an unacceptable environmental cost.

100. (4) Implementing mitigation measures.
Post-project monitoring is the final phase of the EIA process, designed to ensure that the developer actually carries out the environmental safeguards promised during the assessment. It involves regular audits and inspections to verify that pollution levels remain within limits and that mitigation measures are effective. This ongoing oversight is essential for holding industries accountable and for protecting the environment throughout the operational life of the project.

www.nodia.in

NODIA

CHAPTER 02

Measurement of Development : HDI and Related Indices

1. Which of the following is considered a primary limitation of Gross Domestic Product as a measure of a country's development?
(1) It fails to account for the total volume of market transactions
(2) It does not reflect the distribution of income among the population
(3) It incorrectly includes intermediate goods in its calculation
(4) It is unable to measure the value of industrial output
(5) Question not attempted

2. Which of the following economic activities is included in the calculation of Gross Domestic Product, despite often being a negative indicator of sustainable development?
(1) Cleanup costs for environmental disasters
(2) Unpaid household labor by domestic members
(3) Community service performed on a voluntary basis
(4) Barter-based exchange transactions in rural economies
(5) Question not attempted

3. Read the following statements carefully:
Statement I: Gross Domestic Product per capita is a reliable indicator of the average standard of living for all citizens in a country.
Statement II: Gross Domestic Product calculations do not capture the depletion of natural resources.
Which of the following is correct?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
(5) Question not attempted

4. Consider the following statements regarding the limitations of Gross Domestic Product as a measure of development:
I. It does not account for the distribution of income among the population.
II. It accurately evaluates the depreciation of environmental capital.
III. It excludes the value of unpaid domestic work.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) I and III only
(3) II and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

5. Match the items in List I with those in List II:
List I: (Economic Concept)
A. Real GDP
B. GDP per capita
C. Green GDP
D. Nominal GDP
List II: (Characteristic/Limitation)
i. Deducts the cost of environmental damage
ii. Does not account for inflation
iii. Masks extreme income inequalities
iv. Adjusted for general price level changes
Options:
(1) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
(2) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(3) A-iv, B-i, C-iii, D-ii
(4) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

6. Which distinguished economist is primarily credited with the creation of the Human Development Index?
(1) Amartya Sen

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

(2) Mahbub ul Haq
(3) Joseph Stiglitz
(4) Paul Krugman
(5) Question not attempted

7. Which of the following statements incorrectly describes the conceptual origin of the Human Development Index?
(1) It was designed to shift focus from national income to people-centric policies
(2) It was introduced in the first Human Development Report published in 1990
(3) The capability approach influenced its theoretical framework
(4) It was developed under the auspices of the World Bank
(5) Question not attempted

8. Read the following statements carefully:
Statement I: The United Nations Development Programme has published the Human Development Report annually since 1990.
Statement II: The Human Development Index aims to capture long-term progress in three basic dimensions of human development.
Which of the following is correct?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
(5) Question not attempted

9. Consider the following statements regarding the origin and concept of the Human Development Index:
I. It was developed by the Pakistani economist Mahbub ul Haq.
II. Amartya Sen contributed significantly to the conceptual framework of the index.
III. The first Human Development Report was published by the International Monetary Fund.
IV. It was created to demonstrate that economic growth does not automatically translate to human development.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(1) I, II and III only
(2) II, III and IV only
(3) I, II and IV only
(4) I, III and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

10. Which of the following represents the correct chronological sequence in which these development metrics were first introduced globally?
(1) Gross Domestic Product, Physical Quality of Life Index, Human Development Index, Multidimensional Poverty Index
(2) Physical Quality of Life Index, Gross Domestic Product, Multidimensional Poverty Index, Human Development Index
(3) Gross Domestic Product, Human Development Index, Physical Quality of Life Index, Multidimensional Poverty Index
(4) Physical Quality of Life Index, Human Development Index, Gross Domestic Product, Multidimensional Poverty Index
(5) Question not attempted

11. What are the three foundational dimensions of the Human Development Index?
(1) Health, Education, and Political Freedom
(2) Income, Infrastructure, and Education
(3) Standard of Living, Life Expectancy, and Environmental Quality
(4) Health, Education, and Standard of Living
(5) Question not attempted

12. Which of the following is NOT an indicator used to measure the dimensions of the Human Development Index?
(1) Life expectancy at birth
(2) Infant mortality rate
(3) Expected years of schooling
(4) Gross National Income per capita
(5) Question not attempted

13. Why is the income dimension in the Human Development Index transformed using a logarithm?
(1) To adjust for price inflation across different decades
(2) To convert diverse local currencies into US dollars
(3) To account for diminishing marginal utility of income
(4) To link income indices directly to national

NODIA

economic growth
(5) Question not attempted

14. Consider the following statements regarding the dimensions and calculation of the Human Development Index:
I. The health dimension is assessed entirely by life expectancy at birth.
II. The education dimension incorporates mean years of schooling for adults aged 25 and older.
III. The education dimension incorporates expected years of schooling for children of school-entering age.
IV. The standard of living dimension is measured by Gross Domestic Product per capita.
V. The overall index is calculated as the geometric mean of its three dimensional indices.
Which of the above combinations of statements is incorrect?
(1) I, II and III
(2) II, III and V
(3) IV only
(4) I and V only
(5) Question not attempted

15. Match the items in List I with those in List II:
List I: (HDI Dimension)
A. Long and healthy life
B. Knowledge (Adults)
C. Knowledge (Children)
D. Decent standard of living
List II: (Indicator Used)
i. Mean years of schooling
ii. Gross National Income per capita
iii. Expected years of schooling
iv. Life expectancy at birth
Options:
(1) A-iv, B-i, C-iii, D-ii
(2) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
(3) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
(4) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

16. In the computation of the Education Index for the HDI, what are the maximum goalpost values assigned to expected years of schooling and mean years of schooling, respectively?
(1) 15 years and 10 years
(2) 18 years and 15 years
(3) 20 years and 15 years
(4) 16 years and 12 years
(5) Question not attempted

17. Which of the following statements about the components of the HDI is incorrect?
(1) The Life Expectancy Index is 1 when life expectancy at birth is 85 years
(2) The HDI score ranges from 1 to 100
(3) Gross National Income is expressed in Purchasing Power Parity terms
(4) The minimum goalpost for life expectancy at birth is set at 20 years
(5) Question not attempted

18. Read the following statements carefully:
Statement I: The HDI utilizes Gross National Income rather than Gross Domestic Product to reflect the income retained by residents of a country.
Statement II: Remittances received from abroad are excluded from Gross National Income calculations.
Which of the following is correct?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
(5) Question not attempted

19. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The final Human Development Index is computed using the geometric mean of the three dimensional indices rather than the arithmetic mean.
Reason (R): The geometric mean reduces the level of substitutability between dimensions, ensuring that poor performance in one dimension is not fully compensated by good performance in another.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

20. Which statistical technique is applied to normalize the values of the components (Life Expectancy, Education, Income) to a scale between 0 and 1 before calculating the final HDI?
(1) Standard deviation method
(2) Z-score normalization
(3) Logistic regression
(4) Min-Max scaling
(5) Question not attempted

21. In which Human Development category does India currently fall according to standard international classifications?
(1) Low human development
(2) Medium human development
(3) High human development
(4) Very high human development
(5) Question not attempted

22. Which of the following trends is NOT historically accurate regarding India's HDI performance over the last three decades?
(1) India's life expectancy at birth has significantly increased
(2) India's mean years of schooling have stagnated without any growth
(3) India's Gross National Income per capita has witnessed steady growth
(4) India's overall HDI value has generally maintained an upward trajectory
(5) Question not attempted

23. Among India's immediate neighbors, which country has consistently placed in a higher HDI category than India in recent years?
(1) Pakistan
(2) Nepal
(3) Myanmar
(4) Sri Lanka
(5) Question not attempted

24. Consider the following statements regarding India's HDI ranking and trends:
I. India belongs to the High Human Development category.
II. Despite improvements, India's HDI score temporarily declined during the COVID-19 pandemic years.
III. Life expectancy at birth in India is currently above 65 years.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

25. Match the items in List I with those in List II:
List I: (Country)
A. Norway
B. India
C. Sri Lanka
D. Niger
List II: (General HDI Performance Tier)
i. Low human development
ii. Very high human development
iii. Medium human development
iv. High human development
Options:
(1) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
(2) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(3) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

26. The Gender Development Index measures gender gaps in human development achievements by:
(1) Calculating the ratio of the female HDI to the male HDI
(2) Subtracting the female HDI from the male HDI
(3) Averaging the HDI values of both genders
(4) Multiplying the standard HDI by the maternal mortality rate
(5) Question not attempted

27. In which year was the Gender Development Index first introduced by the United Nations Development Programme?
(1) 1990
(2) 1995
(3) 2010
(4) 2015
(5) Question not attempted

28. Read the following statements carefully:

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

Statement I: The Gender Development Index utilizes the exact same three basic dimensions as the standard Human Development Index.
Statement II: The Gender Development Index estimates the estimated earned income for women and men separately to measure the standard of living dimension.
Which of the following is correct?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
(5) Question not attempted

29. Consider the following statements regarding the Gender Development Index:
I. A Gender Development Index value of 1.000 indicates absolute gender parity.
II. It directly assesses female political representation in the national parliament.
III. It groups countries into five groups based on the absolute deviation from gender parity.
IV. It uses sex-disaggregated data for life expectancy, expected years of schooling, and mean years of schooling.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(1) I, II and III only
(2) II, III and IV only
(3) I, III and IV only
(4) I, II and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

30. Arrange the following indices in the correct chronological sequence of their first publication by the United Nations Development Programme:
I. Human Poverty Index
II. Multidimensional Poverty Index
III. Human Development Index
IV. Gender Development Index
Choose the correct order from the options below:
(1) III, I, IV, II
(2) III, IV, I, II
(3) I, III, IV, II
(4) IV, III, II, I
(5) Question not attempted

31. What are the three dimensions measured by the Gender Inequality Index?
(1) Health, Empowerment, and Labor Participation
(2) National Income, Public Infrastructure, and Literacy
(3) Political Agency, Economic Agency, and Basic Education
(4) Maternal Health, Child Mortality, and Income Balance
(5) Question not attempted

32. Which of the following is NOT an indicator used in the computation of the Gender Inequality Index?
(1) Maternal mortality ratio
(2) Female life expectancy at birth
(3) Share of parliamentary seats held by each sex
(4) Adolescent birth rate
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

33. In the Gender Inequality Index, a value of 0 indicates:
(1) Absolute gender inequality
(2) Perfect gender equality
(3) No female participation in the labor force
(4) Zero maternal mortality ratio exclusively
(5) Question not attempted

34. Consider the following statements regarding the Gender Inequality Index:
I. It highlights the loss in potential human development due to disparity between female and male achievements.
II. Empowerment is measured by the proportion of parliamentary seats occupied by females.
III. Empowerment is also measured by the proportion of adult females and males aged 25 years and older with at least some secondary education.
IV. The labor market dimension is measured by the wage gap between men and women.
V. It was introduced in 2010 to replace older gender inequality measures.
Which of the above combinations of statements is incorrect?
(1) I and V only
(2) II and III only
(3) IV only

(4) III and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

35. Match the items in List I with those in List II:
List I: (Index)
A. Human Development Index
B. Gender Inequality Index
C. Multidimensional Poverty Index
D. Gender Development Index
List II: (Specific Indicator Used)
i. Adolescent birth rate
ii. Ratio of female to male HDI
iii. Gross National Income per capita
iv. Cooking fuel deprivation
Options:
(1) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(2) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(3) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(4) A-iv, B-i, C-iii, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

36. The global Multidimensional Poverty Index was developed by the United Nations Development Programme in collaboration with which institution?
(1) World Economic Forum
(2) London School of Economics
(3) World Bank Group
(4) Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative
(5) Question not attempted

37. In which year was the global Multidimensional Poverty Index launched to replace the Human Poverty Index?
(1) 2005
(2) 2010
(3) 2015
(4) 1997
(5) Question not attempted

38. Read the following statements carefully:
Statement I: The Multidimensional Poverty Index captures acute overlapping deprivations that people face at the same time.
Statement II: The Multidimensional Poverty Index relies strictly on income levels to determine poverty cut-offs.
Which of the following is correct?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
(5) Question not attempted

39. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Multidimensional Poverty Index is calculated using the Alkire-Foster method which employs a dual-cutoff approach.
Reason (R): The method requires individuals to first be deprived in specific indicators, and then collectively be deprived in at least one-third of the weighted indicators to be considered multidimensionally poor.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

40. Under the global Multidimensional Poverty Index framework, an individual is classified as living in "severe multidimensional poverty" if their deprivation score is at least:
(1) 20%
(2) 33.3%
(3) 50%
(4) 75%
(5) Question not attempted

41. Which of the following correctly identifies the two indicators used to assess the health dimension in the global Multidimensional Poverty Index?
(1) Life expectancy and maternal mortality
(2) Immunization and sanitation
(3) Nutrition and child mortality
(4) Drinking water and caloric intake
(5) Question not attempted

42. Which of the following is NOT an indicator used to assess the standard of living dimension in the global Multidimensional Poverty Index?
(1) Internet access

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

(2) Cooking fuel
(3) Electricity
(4) Housing
(5) Question not attempted

43. Which of the following statements incorrectly describes the weighting system of the global Multidimensional Poverty Index?
(1) The three dimensions are equally weighted at 1/3 each
(2) The two education indicators are each weighted at 1/6
(3) The two health indicators are each weighted at 1/6
(4) The six standard of living indicators are each weighted at 1/12
(5) Question not attempted

44. Consider the following statements about the deprivation cutoffs in the global Multidimensional Poverty Index:
I. A household is deprived in nutrition if any adult or child is found to be undernourished.
II. A household is deprived in child mortality if any child has died in the family in the five years preceding the survey.
III. A household is deprived in sanitation if the sanitation facility is shared with other households.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

45. Match the items in List I with those in List II:
List I: (MPI Dimension)
A. Health
B. Education
C. Standard of Living
D. Individual Indicator in Standard of Living
List II: (Total Weight in the Index)
i. 1/3
ii. 1/3
iii. 1/3
iv. 1/18
Options:
(1) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(2) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
(3) A-iii, B-ii, C-iv, D-i
(4) A-i, B-ii, C-iv, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

46. Under the National Multidimensional Poverty Index framework for India, improvements in which specific areas have been the primary drivers for lifting millions of people out of poverty in recent years?
(1) Universal internet access and mobile connectivity
(2) Reduced maternal mortality and higher education
(3) Standardized urban housing and rural wages
(4) Nutrition, schooling, sanitation, and fuel access
(5) Question not attempted

47. The primary data source utilized by NITI Aayog to compute the baseline National Multidimensional Poverty Index is the:
(1) National Family Health Survey
(2) Periodic Labour Force Survey
(3) Census of India
(4) Household Consumer Expenditure Survey
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

48. Read the following statements carefully:
Statement I: India's National Multidimensional Poverty Index developed by NITI Aayog includes the exact same 10 indicators as the global MPI without any additions.
Statement II: NITI Aayog added "Maternal Health" and "Bank Account" to the National MPI framework to align it with national priorities.
Which of the following is correct?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
(5) Question not attempted

49. Consider the following statements regarding India's progress in multidimensional poverty:
I. Rural areas have recorded a faster decline in poverty headcount ratio than urban areas.

II. Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, and Madhya Pradesh registered the largest absolute decline in the number of multidimensionally poor.
III. The incidence of poverty across India has dropped to a single-digit percentage according to recent national reports.
IV. Rajasthan was among the top ten states that recorded a significant decline in the proportion of multidimensionally poor.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(1) I, II and III only
(2) I, II and IV only
(3) II, III and IV only
(4) I, II, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

50. Arrange the following states in descending order of their multidimensional poverty headcount ratio as per the initial baseline National MPI report:
I. Uttar Pradesh
II. Bihar
III. Kerala
IV. Jharkhand

Choose the correct order from the options below:
(1) II, IV, I, III
(2) I, II, IV, III
(3) II, I, IV, III
(4) IV, II, I, III
(5) Question not attempted

51. The Global Hunger Index measures hunger on a 100-point scale where a score of zero represents:
(1) The highest possible level of hunger
(2) A severe public health crisis
(3) No hunger
(4) Complete dependency on food aid
(5) Question not attempted

52. Which of the following is NOT one of the four component indicators of the Global Hunger Index?
(1) Undernourishment
(2) Child stunting
(3) Child wasting
(4) Maternal undernutrition
(5) Question not attempted

53. The Global Hunger Index report is co-published annually by which two organizations?
(1) World Health Organization and UNICEF
(2) Food and Agriculture Organization and World Food Programme
(3) Concern Worldwide and Welthungerhilfe
(4) World Bank and Oxfam International
(5) Question not attempted

54. Consider the following statements regarding the Global Hunger Index:
I. It is calculated primarily using data from the Food and Agriculture Organization and UNICEF.
II. Child stunting refers to children who have low weight for their height.
III. Child wasting refers to children who have low height for their age.
IV. Undernourishment measures the share of the population with insufficient caloric intake.
V. India has consistently ranked in the top 20 countries with the lowest hunger levels.

Which of the above combinations of statements is incorrect?
(1) I and IV only
(2) II, III and V
(3) IV and V only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

55. Match the items in List I with those in List II:
List I: (GHI Indicator)
A. Undernourishment
B. Child stunting
C. Child wasting
D. Child mortality

List II: (Underlying Condition Measured)
i. Acute undernutrition (low weight for height)
ii. Chronic undernutrition (low height for age)
iii. Inadequate food supply for the general population
iv. Unhealthy environment and inadequate nutrition causing fatal outcomes

Options:
(1) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
(2) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
(3) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(4) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

56. The Human Poverty Index was initially introduced by the United Nations Development

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

Programme in the Human Development Report of which year?
(1) 1990
(2) 1997
(3) 2000
(4) 2010
(5) Question not attempted

57. Which of the following appropriately distinguishes HPI-1 and HPI-2 developed by the UNDP?
(1) Measures of rural and urban poverty levels
(2) Focus on income assets and liquid capital
(3) For developing and high-income OECD nations
(4) Frequency of annual and decennial calculation
(5) Question not attempted

58. Read the following statements carefully:
Statement I: The Human Poverty Index measured deprivations in the same three dimensions as the Human Development Index.
Statement II: The Human Poverty Index was ultimately discontinued and replaced by the Multidimensional Poverty Index.
Which of the following is correct?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
(5) Question not attempted

59. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Human Poverty Index was largely replaced by the Multidimensional Poverty Index globally.
Reason (R): The Human Poverty Index used macro-level averages and could not identify which specific individuals or households were experiencing multiple overlapping deprivations.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

60. Choose the correct chronological sequence representing the evolution of poverty measurement approaches adopted by the United Nations Development Programme:
(1) Multidimensional Poverty Index, Human Poverty Index, Human Development Index
(2) Human Development Index, Human Poverty Index, Multidimensional Poverty Index
(3) Human Poverty Index, Multidimensional Poverty Index, Human Development Index
(4) Human Development Index, Multidimensional Poverty Index, Human Poverty Index
(5) Question not attempted

61. The Inequality-adjusted Human Development Index determines the level of human development when:
(1) Eradication of gender-based opportunity gaps
(2) Evaluation of the poorest 20% of citizens
(3) Accounting for distribution-based inequalities
(4) Exclusion of remittances and foreign aid funds
(5) Question not attempted

62. If the Inequality-adjusted Human Development Index of a country is exactly equal to its standard Human Development Index, it indicates that:
(1) The country records zero annual national income
(2) Perfect equality in dimension distribution exists
(3) The country faces extreme absolute inequality
(4) Maximum human development has been attained
(5) Question not attempted

63. Which mathematical inequality measure does the Inequality-adjusted Human Development Index primarily rely upon to discount the average values of the dimensions?
(1) Atkinson inequality measure
(2) Gini Coefficient

NODIA

(3) Theil Index
(4) Hoover Index
(5) Question not attempted

64. Consider the following statements regarding the Inequality-adjusted Human Development Index:
I. The index aims to capture the loss in potential human development due to inequality.
II. In countries with high inequality, the Inequality-adjusted Human Development Index value is substantially lower than the standard HDI value.
III. It applies a uniform discount rate to all countries regardless of their internal distribution.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

65. Match the items in List I with those in List II:
List I: (Specific UNDP Index)
A. Standard HDI
B. IHDI
C. GDI
D. MPI
List II: (Core Concept/Adjustment Focus)
i. Gender gaps in human development achievements
ii. Overlapping deprivations at the household level
iii. Loss in human development due to uneven distribution
iv. Average achievements in basic human development dimensions
Options:
(1) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
(2) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
(3) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

66. The Happy Planet Index measures human well-being and environmental impact using which of the following components?
(1) Well-being, life expectancy, and ecological impact
(2) GDP per capita, life expectancy, and carbon outputs
(3) Happiness scores, literacy, and deforestation rates
(4) Mental health index, income, and renewable energy
(5) Question not attempted

67. Which of the following statements about the World Happiness Report is incorrect?
(1) It relies on data primarily from the Gallup World Poll
(2) Finland has consistently ranked at the top of the report in recent years
(3) It is published annually by the United Nations Development Programme
(4) The rankings are based on a three-year average of life evaluation scores
(5) Question not attempted

68. Which specific tool is used in the Gallup World Poll to assess the subjective life evaluation component in the World Happiness Report?
(1) The Myers-Briggs Type Indicator
(2) The Rorschach Test
(3) The Likert Satisfaction Scale
(4) The Cantril Ladder
(5) Question not attempted

69. Consider the following statements regarding the World Happiness Report:
I. It explains variations in happiness using six key variables, including GDP per capita and social support.
II. Healthy life expectancy and freedom to make life choices are among the core variables analyzed.
III. Generosity and perceptions of corruption are excluded from the analysis to prevent bias.
IV. India has historically ranked relatively low in the index, often trailing behind some of its neighbors.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(1) I, II and III only
(2) I, II and IV only
(3) II, III and IV only
(4) I, III and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

70. Read the following statements carefully:

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

Statement I: The Happy Planet Index heavily penalizes countries with large ecological footprints, regardless of their high life expectancy.
Statement II: The World Happiness Report focuses solely on subjective well-being and completely ignores objective economic indicators like GDP.
Which of the following is correct?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
(5) Question not attempted

71. The Physical Quality of Life Index was developed in the 1970s by which prominent scholar?
(1) Simon Kuznets
(2) Arthur Lewis
(3) John Maynard Keynes
(4) Morris D. Morris
(5) Question not attempted

72. Which of the following indicators is NOT a component of the Physical Quality of Life Index?
(1) Per capita income
(2) Basic literacy rate
(3) Infant mortality rate
(4) Life expectancy at age one
(5) Question not attempted

73. Why did the creator of the Physical Quality of Life Index intentionally exclude Gross National Product from its calculation?
(1) Lack of income data for developing nations
(2) Distortion caused by cross-border inflation rates
(3) Growth not reflecting social outcome changes
(4) Absence of purchasing power parity measurement
(5) Question not attempted

74. Consider the following statements regarding the Physical Quality of Life Index:
I. It was developed by Morris D. Morris in the 1970s.
II. It is calculated by taking an unweighted average of its three components.
III. It utilizes life expectancy at age one rather than life expectancy at birth.
IV. The index components are scaled from 1 to 100, where 100 represents the best outcome.
V. It has completely replaced the Human Development Index in modern economic assessments.
Which of the above combinations of statements is incorrect?
(1) I and II only
(2) III and IV only
(3) V only
(4) II, III and V
(5) Question not attempted

75. Match the items in List I with those in List II:
List I: (Scholar/Institution)
A. Morris D. Morris
B. Mahbub ul Haq
C. OPHI and UNDP
D. Concern Worldwide and Welthungerhilfe
List II: (Associated Development Index)
i. Human Development Index
ii. Global Hunger Index
iii. Physical Quality of Life Index
iv. Multidimensional Poverty Index
Options:
(1) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(2) A-i, B-iii, C-ii, D-iv
(3) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
(4) A-iv, B-i, C-iii, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

76. The Ease of Doing Business Index, which measured regulations directly affecting businesses, was published by which international organization before its discontinuation?
(1) World Economic Forum
(2) World Bank Group
(3) International Monetary Fund
(4) World Trade Organization
(5) Question not attempted

77. The Ease of Doing Business Index aggregated scores across how many primary parameters or topics regulating the life cycle of a business?
(1) 5
(2) 10
(3) 15

NODIA

(4) 20
(5) Question not attempted

78. Which of the following was NOT one of the parameters measured in the Ease of Doing Business Index?
(1) Starting a business
(2) Dealing with construction permits
(3) Enforcing contracts
(4) Environmental sustainability compliance
(5) Question not attempted

79. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The publication of the Ease of Doing Business report was officially discontinued in 2021.
Reason (R): Internal audits revealed data irregularities and ethical concerns regarding the manipulation of data for specific countries in previous reports.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

80. Read the following statements carefully:
Statement I: India's ranking in the Ease of Doing Business index deteriorated significantly between 2014 and 2019.
Statement II: Reforms such as the introduction of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code played a crucial role in altering India's business environment metrics.
Which of the following is correct?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
(5) Question not attempted

81. The Global Innovation Index is co-published annually by Cornell University, INSEAD, and which international organization?
(1) World Trade Organization
(2) World Intellectual Property Organization
(3) International Telecommunication Union
(4) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
(5) Question not attempted

82. The Global Innovation Index calculates its overall score based on the average of which two primary sub-indices?
(1) Innovation Input and Innovation Output
(2) Scientific Output and Economic Input
(3) Research Expenditure and Commercialization
(4) Patent Registrations and Academic Publications
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

83. Which of the following statements about India's performance in the Global Innovation Index over recent years is incorrect?
(1) India has consistently broken into the top 40 rankings globally
(2) India performs exceptionally well in the Information and Communication Technology services exports indicator
(3) India's ranking has seen a steady decline over the past decade
(4) India is recognized as an innovation achiever among lower-middle-income economies
(5) Question not attempted

84. Consider the following statements regarding the Global Innovation Index:
I. It utilizes both objective statistical data and subjective survey data to measure innovation.
II. Institutions, human capital and research, and infrastructure are pillars of the Innovation Output Sub-Index.
III. Knowledge and technology outputs are pillars of the Innovation Output Sub-Index.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) I and III only
(3) II and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

85. Match the items in List I with those in List II:
List I: (Global Index)
A. Global Innovation Index
B. World Happiness Report
C. Ease of Doing Business Index
D. Human Development Index
List II: (Publishing Institution/Partner)
i. United Nations Development Programme
ii. World Intellectual Property Organization
iii. World Bank Group
iv. UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network
Options:
(1) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
(2) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-iv, B-ii, C-iii, D-i
(4) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

86. The Gini Coefficient is a widely used statistical measure to represent the:
(1) Rate of economic growth
(2) Income or wealth inequality within a nation
(3) Purchasing power parity of a currency
(4) Total value of environmental depletion
(5) Question not attempted

87. Read the following statements carefully:
Statement I: A Gini Coefficient of 0 represents perfect income equality within a population.
Statement II: A Gini Coefficient of 1 indicates absolute income inequality, where a single individual holds all the income.
Which of the following is correct?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
(5) Question not attempted

88. Geometrically, the Gini Coefficient is calculated as the ratio of the area between the Lorenz curve and the line of perfect equality to the:
(1) Total area under the line of perfect equality
(2) Total area under the Lorenz curve
(3) Total area below the line of perfect inequality
(4) Total area of the entire graph
(5) Question not attempted

89. Consider the following statements regarding the Gini Coefficient:
I. It can be used to measure both income inequality and wealth inequality.
II. A decreasing Gini Coefficient indicates that income distribution is becoming more unequal.
III. It satisfies the principle of anonymity, meaning it does not matter who the high and low earners are.
IV. It is derived directly from the Lorenz curve.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(1) I, II and III only
(2) I, III and IV only
(3) II, III and IV only
(4) I, II and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

90. Arrange the following hypothetical Gini Coefficient values of four nations in order from the most equal income distribution to the most unequal income distribution:
I. 0.85
II. 0.25
III. 0.45
IV. 0.65
Choose the correct order from the options below:
(1) II, III, IV, I
(2) I, IV, III, II
(3) II, IV, III, I
(4) IV, III, II, I
(5) Question not attempted

91. In a Lorenz curve graph representing income distribution, the x-axis and y-axis respectively represent:
(1) Cumulative total income and cumulative population
(2) Total population size and per capita income
(3) Deciles of income and absolute GDP values
(4) Cumulative population and cumulative income
(5) Question not attempted

92. In the graphical representation of the Lorenz curve, what does the 45-degree diagonal line represent?
(1) The line of perfect inequality
(2) The line of perfect equality

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

STUDYING FROM PDFs?

THINK AGAIN.

If you are studying only from PDFs,
you are wasting valuable time.

Research shows that learning from

PRINTED BOOKS has up to

4× HIGHER RETENTION

than studying from screens.

PRINT BOOK = BETTER MEMORY

PDF = LOWER RETENTION

Those who study from **PRINTED BOOKS**
move **AHEAD.**

Others are left **BEHIND**
in competition.

In competitive exams,
being average is not enough.

STAY ONE STEP AHEAD.

(3) The poverty line
(4) The median income threshold
(5) Question not attempted

93. Which of the following statements about the Lorenz curve is incorrect?
(1) It was developed by Max O. Lorenz in 1905
(2) The further the curve sags away from the diagonal line, the higher the inequality
(3) The curve can rise above the 45-degree diagonal line under normal economic conditions
(4) It provides a visual representation of wealth or income distribution
(5) Question not attempted

94. Consider the following statements regarding the Lorenz Curve:
I. It plots the cumulative percentage of the population against the cumulative percentage of income.
II. A perfectly equal society would have a Lorenz curve that perfectly matches the 45-degree line.
III. The area between the Lorenz curve and the line of perfect equality is used to compute the Gini coefficient.
IV. If the Lorenz curve for Country A is closer to the diagonal than Country B's, Country A has higher inequality.
V. It only illustrates the distribution and does not provide absolute income values.
Which of the above combinations of statements is incorrect?
(1) I and II only
(2) III and V only
(3) IV only
(4) I, IV and V
(5) Question not attempted

95. Match the items in List I with those in List II:
List I: (Inequality Concept)
A. Gini Coefficient of 0
B. Gini Coefficient of 1
C. Lorenz Curve matching diagonal
D. Lorenz Curve sagging deeply
List II: (Interpretation)
i. High income inequality
ii. Absolute income inequality
iii. Perfect equality distribution
iv. Perfect income equality
Options:
(1) A-iv, B-ii, C-iii, D-i
(2) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(3) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(4) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

96. To measure holistic development and progress toward global goals at the sub-national level in India, NITI Aayog regularly publishes which of the following indices?
(1) State Human Development Index
(2) SDG India Index
(3) Sub-national Gross Happiness Index
(4) National Quality of Life Index
(5) Question not attempted

97. In the NITI Aayog SDG India Index classification, a state with a score between 65 and 99 is categorized as a:
(1) Aspirant
(2) Performer
(3) Front Runner
(4) Achiever
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

98. Which of the following is NOT a designated performance category for states in the NITI Aayog SDG India Index?
(1) Aspirant
(2) Performer
(3) Front Runner
(4) Laggard
(5) Question not attempted

99. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): India places significant emphasis on customized national indices like the National MPI and the SDG India Index rather than relying solely on global development reports.
Reason (R): National averages in global reports often mask severe regional disparities across Indian states, and localized indices facilitate targeted sub-national policy interventions.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.

(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

100. Read the following statements carefully:
Statement I: India's approach to measuring development incorporates both absolute metrics like GDP growth and multidimensional aspects like those found in the National MPI.
Statement II: States in India utilize multidimensional parameters to guide budget allocations for poverty eradication schemes.
Which of the following is correct?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
(5) Question not attempted

www.nodia.in

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

ANSWERS

1. (2) It does not reflect the distribution of income among the population
National economic accounts measure the total value of market transactions within a country but ignore how wealth is distributed among citizens. A rising national income might benefit only a small elite while the majority remains impoverished. Consequently, this metric fails to indicate if growth is inclusive or equitable across different social segments, limiting its utility for development.

2. (1) Cleanup costs for environmental disasters
Standard accounting practices include spending on mitigating ecological damage because such activities involve market-based financial transactions. While these expenditures increase the total value of goods and services produced, they represent a response to negative events rather than actual progress. This highlights why aggregate figures can sometimes mislead when assessing overall societal health and long-term environmental sustainability in development.

3. (4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
National income per capita represents a simple mathematical average and does not account for internal wealth disparities, making it an unreliable indicator of individual living standards. However, standard economic calculations do accurately omit the environmental costs of resource extraction. This lack of accounting for natural resource depletion is a major criticism of using aggregate production as a development measure.

4. (2) I and III only
National accounting often overlooks the uneven distribution of wealth and the depletion of natural resources. Additionally, it fails to include the value of non-market activities such as unpaid household chores and caregiving. These exclusions mean that a high aggregate figure does not necessarily correlate with sustainable environmental practices or the actual well-being of the entire population across a nation.

5. (1) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
Measuring economic progress involves various specialized metrics. Nominal figures use current prices, while real figures adjust for inflation over time. Per capita averages often mask significant internal inequalities within a population. Additionally, green accounting attempts to provide a more sustainable view by subtracting the economic costs of environmental degradation and resource depletion from the total national output.

6. (2) Mahbub ul Haq
The Pakistani economist Mahbub ul Haq is credited with pioneering this metric to shift policy focus from purely economic growth to human well-being. He aimed to create a simple composite measure that could challenge the dominance of income-based assessments. His work emphasized that the ultimate objective of development is to enlarge people's choices, capabilities, and life opportunities globally.

7. (4) It was developed under the auspices of the World Bank
This index was originally established to move beyond national income figures by focusing on people and their capabilities. It was first introduced in 1990 within a report published by the United Nations Development Programme, influenced by Amartya Sen's capability approach. It is not a product of the World Bank, as it serves as an alternative to their frameworks.

8. (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
Since its inception in 1990, the United Nations Development Programme has released annual reports assessing global progress. The primary composite index used in these reports evaluates three essential dimensions of human life: health, education, and living standards. These dimensions provide a more comprehensive view of long-term national development than purely economic indicators, reflecting a broader perspective on societal wellbeing.

NODIA

9. (3) I, II and IV only
This composite metric was created by Mahbub ul Haq to show that economic expansion does not always improve human lives. Amartya Sen provided the essential theoretical framework based on human capabilities. Although widely used, it was launched by the United Nations Development Programme rather than the International Monetary Fund. It remains a vital tool for assessing global progress and social health.

10. (1) Gross Domestic Product, Physical Quality of Life Index, Human Development Index, Multidimensional Poverty Index
National income accounting emerged first in the mid-twentieth century as a primary economic tool. The social indicator movement then led to the creation of the Physical Quality of Life Index in the 1970s. This was followed by the broader human-centric metric in 1990. Finally, the multidimensional approach to measuring poverty was introduced globally in 2010 to replace methods.

11. (4) Health, Education, and Standard of Living
The framework for assessing human progress centers on three fundamental areas of life. These include the ability to lead a long and healthy existence, the opportunity to acquire knowledge through schooling, and the attainment of a decent standard of living. By combining these factors, the index provides a more comprehensive view of development than purely financial or infrastructure-based national metrics.

12. (2) Infant mortality rate
To calculate human development, specific indicators are used for health, education, and wealth. Life expectancy represents the health dimension, while schooling years measure knowledge. National income per capita reflects the standard of living. Although infant mortality is a significant health concern, it is not a direct component in the primary calculation, as life expectancy already captures general survival trends.

13. (3) To account for diminishing marginal utility of income
A logarithmic transformation is applied to national income data to reflect the principle that an extra dollar adds less to human development as wealth increases. This mathematical adjustment prevents very high incomes from disproportionately inflating the overall index score. It ensures that the measure better represents the actual impact of economic resources on expanding human capabilities and general life quality.

14. (3) IV only
The composite index for human development assesses health via life expectancy and education through both mean and expected schooling years. However, it utilizes Gross National Income per capita rather than Gross Domestic Product to reflect the actual income available to residents. The final score is derived by calculating the geometric mean of these three dimensions to minimize the effects of substitution.

15. (1) A-iv, B-i, C-iii, D-ii
Each dimension of the primary human development metric is measured by specific indicators. Health is assessed using life expectancy at birth, while the educational component looks at both mean years for adults and expected years for children. Finally, the standard of living is evaluated through national income per capita adjusted for purchasing power, providing a comprehensive view of overall societal progress.

16. (2) 18 years and 15 years
In the calculation of the knowledge dimension, specific upper limits are set for normalization purposes. The maximum value for the expected time a child spends in school is established at eighteen years. For adults, the maximum value for the average time spent in education is fifteen years. These goalposts allow for the consistent scaling of indicators across different countries and periods.

17. (2) The HDI score ranges from 1 to 100
The composite measure for human development is calculated using indicators for health, knowledge, and income, all of which are normalized through specific goalposts. The final index value always falls between zero and one, with higher values indicating greater progress. It uses national income in purchasing power parity terms and sets a minimum life expectancy baseline to ensure accurate comparative analysis.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

18. (3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
The index utilizes national income rather than domestic product because it better reflects the economic resources actually retained by a country's residents. This calculation includes funds sent from citizens working abroad, which are vital for living standards in many nations. Unlike domestic product, which only counts local production, national income captures these international transfers, providing a more accurate resource measure.

19. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Using the geometric mean for calculating the final composite score ensures that a country must perform well across all dimensions. Unlike an arithmetic average, this method penalizes uneven progress, meaning a very high income cannot fully compensate for poor health or education outcomes. This approach encourages balanced development and more accurately reflects the multi-faceted nature of human well-being and capability.

20. (4) Min-Max scaling
To combine diverse indicators like years of schooling and currency values into a single index, they must be converted to a uniform scale. This is achieved by comparing each actual value against predefined minimum and maximum goalposts. This technique ensures that every component is expressed as a decimal between zero and one, allowing them to be mathematically aggregated into the final score.

21. (2) Medium human development
Global reports classify nations into four distinct tiers based on their specific composite scores. Based on recent data regarding life expectancy, education, and income, India is currently positioned within the middle tier. This classification indicates significant progress over previous decades while also highlighting the substantial room for improvement required to reach the high or very high development status in the future.

22. (2) India's mean years of schooling have stagnated without any growth
Over the past thirty years, India has seen a steady rise in its overall development score. This progress is characterized by notable improvements in life expectancy at birth and significant growth in national income per capita. Contrary to stagnation, the average duration of education for the adult population has also increased consistently, contributing to the country's upward movement in global rankings.

23. (4) Sri Lanka
Within the South Asian region, comparative development assessments show varying levels of progress among neighbors. While several nearby nations share similar challenges and developmental tiers, Sri Lanka has historically maintained higher indicators in health and education. Consequently, it has consistently achieved a higher composite index value and a superior development category ranking compared to India and most other countries in the immediate vicinity.

24. (2) II and III only
India is currently classified within the medium development tier, not the high tier. Recent data shows that life expectancy in the country has surpassed the sixty-five-year mark. However, like many nations, India experienced a temporary setback in its overall development score and ranking during the global pandemic years, reflecting the significant health and economic challenges faced during that specific period.

NODIA

25. (1) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
Countries are categorized into different development tiers based on their composite index scores. Norway consistently ranks in the top tier, while nations like Sri Lanka are situated in the high development group. India currently falls into the medium category, reflecting its ongoing progress. Meanwhile, countries like Niger are classified in the low development tier due to significant challenges in health and education.

26. (1) Calculating the ratio of the female HDI to the male HDI
This index evaluates the disparity between genders by comparing their respective human development achievements. It is determined

by dividing the score calculated specifically for women by the score calculated for men. A value closer to one indicates less disparity, providing a clear measure of how close a country is to achieving equality in health, education, and standard of living dimensions.

27. (2) 1995
The United Nations Development Programme introduced a specific measure to assess gender-based differences in human progress during the mid-1990s. This metric was launched alongside another gender-focused index to highlight that development is often not neutral between sexes. It aimed to bring global attention to the need for policies that specifically address the gaps in health, knowledge, and economic resources for women.

28. (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
To measure gender-based development gaps, the index uses the same core dimensions of health, education, and standard of living as the standard measure. It calculates separate scores for men and women by using sex-disaggregated data. For the economic dimension, it estimates earned income for each group separately, allowing for a direct comparison of the resources available to women and men.

29. (3) I, III and IV only
This metric uses sex-disaggregated data for health and education to compare achievements between men and women. A score of one signifies absolute parity between the genders. Countries are categorized into five distinct groups based on how much they deviate from this parity. It focuses on these basic development dimensions rather than directly measuring political representation in national parliaments or governments.

30. (2) III, IV, I, II
The evolution of development metrics began with the primary index in 1990. This was followed by the introduction of gender-specific measures in 1995. Later, a focus on human poverty was established in 1997. Finally, the more comprehensive multidimensional approach to poverty, which identifies overlapping deprivations at the household level, was launched in 2010, marking the most recent shift in international assessment.

31. (1) Health, Empowerment, and Labor Participation
Gender-based disparities are evaluated through three specific lenses. Reproductive health is assessed via maternal mortality and adolescent birth rates, while empowerment is measured by parliamentary representation and educational attainment. Finally, labor market participation reflects economic engagement. This multidimensional approach highlights the lost potential in human development resulting from the inequalities existing between women and men in a modern society.

32. (2) Female life expectancy at birth
To measure gender-based inequality, the index looks at reproductive health, empowerment, and economic activity. Specific indicators include maternal mortality, adolescent birth rates, parliamentary seat shares, and education levels. While health is a core dimension, this specific index focuses on reproductive health outcomes rather than general life expectancy, which is already captured in other development metrics used by the international community.

33. (2) Perfect gender equality
The scale for measuring gender inequality is designed such that the lowest possible score represents the ideal state. In this framework, a value of zero signifies that there is no disparity between men and women across the dimensions of health, empowerment, and labor market participation. Conversely, a value of one would represent the highest possible level of inequality between the sexes.

34. (3) IV only
This index measures the loss in development due to gender disparities in health, empowerment, and economic activity. Empowerment includes both parliamentary representation and secondary education levels. However, the economic dimension is assessed through labor force participation rates rather than the specific wage gap. This tool was introduced in 2010 to provide a more sophisticated understanding of how gender inequality hinders progress.

35. (1) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
Various indices use specific indicators to assess different aspects of development. The standard

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

human development measure utilizes national income per capita, while the gender inequality metric includes adolescent birth rates. Poverty is assessed multidimensionally by looking at household deprivations like cooking fuel. Additionally, the gender development index compares the relative achievements of women and men by taking the ratio of their scores.

36. (4) Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative
The global measure for multidimensional poverty was created through a partnership between the United Nations Development Programme and a specialized research center at Oxford University. This collaboration aimed to develop a more nuanced way of identifying poverty that goes beyond simple income levels. The resulting index captures the various simultaneous deprivations individuals face in health, education, and living standards.

37. (2) 2010
A more comprehensive way to measure global poverty was launched in 2010 to replace the older human poverty index. This newer metric identifies overlapping deprivations at the household level across the same dimensions as the standard development index. Since its introduction, it has become a primary tool for international organizations to understand the complex nature of poverty in various countries.

38. (3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
The multidimensional poverty index is designed to identify the various overlapping deprivations that people experience at the same time. Unlike traditional measures, it does not rely on income levels to determine who is poor. Instead, it looks at specific gaps in health, education, and living standards. This approach provides a clearer picture of the actual hardships faced by individuals and households.

39. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
This poverty measurement technique identifies the poor by looking at multiple deprivations simultaneously. An individual must first be deprived in specific indicators, and then the total weight of these deprivations must reach a certain threshold, typically one-third. This dual-cutoff method ensures that the index identifies those experiencing acute poverty across several dimensions of life, rather than just one.

40. (3) 50%
Individuals are categorized based on the intensity of the deprivations they experience. While a person is considered multidimensionally poor if their deprivation score is at least one-third, they are classified as living in severe poverty if that score reaches or exceeds one-half. This distinction helps policymakers prioritize interventions for those facing the most extreme and overlapping hardships in their daily lives.

41. (3) Nutrition and child mortality
To assess the health dimension of poverty, two specific indicators are evaluated at the household level. Nutrition is measured by looking at whether any adult or child is undernourished. Child mortality is assessed based on whether any child has died in the family within a specific timeframe. These indicators provide insight into the basic health and survival challenges faced by poor households.

42. (1) Internet access
The standard of living dimension in poverty assessments is measured through six specific indicators. These include access to cooking fuel, adequate sanitation, safe drinking water, electricity, and decent housing, as well as the ownership of basic assets. While modern connectivity is important, internet access is not currently one of the standard indicators used to calculate this specific global multidimensional poverty score.

43. (4) The six standard of living indicators are each weighted at 1/12
The poverty index is structured with three equally weighted dimensions. Health and education each contain two indicators, which are weighted at one-sixth each. The standard of living dimension consists of six indicators. Because the total weight for this dimension is one-third, each of the six individual indicators is assigned a weight of one-eighteenth, ensuring they collectively contribute equally to the final score.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

44. (4) I, II and III
Households are identified as deprived based on specific criteria across various indicators. A lack of adequate nutrition for any member or the tragic loss of a child indicates a health deprivation. Additionally, living standards are considered poor if sanitation facilities are inadequate or shared with other families. These detailed cutoffs allow for a precise identification of the multifaceted hardships faced by individuals.

45. (1) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
The multidimensional poverty index is divided into three dimensions, each carrying one-third of the total weight. Health and education dimensions each have two indicators, while the standard of living dimension contains six. Consequently, each individual indicator within the standard of living dimension, such as electricity or housing, is assigned a weight of one-eighteenth to maintain the overall dimensional balance.

46. (4) Nutrition, schooling, sanitation, and fuel access
Recent data from India shows that millions have escaped multidimensional poverty due to significant improvements in several key areas. Enhanced nutritional programs, better access to education, the expansion of sanitation facilities, and the widespread provision of clean cooking fuel have been the primary drivers of this progress. These targeted interventions have directly addressed the core deprivations that previously kept many households in poverty.

47. (1) National Family Health Survey
To calculate the national poverty index, the Indian government relies on a comprehensive survey that provides detailed data on health, education, and living standards. This survey is the primary source because it captures the necessary information at the household level across the entire country. It allows for a precise assessment of multiple deprivations and helps track progress in reducing poverty over time.

48. (4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
India's national framework for measuring multidimensional poverty is based on the global model but has been customized to reflect local priorities. It includes the original ten indicators but adds two more: maternal health and possession of a bank account. This expanded list provides a more relevant assessment of poverty in the Indian context, ensuring that national policies are effectively targeted toward specific needs.

49. (2) I, II and IV only
India has seen a faster decline in poverty within rural regions compared to urban centers. States like Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, and Madhya Pradesh have witnessed the largest absolute reduction in the number of people living in poverty. While significant progress has been made, the national headcount ratio remains in double digits according to the most recent comprehensive baseline reports on multidimensional poverty.

50. (1) II, IV, I, III
Regional reports indicate that Bihar has the highest percentage of population facing multiple deprivations, followed by Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh. In contrast, Kerala maintains the lowest headcount ratio due to superior social indicators. Ranking states by their poverty levels helps policymakers identify which regions require the most urgent interventions and resources to improve living standards and reduce disparities across the nation.

NODIA

51. (3) No hunger
This metric utilizes a scale where the lowest possible numerical value represents the ideal scenario of zero nutritional deprivation. In this context, a score of zero implies that the population has adequate food intake and that child health indicators are optimal. Such a score signifies that no part of the population suffers from undernourishment, stunting, wasting, or premature child mortality in a country.

52. (4) Maternal undernutrition
To assess hunger, four specific components are measured: undernourishment in the general population, and three indicators focused on children under five. These child-focused measures are stunting, wasting, and mortality. While maternal health is vital for child outcomes, maternal undernutrition is not one of the four direct indicators used to calculate the composite hunger score in this specific annual global report.

53. (3) Concern Worldwide and Welthungerhilfe
The annual report on global hunger is produced through a joint effort by two prominent non-governmental organizations based in Ireland and Germany. This partnership ensures that hunger is tracked across various nations using a standardized methodology. Their work aims to raise awareness and provide data-driven insights to help the international community achieve the goal of zero hunger by identifying the most affected regions.

54. (2) II, III and V
Hunger is measured using data on food supply and child health. Stunting refers specifically to low height for age, reflecting chronic undernutrition, while wasting denotes low weight for height, indicating acute nutritional stress. India has historically faced challenges in these areas and has not been ranked among the top twenty countries with the lowest hunger levels in recent international reports and assessments.

55. (1) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
Different indicators in the hunger index measure specific nutritional problems. Undernourishment reflects general food shortages. Among children, stunting indicates long-term or chronic nutritional deficiencies, while wasting shows immediate or acute distress. Child mortality is an indicator of the fatal consequences of poor nutrition combined with an unhealthy environment. Together, these measures provide a comprehensive view of the severity of hunger.

56. (2) 1997
During the late 1990s, a new measure was introduced to focus specifically on the deprivations people face rather than their average achievements. This metric was intended to complement existing human development assessments by highlighting the proportion of the population excluded from progress. It marked a significant step toward understanding the depth and distribution of poverty within both developing and high-income nations.

57. (3) For developing and high-income OECD nations
This poverty metric was designed in two versions to account for different economic contexts. The first version was tailored for developing countries, focusing on basic survival and literacy. The second version was created for high-income nations, adding a dimension for social exclusion, such as long-term unemployment. This distinction allowed for a more meaningful assessment of poverty relative to a country's level of economic development.

58. (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
The older poverty metric focused on the same core dimensions of health, education, and standard of living as the standard human development index. It measured the lack of progress in these areas rather than average gains. Eventually, it was discontinued and replaced by a more sophisticated household-level measure that could identify the specific individuals suffering from multiple overlapping deprivations simultaneously.

59. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The transition to a newer poverty measure occurred because the older version relied on national-level averages. These averages could not show if the same individual was suffering from several different problems at once, such as being both uneducated and malnourished. The newer multidimensional approach solves this by using household data to identify exactly how many people face multiple simultaneous deprivations.

60. (2) Human Development Index, Human Poverty Index, Multidimensional Poverty Index
The evolution of measuring human progress began with a broad index in 1990. Seven years later, a specific measure focusing on deprivations was introduced to better understand the poor. Finally, in 2010, the international community shifted to a multidimensional approach that identifies overlapping hardships at the household level. This chronological progression reflects an increasing sophistication in how global development and poverty are understood.

61. (3) Accounting for distribution-based inequalities
This modified index provides a more realistic view of human progress by adjusting the average achievements in health, education, and income for their distribution across the population. If resources are concentrated among a few, the index value drops significantly. It essentially

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

shows the actual level of development that an average person experiences, taking into account the impact of internal social and economic inequalities.

62. (2) Perfect equality in dimension distribution exists
When there is no loss in human development due to inequality, the adjusted index score will match the standard score exactly. This situation only occurs if health, education, and income are distributed perfectly across the entire population. In reality, most countries see a lower adjusted score, with the gap between the two measures representing the loss in potential development caused by internal disparities.

63. (1) Atkinson inequality measure
To adjust the standard development index for inequality, a specific mathematical approach is used to discount each dimension's average value. This method, based on a well-known welfare function, emphasizes the importance of a more equal distribution. It calculates the loss in development by comparing the geometric and arithmetic means of the distribution, providing a nuanced view of how inequality affects overall national progress.

64. (1) I and II only
The inequality-adjusted index is designed to show the potential human development lost due to uneven distribution. Consequently, in nations where inequality is high, the adjusted score is significantly lower than the standard average. This calculation is not based on a uniform discount rate; instead, it varies for each country depending on the actual internal distribution of health, education, and income across its citizens.

65. (1) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
International organizations use different indices to capture various aspects of progress. The standard measure tracks average achievements, while another adjusts these scores for internal inequality. Gender-specific gaps are measured through a ratio of achievements between sexes. Finally, a multidimensional approach identifies specific, overlapping deprivations at the household level, offering a comprehensive understanding of the hardships faced by the most vulnerable populations.

66. (1) Well-being, life expectancy, and ecological impact
This alternative metric assesses how efficiently nations use their natural resources to support the well-being of their citizens. It combines subjective reports of life satisfaction with objective data on how long people live. By dividing this product by the country's environmental footprint, it identifies which societies are achieving high quality of life without overexploiting the planet's finite ecological resources.

67. (3) It is published annually by the United Nations Development Programme
The annual report on global happiness is based on extensive survey data and ranks nations by their average life evaluation scores. While it is widely cited by international bodies, it is produced by a specialized sustainable development network rather than the United Nations Development Programme. Finland has famously topped these rankings for several consecutive years, reflecting high levels of social trust and support.

NODIA

68. (4) The Cantril Ladder
In global surveys of subjective well-being, respondents are asked to imagine a staircase with ten steps, where the top represents their best possible life. They then indicate which step they currently feel they are standing on. This specific tool provides a clear numerical measure of life satisfaction that can be compared across different cultures and nations to assess overall societal happiness levels.

69. (2) I, II and IV only
Global happiness rankings are explained through variables like economic output, social support, and healthy life expectancy. Perceptions of corruption and personal freedom are also key factors included in the analysis. Historically, India has ranked lower than several neighboring nations in these assessments. This indicates that while the country's economy is growing, other social and subjective factors impacting well-being face significant challenges.

70. (3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
One index specifically penalizes countries that have high environmental costs, even if their citizens live long lives. This ensures that

sustainability is a core part of the assessment. Meanwhile, the global happiness report does not ignore economic facts. It uses national income per capita as one of its primary variables to explain why some countries report higher levels of subjective well-being than others.

71. (4) Morris D. Morris
During the 1970s, a prominent scholar developed a new metric to assess development by focusing on basic social outcomes rather than economic growth. He sought to create a tool that could measure the physical well-being of a population more directly. His work was part of a larger movement to find alternatives to national income as a primary measure of a country's progress.

72. (1) Per capita income
This specific social index was designed to be independent of economic metrics. It consists of three components: the infant mortality rate, the percentage of the population that is literate, and life expectancy at the age of one. By excluding monetary figures, it aimed to provide a direct assessment of whether the basic human needs of the population were being successfully met.

73. (3) Growth not reflecting social outcome changes
The creator of this social index intentionally omitted national income figures because he believed that economic expansion does not always improve the actual lives of people. He argued that total production can increase while health and literacy remain poor. Therefore, he focused on non-monetary indicators to provide a clearer picture of societal progress and the actual fulfillment of essential human requirements.

74. (3) V only
This social index, developed in the 1970s, uses an unweighted average of its three scaled components. It is unique for utilizing life expectancy at age one. While it was an important step in development thinking, it has not replaced modern metrics like the Human Development Index. Instead, it serves as a historical predecessor that paved the way for more comprehensive multidimensional assessments.

75. (1) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
Different scholars and institutions are responsible for various development metrics. Morris D. Morris pioneered the physical quality of life index, while Mahbub ul Haq created the human development index. Collaborative efforts between Oxford and the UNDP led to the multidimensional poverty index. Finally, the global hunger index is published annually through a partnership of NGOs dedicated to monitoring nutritional well-being.

76. (2) World Bank Group
This influential index was published for nearly two decades to rank countries based on the regulatory environment for private firms. It aimed to show how easily businesses could operate and grow under national laws. However, the report was eventually discontinued after internal reviews found significant issues with data integrity. It remains a notable example of how international organizations track and promote economic reforms.

77. (2) 10
To evaluate the business environment, the index analyzed ten specific areas that cover the life cycle of a company. These parameters included processes like starting a firm, obtaining electricity, and paying taxes. By aggregating data across these diverse topics, the report provided a single score that allowed for the comparison of regulatory efficiency and business friendliness across different global economies.

78. (4) Environmental sustainability compliance
The parameters used in this business-focused index were designed to measure the ease of administrative and legal processes for companies. While it covered things like enforcing contracts and dealing with construction permits, it did not include measures of environmental sustainability or compliance. The focus was strictly on the regulatory burden and the efficiency of government services related to the commercial life of a firm.

79. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The decision to stop publishing this major business report in 2021 was driven by serious internal investigations. These audits uncovered that data had been manipulated in previous years to change the rankings of certain countries. This ethical crisis undermined the credibility of the

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

index, leading the institution to discontinue it and begin developing a more transparent and reliable replacement framework.

80. (4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
India saw a dramatic improvement in its business environment rankings during the late twenty-teens. This rapid rise was fueled by significant legal and administrative reforms, such as the implementation of a new insolvency framework and a simplified tax system. These changes directly addressed several parameters measured by international organizations, making the country a much more attractive and efficient place for private investment.

81. (2) World Intellectual Property Organization
The annual assessment of global innovation is a collaborative effort between major academic institutions and a specialized international agency focused on intellectual property. This partnership ensures a comprehensive look at how different countries foster and implement new ideas. By combining expertise from various fields, the report provides detailed insights into the strengths and weaknesses of national innovation ecosystems.

82. (1) Innovation Input and Innovation Output
A country's innovation performance is determined by averaging two main scores. The first looks at the resources and environment available to support innovative activities, such as infrastructure and research funding. The second measures the actual results of these efforts, including patents, scientific publications, and new technology. This balanced approach shows how effectively a nation converts its investments into tangible innovative results.

83. (3) India's ranking has seen a steady decline over the past decade
Contrary to a decline, India has consistently moved up in international innovation rankings, recently breaking into the top forty countries globally. The nation is particularly strong in exporting services related to information and communication technology. This upward trend reflects a growing focus on research, development, and a strengthening innovation ecosystem, making India a recognized leader among countries with similar income levels.

84. (2) I and III only
The innovation index uses a mix of hard statistical data and expert surveys to provide a complete picture. It organizes indicators into several pillars. While infrastructure and research are considered inputs, the actual creation of knowledge and technology is classified as an output. This distinction allows policymakers to see whether their country is succeeding in generating results from its various investments in human capital.

85. (1) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
Various international organizations publish specialized indices to track global progress. The innovation index is a product of the World Intellectual Property Organization, while the World Bank formerly published business-related rankings. Happiness data is released by a specialized sustainable development network. Meanwhile, the United Nations Development Programme remains the primary source for comprehensive measures of human development and societal health.

86. (2) Income or wealth inequality within a nation
This statistical tool measures the degree of deviation of the actual distribution of resources from a perfectly equal distribution. It provides a numerical value to represent the concentration of income. A higher value signifies greater disparity within the population, allowing for comparisons across different countries or time periods to track social and economic equity and the impact of distributive national policies.

87. (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
On the scale used to measure inequality, a value of zero represents the theoretical ideal where every person has the exact same amount of income. Conversely, a value of one indicates a situation where a single person holds all the income while everyone else has none. Most nations fall somewhere in between, with lower numbers representing more egalitarian societies and resources.

NODIA

88. (1) Total area under the line of perfect equality
To calculate the numerical measure of inequality, economists look at the space between the actual distribution curve and the line of perfect equality. This area is then divided by the total triangular area located below that diagonal line. This ratio provides a precise mathematical value that represents how far a society is from an even distribution of wealth or income.

89. (2) I, III and IV only
Derived from a graphical distribution curve, this coefficient can measure disparities in both income and wealth. It follows the principle of anonymity, focusing on the overall distribution rather than specific individuals. Importantly, as the value of the coefficient decreases, it indicates that the distribution is becoming more equal over time, reflecting a reduction in the concentration of resources.

90. (1) II, III, IV, I
When comparing inequality values, lower numbers represent a more even distribution of resources. For example, a value of 0.25 indicates much higher equality than a value of 0.85. By arranging these figures from lowest to highest, we can see which societies have the most equitable distributions and which have the highest concentrations of income or wealth among a small group.

91. (4) Cumulative population and cumulative income
To visualize inequality, a graph is created where one axis tracks the total percentage of the population, starting from the poorest members. The other axis shows the total percentage of income that those people collectively earn. This method allows for a clear comparison between a perfectly equal society and the actual distribution found in a real country or economy.

92. (2) The line of perfect equality
In graphical models of income distribution, the straight forty-five-degree line represents a theoretical situation where every individual or household receives an identical share of total national income. The distance between the actual curve and this diagonal line serves as a visual indicator of the level of inequality present within that specific society, illustrating the overall concentration of national wealth.

93. (3) The curve can rise above the 45-degree diagonal line under normal economic conditions
This graphical tool, developed in the early twentieth century, provides a visual representation of how wealth is shared. By definition, the curve must stay below or on the diagonal line because the poorest percentage of people cannot earn more than that same percentage of the total income. A curve that sags further away from this diagonal line indicates a higher level of inequality.

94. (3) IV only
This graphical method plots population against income to illustrate distribution without showing absolute values. A curve that perfectly matches the diagonal represents absolute equality. If one country's curve is closer to the diagonal than another's, it means the first country has less inequality. This visual comparison is essential for calculating the numerical coefficient that summarizes the extent of resource concentration.

95. (1) A-iv, B-ii, C-iii, D-i
Various terms describe the degree of resource distribution in a society. A zero value on the inequality scale indicates perfect equality. In contrast, a value of one represents absolute inequality. Graphically, when the distribution matches the diagonal line, it shows an even spread. Conversely, a curve that sags deeply away from that line is a clear indicator of high income disparity.

96. (2) SDG India Index
To monitor progress toward international sustainability targets at the regional level, the central planning body in India publishes a comprehensive regular report. This index tracks the performance of all states and union territories across various social, economic, and environmental goals. It fosters a spirit of competitive federalism, encouraging local governments to improve their outcomes in health, education, and basic infrastructure.

97. (3) Front Runner
States are classified into four categories based on their performance in the national sustainability

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

report. Those achieving a high score between sixty-five and ninety-nine are placed in the second-highest tier. This designation indicates that the state has made significant progress and is close to achieving the designated targets, serving as a model for others that are still in lower performance categories.

98. (4) Laggard
The national framework for monitoring development goals uses four specific categories to rank regional performance. These include aspirants for those with lower scores, performers for those in the middle, and front runners for high achievers. Those that have fully met the targets are called achievers. The term "laggard" is not used in the official classification system to describe the participating states.

99. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
India creates specialized national indices because global reports often fail to show the wide differences between various states. A national average can hide the fact that some regions are doing very well while others still face major challenges. By using localized data, the government can create more effective policies that target the specific needs of each region and reduce internal disparities.

100. (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
The national strategy for assessing progress involves a dual approach. It tracks traditional economic growth through aggregate figures while simultaneously using comprehensive metrics to identify social deprivations. By incorporating state-level data on health, education, and living standards, the government can better direct resources toward specific regions and sectors that require targeted support to achieve inclusive and sustainable national development.

NODIA

CHAPTER 03

Monetary and Fiscal Policy, Union Budget and Resource Mobilisation

NODIA

1. Which of the following best defines Monetary Policy in the Indian context?
(1) The policy of the central government to manage public debt and revenue collection
(2) Central bank's macroeconomic policy for money supply and rates
(3) Framework by banks to set lending rates for corporate firms
(4) Finance Ministry's strategic plan for managing foreign exchange
(5) Question not attempted

2. According to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, what is the primary objective of the monetary policy formulated by the RBI?
(1) Maintain price stability and support growth
(2) Maximize the annual profitability of public sector banks
(3) Ensure Indian Rupee's appreciation against the US Dollar
(4) Eliminate unemployment in India's rural agricultural sectors
(5) Question not attempted

3. Which of the following statements correctly describes the Repo Rate?
(1) Rate for banks to park surplus funds with the central bank
(2) Penalty rate for banks failing to maintain mandatory reserves
(3) Rate for RBI's short-term lending to banks against securities
(4) Rate for banks to provide long-term credit to the government
(5) Question not attempted

4. If the Reserve Bank of India decides to increase the Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR), what will be the most likely impact on the banking system?
(1) The credit creation capacity of the commercial banks will increase
(2) The interest rates on home loans will immediately decrease
(3) The commercial banks will have more liquidity to invest in the stock market
(4) The lendable resources of the commercial banks will decrease
(5) Question not attempted

5. Match the instruments of Monetary Policy in List I with their correct characteristics in List II.
List I: (Policy Instrument)
A. Bank Rate
B. Statutory Liquidity Ratio
C. Cash Reserve Ratio
D. Reverse Repo Rate
List II: (Characteristic)
i. Maintained as a percentage of NDTL in the form of liquid assets
ii. Rate at which RBI absorbs liquidity from banks
iii. Balances kept with RBI without earning any interest
iv. Long-term rate at which RBI buys or rediscounts bills of exchange
(1) A-iv, B-i, C-iii, D-ii
(2) A-i, B-iv, C-ii, D-iii
(3) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

6. Identify the odd one out among the following instruments of economic stabilization.
(1) Open Market Operations
(2) Taxation Policies
(3) Statutory Liquidity Ratio
(4) Marginal Standing Facility
(5) Question not attempted

7. What happens when the Reserve Bank of India increases the Reverse Repo Rate?
(1) Discourages commercial banks from

depositing funds with the RBI
(2) Directly reduces income tax rates for all large corporations
(3) Increases general money supply causing sudden market inflation
(4) Encourages banks to park funds with RBI, reducing liquidity
(5) Question not attempted

8. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): During periods of high inflation, the Reserve Bank of India generally sells government securities in the open market.
Reason (R): Selling government securities helps the central bank absorb excess liquidity from the banking system.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

9. Which of the following statements regarding the Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) is incorrect?
(1) Banks can maintain SLR in the form of cash, gold, or approved government securities
(2) An increase in SLR typically restricts the lending capacity of commercial banks
(3) The Reserve Bank of India pays a fixed penalty interest to banks on the SLR maintained
(4) It is computed as a prescribed percentage of a bank's Net Demand and Time Liabilities (NDTL)
(5) Question not attempted

10. Which of the following represents the correct sequence of policy rates generally maintained by the RBI in descending order of their magnitude under normal economic conditions?
(1) Marginal Standing Facility Rate, Repo Rate, Reverse Repo Rate
(2) Reverse Repo Rate, Repo Rate, Marginal Standing Facility Rate
(3) Repo Rate, Marginal Standing Facility Rate, Reverse Repo Rate
(4) Marginal Standing Facility Rate, Reverse Repo Rate, Repo Rate
(5) Question not attempted

11. What is the immediate effect of the Reserve Bank of India purchasing government securities from the public under Open Market Operations?
(1) Total money supply in the economy decreases
(2) The government's fiscal deficit becomes zero
(3) Commercial banks increase their lending interest rates
(4) Total money supply in the economy increases
(5) Question not attempted

12. Consider the following statements regarding the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC):
I. It is a six-member committee constituted by the Central Government.
II. The Union Finance Minister is the ex-officio Chairperson of the MPC.
III. Decisions are taken by a majority vote, with the Governor having a casting vote in case of a tie.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

13. Which of the following defines the concept of 'Inflation Targeting' adopted by the RBI?
(1) Ensuring that national inflation remains exactly at zero percent
(2) Adjusting income tax slabs based on the wholesale price index
(3) Maintaining retail inflation within a statutory target range
(4) Artificially increasing inflation to boost government tax revenue
(5) Question not attempted

14. The statutory framework for the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) was introduced by amending which of the following legislations?
(1) Banking Regulation Act, 1949
(2) Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999
(3) State Bank of India Act, 1955
(4) Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934
(5) Question not attempted

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

15. Match the following terms in List I with their accurate descriptions in List II.
List I: (Monetary Stance)
A. Accommodative Stance
B. Neutral Stance
C. Hawkish Stance
D. Calibrated Tightening
List II: (Description)
i. The central bank prioritizes controlling inflation, often by raising interest rates
ii. The central bank is willing to either cut or raise rates based on data
iii. Rates will either be kept on hold or raised, but not cut
iv. The central bank is prepared to expand money supply to boost growth
(1) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-iii, C-iv, D-ii
(3) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(4) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

16. In response to a sharp rise in core inflation, the Monetary Policy Committee decides to hike the repo rate by 50 basis points. Which of the following is an intended consequence of this action?
(1) Making borrowing cheaper for industries to stimulate mass production
(2) Increasing the cost of borrowing to dampen aggregate demand in the economy
(3) Encouraging higher consumer spending through credit cards and personal loans
(4) Forcing the central government to increase its capital expenditure immediately
(5) Question not attempted

17. Which of the following is NOT a direct objective of the Reserve Bank of India's Monetary Policy?
(1) Maintaining national price stability
(2) Managing government's tax revenue targets
(3) Directing credit to productive sectors
(4) Ensuring financial system stability
(5) Question not attempted

18. Consider the following statements regarding reserve ratios:
I. CRR is maintained in cash, whereas SLR can be maintained in liquid assets like gold and G-secs.
II. Banks earn interest on CRR balances kept with the RBI but earn nothing on SLR.
III. Both CRR and SLR are calculated as a percentage of Net Demand and Time Liabilities (NDTL).
IV. Reducing CRR and SLR releases liquidity into the banking system.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(1) I, II and III only
(2) I, III and IV only
(3) II, III and IV only
(4) I, II, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

19. Which of the following is the most appropriate description of the transmission of monetary policy?
(1) Physical distribution of currency notes by RBI to commercial banks
(2) Direct transfer of fiscal deficit data from the Ministry to the RBI
(3) Process where policy rate changes impact bank lending rates
(4) Mechanism of resolving bank assets via the insolvency legal code
(5) Question not attempted

20. Identify the incorrect pair regarding the roles of the Reserve Bank of India from the options provided below.
(1) Banker to the Government - Manages public debt of the Union Government
(2) Lender of Last Resort - Provides emergency liquidity to solvent banks facing temporary shortages
(3) Custodian of Foreign Exchange - Manages India's foreign exchange reserves
(4) Fiscal Policy Formulator - Designs and implements the Union Budget
(5) Question not attempted

21. Fiscal policy is primarily concerned with which of the following?
(1) Direct management of the foreign exchange rate of the currency
(2) Comprehensive regulation of the domestic stock and commodity markets
(3) Managing government revenue and expenditure to affect the economy
(4) Fixing minimum support prices for various agricultural commodities
(5) Question not attempted

22. Consider the following statements regarding an Expansionary Fiscal Policy:
I. It is typically used during an economic recession or slowdown.
II. It involves increasing government spending.
III. It involves reducing tax rates to leave more disposable income with consumers.
IV. It generally leads to a reduction in the government's fiscal deficit.
V. It aims to stimulate aggregate demand in the economy.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(1) I, II, III and IV only
(2) II, III, IV and V only
(3) I, II, III and V only
(4) I, III, IV and V only
(5) Question not attempted

23. In India, the responsibility of formulating the Fiscal Policy rests with which of the following entities?
(1) The Reserve Bank of India
(2) The NITI Aayog
(3) The Finance Commission
(4) The Ministry of Finance
(5) Question not attempted

24. Which of the following measures represents a contractionary fiscal policy?
(1) Reducing subsidies and increasing direct taxes
(2) Increasing government expenditure on infrastructure projects
(3) Decreasing the corporate tax rate
(4) Lowering the repo rate by the central bank
(5) Question not attempted

25. Match the following policy instruments in List I with their respective policy types in List II.
List I: (Instrument)
A. Cash Reserve Ratio
B. Goods and Services Tax
C. Open Market Operations
D. Public Debt Management
List II: (Policy Type)
i. Monetary Policy Instrument
ii. Fiscal Policy Instrument
iii. Monetary Policy Instrument
iv. Fiscal Policy Instrument
(1) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(2) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(3) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(4) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

26. What is the most likely long-term effect of a persistently high fiscal deficit financed by continuous government borrowing from the domestic market?
(1) Private investment crowding out due to higher interest rates
(2) Immediate and significant appreciation of the domestic currency
(3) Sustained decrease in general price levels known as deflation
(4) Massive and rapid reduction in the nation's total trade deficit
(5) Question not attempted

27. An economy is facing a severe recession with high unemployment. Which combination of policies is most appropriate to combat this situation?
(1) Contractionary monetary policy and contractionary fiscal policy
(2) Expansionary monetary policy and contractionary fiscal policy
(3) Contractionary monetary policy and expansionary fiscal policy
(4) Expansionary monetary policy and expansionary fiscal policy
(5) Question not attempted

28. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Expansionary fiscal policy can sometimes lead to demand-pull inflation.
Reason (R): Increased government spending and tax cuts boost aggregate demand, which can outpace aggregate supply.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

29. Identify the odd one out among the following items in the context of Capital Receipts of the Union Government.
(1) Recovery of loans granted to State

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

Governments
(2) Proceeds from the disinvestment of Public Sector Undertakings
(3) Dividends received from Public Sector Undertakings
(4) Fresh borrowings from the domestic market
(5) Question not attempted

30. Arrange the following stages of the Union Budget passage in the Parliament in the correct chronological order:
I. Voting on Demands for Grants
II. Presentation of the Budget
III. Passing of Finance Bill
IV. General Discussion
V. Passing of Appropriation Bill
(1) II - IV - I - V - III
(2) II - I - IV - III - V
(3) II - IV - V - I - III
(4) IV - II - I - V - III
(5) Question not attempted

31. A government receipt is classified as a 'Revenue Receipt' if it meets which of the following criteria?
(1) It neither creates a liability nor reduces an asset
(2) It creates a liability and reduces an asset
(3) It creates a liability but does not reduce an asset
(4) It reduces an asset but does not create a liability
(5) Question not attempted

32. Consider the following statements regarding Capital Expenditure:
I. It leads to the creation of physical or financial assets.
II. It includes the repayment of principal on government loans.
III. It includes the payment of salaries and pensions to government employees.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

33. Which of the following statements about Revenue Expenditure is incorrect?
(1) It is incurred for the normal running of government departments
(2) It directly results in the creation of productive physical assets
(3) It includes interest payments on debt incurred by the government
(4) It includes subsidies provided to various sectors
(5) Question not attempted

34. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: Capital budget consists of capital receipts and capital payments.
Statement II: Grants given by the Union Government to State Governments for the creation of capital assets are strictly classified as Capital Expenditure in the Union Budget.
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
(5) Question not attempted

35. Match the items in List I with their budget classification in List II.
List I: (Item)
A. Income Tax collected
B. Repayment of a loan by a State Government
C. Interest paid on national debt
D. Construction of a national highway
List II: (Budget Classification)
i. Capital Receipt
ii. Capital Expenditure
iii. Revenue Receipt
iv. Revenue Expenditure
(1) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(2) A-i, B-iii, C-ii, D-iv
(3) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(4) A-iv, B-i, C-iii, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

36. Which of the following is NOT an example of Non-Tax Revenue for the Union Government?
(1) Fees and fines collected by government departments
(2) Interest receipts on loans given to various

NODIA

states
(3) Dividends received from the Reserve Bank of India
(4) Corporate tax paid by foreign companies
(5) Question not attempted

37. Which of the following provides the most appropriate distinction between a revenue receipt and a capital receipt?
(1) Revenue is from domestic sources; capital is from foreign loans
(2) Revenue is for salaries; capital is for infrastructure building
(3) Revenue is non-redeemable; capital involves future repayment/sale
(4) Revenue occurs once in five years; capital occurs every year
(5) Question not attempted

38. Consider the following statements regarding the components of the Government Budget:
I. The budget is primarily divided into the Revenue Account and the Capital Account.
II. Defense equipment purchases are universally classified as revenue expenditure.
III. Borrowings from the public are classified as capital receipts.
IV. Disinvestment proceeds are categorized under the revenue budget as they provide immediate cash.
Which of the above statements are incorrect?
(1) I and III only
(2) II and IV only
(3) I, II and III only
(4) II, III and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

39. Identify the correct pair among the following budget concepts.
(1) Surplus Budget - Expenditures exceed revenues
(2) Deficit Budget - Revenues exceed expenditures
(3) Primary Deficit - Revenue minus capital
(4) Balanced Budget - Revenues equal expenditures
(5) Question not attempted

40. The Government of India plans to fund a massive railway expansion project through market borrowing. Under which head of the budget will this borrowing and the subsequent spending on railways be recorded respectively?
(1) Capital Receipt and Capital Expenditure
(2) Revenue Receipt and Revenue Expenditure
(3) Revenue Receipt and Capital Expenditure
(4) Capital Receipt and Revenue Expenditure
(5) Question not attempted

41. Fiscal Deficit is defined as the excess of total expenditure over:
(1) Total revenue receipts
(2) Revenue receipts plus disinvestment proceeds only
(3) Total receipts excluding borrowings
(4) Revenue receipts plus capital receipts
(5) Question not attempted

42. Consider the following statements regarding deficit measures:
I. Revenue deficit indicates that the government's regular revenue is not sufficient to meet its regular expenditure.
II. Fiscal deficit is a comprehensive measure that indicates the total borrowing requirements of the government.
III. Primary deficit is calculated by deducting interest payments from the fiscal deficit.
IV. A zero primary deficit means the government is borrowing only to pay interest on past debts.
V. Effective revenue deficit excludes grants given for the creation of capital assets.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(1) I, II and III only
(2) I, III, IV and V only
(3) II, III, IV and V only
(4) I, II, III, IV and V
(5) Question not attempted

43. What does the Primary Deficit of the government essentially indicate?
(1) Total debt accumulated by the government since independence
(2) Shortfall in direct tax collections against budget estimates
(3) Total deficit of all state governments in India combined
(4) Current fiscal deficit minus interest on past debt
(5) Question not attempted

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

44. Which of the following statements correctly highlights the significance of the Revenue Deficit?
(1) Depletion of foreign exchange reserves in a fiscal year
(2) Government dissaving to finance consumption
(3) Total planned infrastructure investment for the current year
(4) Exact amount of currency printed by the RBI in one year
(5) Question not attempted

45. Match the specific deficit concepts in List I with their corresponding formulas in List II.
List I: (Deficit Concept)
A. Revenue Deficit
B. Fiscal Deficit
C. Primary Deficit
D. Effective Revenue Deficit
List II: (Formula)
i. Total Expenditure - (Revenue Receipts + Non-debt Capital Receipts)
ii. Fiscal Deficit - Interest Payments
iii. Revenue Deficit - Grants in aid for creation of capital assets
iv. Revenue Expenditure - Revenue Receipts
(1) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-iv, C-iii, D-ii
(3) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

46. If the primary deficit of the Union Government is zero, what is the direct consequence?
(1) Government has paid off all historical debt obligations
(2) No borrowing is needed for the current fiscal year
(3) All capital expenditure has been completely halted
(4) Fiscal deficit equals interest on past debt
(5) Question not attempted

47. Which of the following best describes the 'monetization of fiscal deficit'?
(1) The central bank printing new currency notes to finance the government's budget deficit
(2) The government selling shares of public sector enterprises to retail investors
(3) The government issuing tax-free bonds to the general public
(4) The government borrowing exclusively from international organizations like the World Bank
(5) Question not attempted

48. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): A persistently high fiscal deficit can lead to the 'crowding out' of private investment.
Reason (R): High government borrowing absorbs a large portion of available domestic savings, leading to higher interest rates for private borrowers.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

49. Identify the odd one out among the typical sources used by the Union Government to finance its Fiscal Deficit.
(1) Market borrowings (G-Secs and Treasury Bills)
(2) Grants-in-aid from foreign nations
(3) Borrowings from external multilateral agencies
(4) Issue of sovereign gold bonds
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

50. Which of the following statements regarding 'Effective Revenue Deficit' is incorrect?
(1) It is calculated by adding capital expenditure to the revenue deficit
(2) It was introduced in the Union Budget 2011-12
(3) It accounts for the fact that some revenue expenditure actually creates physical assets
(4) It provides a more accurate picture of consumption expenditure by the government
(5) Question not attempted

51. The primary objective of the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, 2003, is to:

(1) Ensuring the continuous monetization of government debt
(2) Shifting the tax burden from direct to indirect taxes
(3) Achieving inter-generational equity and macro stability
(4) Eliminating the current account deficit in the long term
(5) Question not attempted

52. Consider the following statements regarding the 'Escape Clause' under the FRBM framework:
I. It allows the government to deviate from the fiscal deficit target under exceptional circumstances.
II. National security crises, acts of war, and national calamities are valid grounds to invoke it.
III. The deviation is allowed limitlessly without any capped percentage.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

53. The N.K. Singh Committee was primarily constituted by the Government of India to review which of the following?
(1) Evaluating the structure of the Goods and Services Tax
(2) Reviewing the monetary policy framework and inflation targets
(3) Reviewing FRBM implementation and fiscal framework
(4) Designing disinvestment strategies for loss-making PSU units
(5) Question not attempted

54. Which of the following statements best describes 'Fiscal Consolidation'?
(1) The process of increasing government subsidies to consolidate political power
(2) Government policies aimed at reducing deficits and accumulation of debt
(3) Merging multiple public sector banks into a single large entity
(4) Expanding the scope of monetary policy tools
(5) Question not attempted

55. Match the following committees/frameworks in List I with their primary domain in List II.
List I: (Committee/Act)
A. N.K. Singh Committee
B. Urjit Patel Committee
C. FRBM Act, 2003
D. Monetary Policy Committee
List II: (Domain)
i. Revising the Monetary Policy Framework
ii. Reviewing the Fiscal Deficit Targets
iii. Institutionalizing Fiscal Discipline
iv. Deciding the Policy Repo Rate
(1) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iv, D-iii
(3) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
(4) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

56. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: The FRBM Act originally mandated the elimination of the revenue deficit.
Statement II: The FRBM Act strictly prohibits the RBI from subscribing to the primary issues of Central Government securities.
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
(5) Question not attempted

57. A government is striving to meet its FRBM fiscal deficit target of 3% of GDP but is facing a revenue shortfall. Which of the following measures is an acceptable method of fiscal consolidation?
(1) Forcing the RBI to print more currency to bridge the gap
(2) Stopping all national infrastructure projects indefinitely
(3) Rationalizing non-essential spending and improving compliance
(4) Defaulting on interest payments of government securities
(5) Question not attempted

58. Consider the following statements about the documents mandated by the FRBM Act to be

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

laid before Parliament along with the Union Budget:
I. Macro-Economic Framework Statement.
II. Medium-Term Fiscal Policy Statement.
III. Fiscal Policy Strategy Statement.
IV. Annual Financial Statement.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(1) I, II and IV only
(2) I, II and III only
(3) II, III and IV only
(4) I, III and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

59. Which of the following is NOT a target parameter typically monitored under the FRBM framework?
(1) Fiscal Deficit as a percentage of GDP
(2) Revenue Deficit as a percentage of GDP
(3) Central Government Debt as a percentage of GDP
(4) Cash Reserve Ratio as a percentage of NDTL
(5) Question not attempted

60. From the options provided, select the correct sequence of deficits in India in decreasing order of their typical magnitude (from largest to smallest).
(1) Revenue Deficit, Fiscal Deficit, Primary Deficit
(2) Fiscal Deficit, Revenue Deficit, Primary Deficit
(3) Primary Deficit, Revenue Deficit, Fiscal Deficit
(4) Fiscal Deficit, Primary Deficit, Revenue Deficit
(5) Question not attempted

61. Under which Article of the Constitution of India is the Union Budget referred to as the "Annual Financial Statement"?
(1) Article 110
(2) Article 266
(3) Article 112
(4) Article 280
(5) Question not attempted

62. Consider the following statements regarding the Union Budget:
I. The budget is presented in the Lok Sabha by the Finance Minister.
II. The Rajya Sabha has the power to vote on the Demands for Grants.
III. The Finance Bill contains provisions for giving effect to the financial proposals of the Government.
IV. The Appropriation Bill authorizes withdrawal of funds from the Consolidated Fund of India.
V. The budget must be passed before the beginning of the new financial year to avoid a Vote on Account.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(1) I, II, III and V only
(2) I, III, IV and V only
(3) II, III, IV and V only
(4) I, II, IV and V only
(5) Question not attempted

63. Which constitutional fund is primarily utilized to meet the expenditures of the Government of India, and requires parliamentary approval for withdrawal?
(1) Consolidated Fund of India
(2) Contingency Fund of India
(3) Public Account of India
(4) National Investment Fund
(5) Question not attempted

64. Which of the following statements accurately characterizes direct taxes in India?
(1) They are inherently regressive in nature, affecting the poor more than the rich
(2) The incidence and impact of the tax fall on the same entity and cannot be shifted
(3) Goods and Services Tax (GST) is the largest component of direct taxes
(4) They are collected at the point of consumption rather than the point of earning
(5) Question not attempted

65. Match the taxes in List I with their characteristic features in List II.
List I: (Tax)
A. Personal Income Tax
B. Goods and Services Tax
C. Corporate Tax
D. Customs Duty
List II: (Characteristic)
i. Indirect tax levied on imports and exports
ii. Direct tax levied on the net income of companies

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

iii. Progressive direct tax on individuals
iv. Destination-based indirect tax on consumption
(1) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
(2) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
(4) A-i, B-iv, C-iii, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

66. A significant cut in the corporate tax rate by the Union Government is most likely aimed at achieving which of the following effects?
(1) Boosting private investment and economic growth
(2) Reducing the total disposable income of all citizens
(3) Discouraging all foreign portfolio investment into India
(4) Increasing the short-term tax revenue exponentially
(5) Question not attempted

67. Identify the odd one out among the following taxes levied by the Government of India.
(1) Corporate Tax
(2) Income Tax
(3) Excise Duty
(4) Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT)
(5) Question not attempted

68. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Direct taxes like Income Tax are generally designed to be progressive in nature.
Reason (R): Progressive taxation helps in reducing income inequalities by taxing higher-income groups at higher rates.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

69. Which of the following statements regarding the trends in India's tax system is incorrect?
(1) Direct tax collections have generally outpaced indirect tax collections in recent decades
(2) The introduction of GST aimed to formalize the economy and widen the indirect tax base
(3) Personal Income Tax contributes nothing to the central tax pool due to high exemptions
(4) Corporate tax forms a major share of the direct tax revenues for the Union Government
(5) Question not attempted

70. Arrange the following landmark tax reforms in India in chronological order of their introduction:
I. Introduction of Goods and Services Tax (GST)
II. Introduction of Value Added Tax (VAT) at the State level
III. Introduction of Service Tax
IV. Enactment of the Income Tax Act currently in force
(1) IV - III - II - I
(2) IV - II - III - I
(3) III - IV - II - I
(4) IV - I - III - II
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

71. Indirect taxes are fundamentally defined by which of the following characteristics?
(1) Levied directly on the personal wealth of individuals
(2) Applies exclusively to imported luxury goods and items
(3) Reduces the disposable income before consumption occurs
(4) Tax burden can be shifted to the consumer
(5) Question not attempted

72. Consider the following statements regarding the structure of the Goods and Services Tax (GST):
I. It is a dual model comprising CGST and SGST on intra-state supplies.
II. IGST is levied on inter-state supplies and collected entirely by the State Governments.
III. GST is a destination-based consumption tax.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) I and III only
(3) II and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

73. Which Constitutional Amendment Act introduced the Goods and Services Tax (GST) in India?
(1) 99th Amendment Act
(2) 100th Amendment Act
(3) 101st Amendment Act
(4) 103rd Amendment Act
(5) Question not attempted

74. Which of the following statements correctly relates to the GST Compensation Cess?
(1) Compensating states for revenue loss due to GST
(2) Compensating taxpayers for the high rates of GST
(3) Levied on essential items like wheat and rice
(4) Paid by the states directly to the central government
(5) Question not attempted

75. Match the basic GST tax slabs in List I with their general category of items in List II.
List I: (GST Tax Slab)
A. 0% (Exempt)
B. 5%
C. 12% / 18%
D. 28%
List II: (Category of Items)
i. Standard mass consumption/services
ii. Essential fresh food items like unpackaged milk
iii. Luxury and demerit goods
iv. Basic necessities like packaged spices, footwear below a threshold
(1) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

76. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: The implementation of GST has largely eliminated the cascading effect of taxes in India.
Statement II: GST allows for seamless availability of Input Tax Credit (ITC) across the value chain.
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
(5) Question not attempted

77. A manufacturer in Rajasthan sells goods to a dealer in Gujarat. Under the destination-based principle of GST, which entity receives the tax revenue on the final consumption?
(1) The tax revenue is received only by the Central Government
(2) The revenue belongs solely to the State Government of Rajasthan
(3) Central and Gujarat governments share the revenue
(4) The local municipal corporation of the manufacturing city receives it
(5) Question not attempted

78. Consider the following taxes:
I. Central Excise Duty
II. State Value Added Tax (VAT)
III. Custom Duty (Basic)
IV. Entry Tax / Octroi
Which of the above taxes were subsumed under the Goods and Services Tax (GST)?
(1) I, II and III only
(2) I, II and IV only
(3) II, III and IV only
(4) I, III and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

79. Which of the following items is currently kept OUTSIDE the purview of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) in India?
(1) Five petroleum products including petrol and diesel
(2) Mobile phones and various other consumer electronics
(3) Textile products and all types of readymade garments
(4) Restaurant and outdoor catering services in the country
(5) Question not attempted

80. What is the most significant economic advantage of introducing GST in India?
(1) It eliminated all direct taxes in the country
(2) It created a unified national market by removing inter-state tax barriers

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

(3) It made the taxation system entirely independent of technology and digital networks
(4) It enabled the government to guarantee zero inflation
(5) Question not attempted

81. The Tax-to-GDP ratio is a crucial indicator of resource mobilization. What does a rising Tax-to-GDP ratio generally signify?
(1) Shrinking economy combined with heavy tax rates
(2) Better tax compliance and wider tax base
(3) Increased tax evasion and black money generation
(4) Excessive reliance of the government on foreign debt
(5) Question not attempted

82. Consider the following methods of resource mobilization by the government:
I. Expanding the base of direct taxes.
II. Rationalizing subsidies to save expenditure.
III. Monetizing public assets.
IV. Increasing non-tax revenues like spectrum auctions.
V. Borrowing heavily from external commercial markets at high interest.
Which of the above are considered healthy and sustainable methods of resource mobilization?
(1) I, II, III and V only
(2) I, III, IV and V only
(3) I, II, III and IV only
(4) II, III, IV and V only
(5) Question not attempted

83. Identify the correct pair regarding sources of Non-Tax Revenue from the options below.
(1) Toll collected on national highways
(2) Dividends - Penalties collected for traffic violations
(3) User Charges - Toll collected on national highways
(4) Escheats - Grants received from foreign governments
(5) Question not attempted

84. Which of the following statements about government borrowing as a tool for resource mobilization is correct?
(1) Internal borrowing has no impact on interest rates
(2) FRBM encourages relying solely on borrowed funds
(3) External borrowing carries zero exchange rate risks
(4) Creates current resources but carries future liability
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

85. Match the specific resource mobilization receipts in List I with their budget category in List II.
List I: (Receipt)
A. Issuance of Sovereign Gold Bonds
B. 5G Spectrum Auction receipts
C. Income Tax revenues
D. Disinvestment of Air India
List II: (Budget Category)
i. Tax Revenue Receipt
ii. Non-Tax Revenue Receipt
iii. Debt Capital Receipt
iv. Non-Debt Capital Receipt
(1) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
(2) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
(3) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
(4) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

86. What is a likely macroeconomic effect if a developing country suffers from a persistently low tax base?
(1) Excessive surplus funds available for capital spending
(2) Forced reliance on borrowing and high deficits
(3) Central bank halting all open market operations
(4) Transitioning into a high-growth economic phase
(5) Question not attempted

87. The Laffer Curve conceptually relates to resource mobilization by illustrating the relationship between:
(1) Inflation rate and unemployment rate
(2) Fiscal deficit and GDP growth rate
(3) Exchange rate and foreign exchange reserves
(4) Tax rates and the amount of tax revenue collected
(5) Question not attempted

88. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Over-reliance on indirect taxes for resource mobilization is often criticized as being regressive.
Reason (R): Indirect taxes consume a larger proportion of income from the poor compared to the rich.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

89. Which of the following statements regarding the transfer of surplus (dividend) from the RBI to the Government of India is incorrect?
(1) It is a major component of the government's Non-Tax Revenue
(2) The quantum of surplus transfer is governed by the Economic Capital Framework
(3) It is classified under the Capital Budget as a debt-creating capital receipt
(4) It directly reduces the fiscal deficit of the government by increasing non-tax receipts
(5) Question not attempted

90. Based on typical budget estimates in recent years, arrange the following sources of revenue for the Union Government in descending order of their contribution (largest to smallest):
I. Goods and Services Tax (GST)
II. Customs Duties
III. Corporate Tax
IV. Non-Tax Revenue
(1) I - III - IV - II
(2) III - I - II - IV
(3) I - II - III - IV
(4) III - IV - I - II
(5) Question not attempted

91. In the context of government finance, 'Disinvestment' refers to:
(1) The process of the government purchasing shares in private start-ups
(2) Increasing government investment in building new schools and hospitals
(3) Forgiving the loans of farmers and MSMEs
(4) The government liquidating its stake in Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs)
(5) Question not attempted

92. Consider the following statements distinguishing 'Strategic Disinvestment' from 'Minority Stake Sale':
I. Strategic disinvestment involves the transfer of management control to a private entity.
II. Minority stake sale allows the government to retain more than 51% ownership and management control.
III. Both methods are classified as Revenue Receipts in the Union Budget.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

93. In India, which department under the Ministry of Finance is responsible for managing the disinvestment of government equity in Central Public Sector Enterprises?
(1) The Department of Economic Affairs within the Ministry
(2) The Department of Expenditure managing various funds
(3) Department of Investment and Public Asset Management
(4) The Department of Financial Services for banking sector
(5) Question not attempted

94. Identify the correct statement regarding the 'National Monetisation Pipeline' (NMP).
(1) Outright sale of government lands to developers
(2) Monetary policy tool to absorb excess market liquidity
(3) Scheme to issue new currency notes based on gold
(4) Unlocking value in brownfield assets via leasing
(5) Question not attempted

95. Match the following terms related to disinvestment in List I with their meanings in List II.
List I: (Term)
A. Initial Public Offering (IPO)
B. Offer for Sale (OFS)

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

C. Strategic Disinvestment
D. Asset Monetization

List II: (Meaning)

i. Leasing core infrastructure assets to private operators
ii. Unlisted PSU offering shares to the public for the first time
iii. Transfer of ownership and management control
iv. Listed PSU promoters selling shares on the exchange platform

(1) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
(2) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(3) A-iv, B-ii, C-iii, D-i
(4) A-i, B-iv, C-ii, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

96. Read the following statements and select the correct option.

Statement I: Disinvestment always leads to the complete privatization of a Public Sector Enterprise.

Statement II: The government can disinvest up to 49% of its equity in a PSU while still retaining majority ownership and control.

(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
(5) Question not attempted

97. The proceeds received by the Government of India from the disinvestment of Central Public Sector Enterprises are channeled into which of the following funds?

(1) National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF)
(2) National Investment Fund (NIF)
(3) Prime Minister's National Relief Fund (PMNRF)
(4) Contingency Fund of India
(5) Question not attempted

98. Consider the following statements regarding recent trends in disinvestment in India:

I. The government has successfully met its budgeted disinvestment targets every single year over the last decade.
II. Air India's strategic disinvestment involved a complete transfer of ownership to a private entity.
III. The New Public Sector Enterprise (PSE) Policy classifies PSEs into strategic and non-strategic sectors.
IV. In non-strategic sectors, PSEs are intended to be privatized, merged, or closed over time.

Which of the above statements are correct?

(1) I only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and IV only
(4) III and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

99. Consider the following statements regarding the synthesis of Monetary and Fiscal Policy:

I. Effective inflation management requires coordination between RBI's rate hikes and the government's supply-side interventions.
II. Large fiscal deficits can undermine the RBI's efforts to control inflation.
III. The RBI acts as the debt manager for the central government.
IV. Open Market Operations bridge the gap between monetary liquidity management and fiscal debt financing.
V. The FRBM Act explicitly isolates monetary policy from any fiscal constraints.

Which of the above statements are correct?

(1) I, II, III and V only
(2) I, II, III and IV only
(3) II, III, IV and V only
(4) I, III, IV and V only
(5) Question not attempted

100. Which of the following is the most appropriate reason for the Government of India pushing for 'Strategic Disinvestment' of certain Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs)?

(1) Increasing administrative burden on government secretaries
(2) Creating private sector monopolies for specific commodities
(3) Increasing non-performing assets of public sector banks
(4) Bringing in capital, technology, and management
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

ANSWERS

1. (2) Central bank's macroeconomic policy for money supply and rates
Monetary policy represents the strategic framework implemented by the Reserve Bank of India to regulate the quantity of money circulating in the economy. It focuses on controlling interest rates and managing credit availability to achieve macroeconomic goals. By influencing the cost of borrowing, the central bank aims to balance price stability and sustainable economic growth effectively within the nation.

2. (1) Maintain price stability and support growth
The statutory mandate for monetary policy involves prioritizing the maintenance of price stability while keeping the objective of growth in mind. This dual mandate ensures that inflation remains within a specified range, providing a stable environment for investment. Achieving this balance is essential for long-term economic prosperity and protecting the purchasing power of the domestic currency for all citizens.

3. (3) Rate for RBI's short-term lending to banks against securities
The repurchase rate serves as a key liquidity management tool where the central bank provides short-term funds to commercial banks. Banks pledge government securities as collateral under an agreement to buy them back at a future date. Adjusting this rate directly influences the overall interest rate structure and the cost of credit available within the broader financial system and economy.

4. (4) The lendable resources of the commercial banks will decrease
Increasing the reserve requirement mandates commercial banks to park a higher proportion of their total deposits with the central bank. Consequently, the volume of funds available for lending to website businesses and individuals is restricted. This reduction in loanable capital serves as a contractionary measure to control liquidity, manage inflationary pressures, and regulate the overall money supply in the economy.

5. (1) A-iv, B-i, C-iii, D-ii
The bank rate represents a long-term interest rate for rediscounting bills. The statutory liquidity ratio requires banks to hold liquid assets relative to their liabilities. The cash reserve ratio involves interest-free deposits maintained with the central bank. Finally, the reverse repo rate is the mechanism through which the central bank absorbs excess liquidity from the commercial banking system quite effectively.

6. (2) Taxation Policies
Economic stabilization measures are generally divided into monetary and fiscal categories. Tools such as open market operations, statutory liquidity ratios, and standing facilities are managed by the central bank to regulate money supply and interest rates. In contrast, taxation strategies involve government decisions regarding revenue collection, representing a primary instrument of fiscal policy rather than central bank operations or tools.

7. (4) Encourages banks to park funds with RBI, reducing liquidity
Raising the interest rate on deposits kept with the central bank makes it more attractive for commercial banks to park their surplus cash. This action effectively drains excess liquidity from the financial system by incentivizing banks to lend less to the public. It serves as a contractionary tool to tighten the money supply and control rising inflation levels in markets.

8. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Selling government securities in the open market is a contractionary measure designed to reduce the money supply. When the central bank sells these bonds, it collects cash from commercial banks, thereby decreasing their capacity to create credit. This reduction in systemic liquidity helps lower aggregate demand, which is crucial for managing price levels and stabilizing the economy during inflation.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

9. (3) The Reserve Bank of India pays a fixed penalty interest to banks on the SLR maintained
Commercial banks are required to maintain a specific percentage of their net demand and time liabilities in liquid assets like gold or securities. This mandatory reserve ensures solvency and controls the flow of credit. However, the central bank does not provide any interest payments on these holdings. Banks typically earn returns from the underlying securities themselves rather than from the RBI.

10. (1) Marginal Standing Facility Rate, Repo Rate, Reverse Repo Rate
Under normal economic conditions, the corridor for interest rates is structured with the marginal standing facility at the top to penalize emergency borrowing. The repo rate acts as the primary signal rate in the middle. The reverse repo rate forms the floor, ensuring that the return on parking funds remains lower than the cost of borrowing from the central bank.

11. (4) Total money supply in the economy increases
When the central bank buys government bonds from the public or financial institutions, it injects liquidity directly into the banking system. This increase in cash reserves enables banks to expand their lending activities to businesses and consumers. Such expansionary measures are typically used to stimulate economic activity, lower interest rates, and ensure adequate credit flow within the national financial system.

12. (3) I and III only
The monetary policy committee consists of six members appointed by the government and the central bank. It is chaired by the governor, not the finance minister, to ensure institutional independence. Decisions are reached through a democratic voting process where each member has one vote. In the event of a tie, the governor possesses a second or casting vote during meetings.

13. (3) Maintaining retail inflation within a statutory target range
This framework involves setting a specific target for the consumer price index to ensure macroeconomic stability. The goal is to keep price increases within a flexible range, typically around four percent with a two percent margin. By focusing on this metric, the central bank provides clarity to the market, anchors expectations, and aligns its monetary instruments to achieve sustainable growth.

14. (4) Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934
The institutional framework for determining interest rates was formalized through a significant amendment to the primary legislation governing central bank operations. This legal change mandated the creation of a committee to ensure a transparent and consultative approach to monetary policy. By codifying these responsibilities, the law strengthened the accountability and effectiveness of the nation's inflation management strategies and policy processes.

15. (1) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
An accommodative stance focuses on expanding the money supply to foster growth, while a hawkish stance prioritizes inflation control through higher rates. A neutral position allows for flexibility in either direction based on emerging data. Calibrated tightening indicates a bias toward maintaining or increasing rates. These stances provide critical signals to financial markets regarding future policy directions and economic priorities today.

16. (2) Increasing the cost of borrowing to dampen aggregate demand in the economy
Raising the benchmark interest rate increases the cost at which commercial banks borrow from the central bank. These banks subsequently pass on the higher costs to consumers and businesses through increased lending rates. This process discourages spending and investment, which helps in cooling down an overheating economy and curbing inflationary pressures by reducing the overall demand for various services.

17. (2) Managing government's tax revenue targets
The central bank focuses on maintaining price stability, ensuring a smooth flow of credit to productive sectors, and protecting the overall health of the financial system. These goals support sustainable economic development. However, the management of tax collections and revenue targets is a purely fiscal function handled by the government, specifically the finance ministry, rather than a central monetary goal.

NODIA

18. (2) I, III and IV only
Mandatory reserves are calculated based on the total liabilities of a bank. While cash reserves must be kept with the central bank without interest, liquidity reserves can be held in gold or government securities. Reducing these requirements provides banks with more funds to lend. However, the central bank does not pay interest on the cash portion of these mandatory reserves.

19. (3) Process where policy rate changes impact bank lending rates
This concept describes how modifications in the central bank's benchmark rates eventually influence the interest rates charged by commercial banks. Efficient transmission ensures that the intended policy stance reached by the central bank actually reaches the end consumers and businesses. It is a critical link in the effectiveness of monetary policy in managing economic growth and controlling price levels.

20. (4) Fiscal Policy Formulator - Designs and implements the Union Budget
The central bank performs various vital functions, including managing public debt, providing emergency liquidity to banks, and safeguarding foreign exchange reserves. These roles ensure financial stability and support government operations. However, the formulation of fiscal policy and the preparation of the annual budget are the exclusive responsibilities of the central government, specifically the finance ministry, rather than the central bank.

21. (3) Managing government revenue and expenditure to affect the economy
Fiscal policy involves the strategic use of government spending and taxation to influence macroeconomic conditions. By adjusting these levels, the government can manage aggregate demand, promote economic growth, and ensure social welfare. It serves as a tool for stabilization during economic fluctuations and for achieving long-term developmental goals. This policy is distinct from the central bank's management of money.

22. (3) I, II, III and V only
This policy approach aims to boost economic activity during downturns by increasing government spending and lowering tax rates. These actions put more money into the hands of consumers and businesses, thereby stimulating aggregate demand. While effective for growth, such measures typically lead to an increase in the budget deficit because expenditures often rise faster than the revenues collected by government.

23. (4) The Ministry of Finance
The formulation and execution of fiscal strategy are handled by the central government's financial department. This entity manages the national budget, oversees revenue collection through various taxes, and determines the allocation of public funds across different sectors. This responsibility is separate from the central bank, which manages monetary policy. It focuses on using budgetary tools to achieve growth and stability.

24. (1) Reducing subsidies and increasing direct taxes
A contractionary stance involves reducing the government's budget deficit to cool down an overheating economy or control inflation. This is achieved by cutting public spending, such as subsidies, and raising tax rates to reduce disposable income. These actions lower the overall demand in the economy. Unlike monetary policy changes, these measures directly impact the government's own balance sheet and revenue.

25. (1) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
Monetary policy utilizes tools like the cash reserve ratio and open market operations to regulate liquidity and interest rates. Fiscal policy involves instruments such as the goods and services tax for revenue collection and public debt management for financing expenditures. Both sets of tools are used in coordination to achieve macroeconomic stability, though they are managed by completely different national authorities.

26. (1) Private investment crowding out due to higher interest rates
When the government borrows excessively from the domestic market, it competes with the private sector for available savings. This increased demand for funds leads to higher interest rates, making it more expensive for businesses to borrow and invest. This phenomenon reduces the overall capital available for private enterprise, potentially slowing down long-term economic

NODIA

growth and diminishing the nation's total productive capacity.

27. (4) Expansionary monetary policy and expansionary fiscal policy
To combat a recession, a dual approach of increasing the money supply and boosting government spending is most effective. Lowering interest rates encourages private borrowing and investment, while increased public expenditure and tax cuts stimulate aggregate demand directly. Together, these policies work to increase production, create employment opportunities, and restore economic growth during periods of significant slowdown and high unemployment.

28. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Increasing government expenditure and reducing taxes significantly boosts the purchasing power of consumers. When this rise in aggregate demand occurs faster than the economy's ability to produce goods and services, it leads to upward pressure on prices. This specific type of inflation occurs because the total spending in the economy exceeds the available supply, illustrating a common economic trade-off.

29. (3) Dividends received from Public Sector Undertakings
Capital receipts either create a liability for the government or reduce its existing assets. Examples include loan recoveries, disinvestment proceeds, and fresh borrowings. In contrast, dividends represent regular income earned from government investments in enterprises. These are classified as revenue receipts because they provide income without affecting the government's asset or liability position, unlike the other mentioned capital-related financial transactions.

30. (1) II - IV - I - V - III
The legislative process begins with the presentation of the budget, followed by a general discussion among members of parliament. Subsequently, specific demands for grants are voted upon by the assembly. Once approved, the appropriation bill is passed to authorize spending, and finally, the finance bill is enacted to give legal effect to the government's various taxation and revenue collection proposals.

31. (1) It neither creates a liability nor reduces an asset
Receipts are categorized as revenue if they represent recurring income that does not result in a future repayment obligation or a decrease in the government's wealth. Common examples include tax collections, interest income, and dividends. These funds are used for the day-to-day functioning of the administration and do not change the fundamental financial position or net worth of the state.

32. (1) I and II only
Spending categorized as capital leads to the creation of long-term physical or financial assets, such as infrastructure or investments. It also includes payments made to reduce existing liabilities, like the repayment of loan principals. However, regular administrative costs like salaries and pensions are not included here; they are instead classified as revenue expenditure because they do not result in asset creation.

33. (2) It directly results in the creation of productive physical assets
This type of spending is primarily focused on the routine operational costs of the government, such as salaries, pensions, and interest payments on past debt. It also covers subsidies provided for welfare. Unlike capital spending, it does not lead to the formation of lasting physical infrastructure or productive assets. Such expenditures are essential for administration but do not expand economic capacity.

34. (3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
The capital budget encompasses all transactions that impact the government's assets and liabilities, including receipts like loans and expenditures like infrastructure building. Although grants given to states for asset creation serve a capital purpose, they are accounting-wise recorded as revenue expenditure in the union budget. This is because such grants do not directly create assets owned by the central government.

35. (1) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
Income tax represents a recurring revenue receipt, while the repayment of a loan by a state reduces an asset, making it a capital receipt. Interest paid on debt is an operational cost

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

classified as revenue expenditure. Conversely, the construction of a national highway involves the creation of a physical asset, which is correctly categorized as a capital expenditure for the government.

36. (4) Corporate tax paid by foreign companies
Non-tax revenue includes income from sources other than taxation, such as interest on loans, dividends from enterprises, and fees for services. These are distinct from compulsory levies on income or profits. Corporate tax, regardless of whether it is paid by domestic or foreign entities, is a direct tax and therefore forms a major part of the government's tax revenue category.

37. (3) Revenue is non-redeemable; capital involves future repayment/sale
Revenue receipts are recurring and do not create any obligation for future repayment or result in the loss of assets. They represent the government's regular income. Capital receipts, however, are non-recurring and either involve borrowing that must be repaid later or the sale of assets like shares in public companies. This fundamental difference determines the long-term impact on financial health.

38. (2) II and IV only
The budget is split into revenue and capital accounts for better financial management. While borrowings are indeed capital receipts, the classification of defense equipment can vary, and disinvestment proceeds are non-debt capital receipts, not revenue. Categorizing disinvestment as revenue would be incorrect because it involves the sale of government assets, which fundamentally alters the capital structure of the entire public sector.

39. (4) Balanced Budget - Revenues equal expenditures
A balanced budget occurs when the total estimated receipts are exactly equal to the total planned expenditures for a fiscal year. In contrast, a surplus budget happens when revenues exceed spending, and a deficit budget occurs when spending is higher than revenues. The primary deficit specifically refers to the fiscal deficit excluding interest payments on previous debt, representing current policy outcomes.

40. (1) Capital Receipt and Capital Expenditure
Market borrowing is a form of debt that creates a future liability for the government, thus it is recorded as a capital receipt. The subsequent spending on a long-term infrastructure project like railway expansion leads to the creation of a physical asset. Therefore, this spending is classified as capital expenditure, reflecting the investment nature of the project on the government balance sheet.

41. (3) Total receipts excluding borrowings
This measure represents the total gap between the government's total expenditure and its non-borrowed receipts. It indicates the total amount of money the government needs to borrow from various sources to cover its spending requirements. By excluding borrowings from the receipt side, it provides a clear picture of the government's financial health and its dependence on debt for various regular operations.

42. (4) I, II, III, IV and V
Revenue deficit shows the gap in regular income and spending, while fiscal deficit captures total borrowing needs. Primary deficit excludes interest to show current fiscal pressure. A zero primary deficit means borrowing is only for past interest. Effective revenue deficit adjusts for grants that create assets. Together, these indicators provide a comprehensive view of the government's fiscal position and long-term sustainability.

43. (4) Current fiscal deficit minus interest on past debt
This specific deficit measure focuses on the government's current fiscal health by removing the burden of interest payments on historical debt. It shows whether the government's current policies and expenditures, excluding past obligations, are sustainable within its existing revenue. A lower value indicates that the government is not borrowing heavily to fund its present-day consumption or investment activities beyond interest.

44. (2) Government dissaving to finance consumption
A revenue deficit occurs when the government's daily operational expenses exceed its regular income. This situation implies that the government is forced to borrow or sell assets to pay for its consumption needs, such as salaries

NODIA

and subsidies. This practice is seen as dissaving, as it diverts funds away from productive investment and creates a future debt burden without creating assets.

45. (1) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
Revenue deficit is the gap between revenue spending and income. Fiscal deficit measures the total expenditure exceeding all non-debt receipts. Primary deficit is derived by subtracting interest payments from the fiscal deficit. Finally, the effective revenue deficit is calculated by taking the revenue deficit and subtracting grants given for asset creation, providing a more nuanced view of consumption spending by the government.

46. (4) Fiscal deficit equals interest on past debt
When the primary deficit is zero, the government's total borrowing is exactly equal to the amount it needs to pay as interest on its accumulated past debt. This implies that the government's current non-interest expenditures are fully covered by its current non-borrowed receipts. It highlights a situation where the entire new debt is incurred solely to service old financial obligations.

47. (1) The central bank printing new currency notes to finance the government's budget deficit
This process involves the central bank directly purchasing government securities to provide the state with the funds needed to cover its spending gap. Essentially, it increases the total money supply in the economy by creating new money. While it helps the government finance its deficit without borrowing from the market, it can lead to high inflationary pressures if not managed.

48. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
When the government borrows heavily to fund its deficit, it reduces the pool of available savings for other borrowers. This competition for funds drives up interest rates in the economy. Higher borrowing costs discourage private firms from taking loans for expansion or new projects. Consequently, public sector borrowing displaces or "crowds out" private investment, potentially hindering overall economic productivity and growth.

49. (2) Grants-in-aid from foreign nations
To cover its fiscal deficit, the government typically relies on various forms of borrowing, such as issuing treasury bills, sovereign bonds, or taking loans from international agencies. These methods involve creating liabilities. Grants-in-aid, however, are non-repayable receipts that do not create debt. Therefore, they are classified as revenue receipts and are not a method of financing a deficit through borrowing.

50. (1) It is calculated by adding capital expenditure to the revenue deficit
This fiscal metric was introduced to provide a more accurate picture of government consumption. It is calculated by subtracting grants given for the creation of capital assets from the revenue deficit, not by adding capital expenditure. This adjustment recognizes that some revenue spending actually contributes to asset formation, thus distinguishing between pure consumption and spending that has a long-term impact.

51. (3) Achieving inter-generational equity and macro stability
The legislation aims to ensure long-term fiscal discipline and sustainability in government finances. By setting targets to reduce deficits and debt, it seeks to prevent the current generation from passing excessive financial burdens onto future generations. This framework promotes macroeconomic stability by curbing inflation, managing interest rates, and ensuring that public spending remains within the limits of sustainable resource mobilization today.

52. (1) I and II only
This provision allows the government to exceed the prescribed fiscal deficit targets during extraordinary situations such as war, national calamities, or severe economic collapses. While it provides necessary flexibility for crisis management, the deviation is not unlimited. The framework specifies that such deviations must be capped and accompanied by a clear plan to return to the path of consolidation.

53. (3) Reviewing FRBM implementation and fiscal framework
This expert panel was tasked with evaluating the existing fiscal discipline legislation and suggesting

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

a new roadmap for deficit management. The committee recommended shifting the focus toward the debt-to-GDP ratio as a primary fiscal anchor. Its findings influenced reforms in how the government sets fiscal targets, ensuring they are realistic and responsive to the evolving needs of the national economy.

54. (2) Government policies aimed at reducing deficits and accumulation of debt
This process involves implementing strategic measures to improve the government's financial position by narrowing the gap between revenue and expenditure. It is achieved through increasing tax collections, rationalizing subsidies, and curbing non-essential spending. Successful consolidation lowers the national debt burden, reduces interest rates, and creates a stable environment for investment, which is essential for maintaining long-term economic health.

55. (1) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
The N.K. Singh Committee focused on deficit targets, while the Urjit Patel Committee reformed the monetary framework. The FRBM Act provides the legal basis for fiscal discipline. The monetary policy committee is the specialized body that decides on interest rates. Together, these entities and laws form the backbone of the country's macroeconomic management, balancing fiscal prudence with monetary stability effectively.

56. (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
The legislation originally set a goal to completely eliminate the revenue deficit to ensure that the government does not borrow for consumption. Furthermore, it strictly prohibited the central bank from participating in the primary market for government securities to prevent the direct monetization of debt. These rules were designed to instill transparency and discipline in the management of public finances.

57. (3) Rationalizing non-essential spending and improving compliance
To achieve fiscal targets sustainably, the government should focus on enhancing revenue through better tax administration and reducing unnecessary expenditures. This approach improves the quality of the budget without compromising essential investments in infrastructure or social welfare. Methods like printing money or defaulting on debt are harmful and unsustainable, whereas structural reforms lead to long-term stability and increased fiscal space.

58. (2) I, II and III only
The act requires the government to present three specific statements to parliament alongside the budget to ensure transparency. These include the macroeconomic framework, the medium-term fiscal policy, and the fiscal policy strategy. While the annual financial statement is a constitutional requirement for the budget itself, it is not a document specifically created by the mandate of the fiscal responsibility legislation.

59. (4) Cash Reserve Ratio as a percentage of NDTL
Fiscal responsibility targets typically focus on indicators related to the government's budget, such as the fiscal deficit, revenue deficit, and the overall level of public debt relative to the economy's size. These are fiscal policy metrics. In contrast, the cash reserve ratio is a monetary policy tool managed exclusively by the central bank to regulate liquidity and banking operations effectively.

60. (2) Fiscal Deficit, Revenue Deficit, Primary Deficit
The fiscal deficit is the broadest measure, representing the total borrowing requirement, and is typically the largest. The revenue deficit, which covers the gap in day-to-day spending, is generally smaller than the fiscal deficit but larger than the primary deficit. The primary deficit is the smallest as it further excludes interest payments from the total fiscal borrowing needs of the government.

61. (3) Article 112
The Constitution requires the President to present an estimate of the government's receipts and expenditures for each financial year to the parliament. This document, known as the annual financial statement, outlines the planned fiscal activities of the Union. This constitutional mandate ensures legislative oversight over the executive's power to tax and spend, forming the legal basis for the budget.

NODIA

62. (2) I, III, IV and V only
The budget process involves several key steps and documents. While the upper house discusses the budget, it does not have the power to vote on demands for grants. The finance and appropriation bills are essential for tax changes and fund withdrawals. Ensuring the budget is passed before April prevents the need for temporary funding measures to keep the government running.

63. (1) Consolidated Fund of India
This fund is the primary account of the government where all revenues, including taxes and loans, are deposited. Any withdrawal of money from this fund for public expenditure must be authorized by the parliament through the passing of an appropriation bill. It serves as the main source for financing the budget and ensures that public money is spent with legislative consent.

64. (2) The incidence and impact of the tax fall on the same entity and cannot be shifted
These taxes are levied directly on the income or wealth of individuals and corporations. The person or entity that earns the income is legally responsible for paying the tax to the government. Because the burden cannot be passed on to someone else, these taxes are effective for progressive redistribution and are a major source of revenue for the central government.

65. (1) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
Personal income tax is progressive, meaning higher earners pay more, while corporate tax applies to company profits. The goods and services tax is an indirect levy collected at the point of consumption based on where goods are delivered. Customs duties are specific taxes applied to international trade. These various instruments allow the government to collect revenue from different economic activities across the country.

66. (1) Boosting private investment and economic growth
Reducing the tax burden on companies leaves them with more retained earnings to reinvest in their operations. This policy is intended to make the domestic market more competitive, attract foreign direct investment, and encourage industrial expansion. By lowering the cost of doing business, the government hopes to create jobs, increase production capacity, and stimulate long-term development across the national economy.

67. (3) Excise Duty
Direct taxes, such as income tax, corporate tax, and minimum alternate tax, are levied directly on the earnings of individuals or businesses. They cannot be shifted to others. Excise duty, however, is an indirect tax applied to the manufacture of goods within the country. The burden of this tax is typically passed on to the final consumer through higher retail prices.

68. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Progressive taxation systems apply higher tax rates as the income level of the taxpayer increases. This design ensures that those with a greater ability to pay contribute a larger share of their earnings to the public treasury. By doing so, the government can generate revenue while simultaneously addressing wealth gaps, promoting social equity, and funding welfare programs for less-privileged sections.

69. (3) Personal Income Tax contributes nothing to the central tax pool due to high exemptions.
While the tax system has evolved with the introduction of the goods and services tax to widen the base, direct taxes remain vital. Corporate and personal income taxes are significant contributors to the government's revenue. Claims that personal income tax contributes nothing are factually incorrect, as it forms a substantial and growing portion of the total tax revenue collected annually.

70. (1) IV - III - II - I
The current framework of income tax was established decades ago, followed by the introduction of service tax in the 1990s to cover the growing service sector. State-level value added tax was implemented in the mid-2000s to modernize indirect taxation. Finally, the goods and services tax was launched in 2017 to create a unified national market and simplify multiple taxes.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

71. (4) Tax burden can be shifted to the consumer
These taxes are levied on the production, sale, or consumption of goods and services rather than on income. The initial tax is paid by manufacturers or retailers, who then recover the amount by including it in the final price of the product. Consequently, the ultimate economic impact is felt by the end-user, making it a consumption-based revenue collection method.

72. (2) I and III only
The system utilizes a dual model where both central and state governments levy taxes on transactions within a state. It is a destination-based tax, meaning revenue flows to the location of consumption. However, the integrated tax on inter-state trade is collected by the central government and then shared with the states, rather than being collected entirely by state authorities.

73. (3) 101st Amendment Act
This landmark legal change enabled both the central and state governments to simultaneously levy taxes on goods and services. It required a significant amendment to the constitution to reorganize the taxing powers of the different levels of government. By creating a unified tax structure, this act paved the way for a more efficient and integrated national economy across the country.

74. (1) Compensating states for revenue loss due to GST
To encourage states to adopt the new tax system, the central government promised to cover any shortfall in their revenue for the first five years. This fund is financed through a specific cess levied on luxury and demerit goods. It ensures that states do not suffer financially during the transition to a destination-based tax model from the previous system.

75. (1) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
Basic essential items like fresh produce are exempt from tax, while common necessities are placed in the lower five percent bracket. Standard goods and services fall into the middle brackets of twelve or eighteen percent. The highest rate of twenty-eight percent is reserved for luxury items and demerit goods, ensuring a progressive approach to indirect taxation based on consumption levels.

76. (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
By allowing businesses to claim credit for the taxes paid on inputs, the system ensures that tax is only levied on the value added at each stage. This mechanism prevents the problem of "tax on tax," known as cascading. The seamless flow of credits across the entire supply chain makes the taxation process more transparent, efficient, and cost-effective for businesses.

77. (3) Central and Gujarat governments share the revenue
In an inter-state transaction, an integrated tax is applied, which is collected by the central authority. Because the tax is destination-based, the portion of the revenue that would normally go to a state is allocated to the state where the goods are consumed. Therefore, the benefits are split between the central government and the government of the consuming state.

78. (2) I, II and IV only
Several central and state-level indirect taxes were replaced by the unified system to simplify the tax structure. These included central excise duties, state value-added taxes, and local levies like octroi and entry tax. However, basic customs duties on international imports were not merged into this system and continue to be levied separately by the central government on foreign trade.

79. (1) Five petroleum products including petrol and diesel
While most goods and services are covered under the new tax regime, certain high-revenue products have been temporarily excluded. These include specific fuels like petrol, diesel, and aviation turbine fuel. Currently, these items remain subject to state-level taxes and central excise duties. Bringing them under the unified tax system would require a consensus among all members of the council.

80. (2) It created a unified national market by removing inter-state tax barriers
Before this reform, the existence of different tax rates and checkpoints across states created significant inefficiencies in trade. By standardizing rates and procedures, the new

NODIA

system allows for the smooth movement of goods across the country. This integration reduces logistics costs, enhances business efficiency, and fosters a truly common market, which is a major driver for national economic growth.

81. (2) Better tax compliance and wider tax base
An increase in this ratio indicates that the government's tax revenue is growing faster than the overall economy. This trend usually reflects improvements in tax administration, more citizens and businesses paying their taxes, and a reduction in the shadow economy. A healthy ratio provides the government with more resources to invest in public services and infrastructure without relying on debt.

82. (3) I, II, III and IV only
Sustainable ways to increase government funds include expanding the tax net, making spending more efficient through subsidy reform, and utilizing public assets effectively. These methods generate revenue without creating long-term debt burdens. While borrowing is sometimes necessary, relying on high-interest external loans is generally seen as unsustainable and risky for the long-term financial health and stability of the economy.

83. (3) User Charges - Toll collected on national highways
Non-tax revenues are funds collected through means other than compulsory levies. User charges refer to payments made by citizens for using specific public facilities or services, such as highways. While dividends and penalties are also non-tax sources, they are distinct from user fees. Correctly identifying these categories helps in understanding how the government generates income from its various assets.

84. (4) Creates current resources but carries future liability
Borrowing allows the government to fund its current expenditures and investment projects when revenues fall short. While this provides immediate cash flow for development, it also creates an obligation to repay the principal and interest in the future. This debt must be carefully managed to ensure it does not lead to a fiscal crisis or unfairly burden future generations.

85. (1) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
Issuing bonds represents borrowing, which is a debt-creating capital receipt. Revenue from spectrum auctions is a non-tax income source, while income tax is a standard tax revenue. Disinvestment of a public company involves selling an asset, which is categorized as a non-debt capital receipt. These various types of receipts show how the government manages its finances through income and borrowing.

86. (2) Forced reliance on borrowing and high deficits
When a government cannot collect sufficient revenue from its citizens and businesses, it faces a persistent gap between its spending needs and available funds. To bridge this shortfall, the state must borrow from domestic or international markets. This reliance on debt leads to higher interest payments, larger fiscal deficits, and limited resources for essential public investments in health and education.

87. (4) Tax rates and the amount of tax revenue collected
This economic concept suggests that there is an optimal tax rate that maximizes total revenue. At very low rates, increasing the tax rate raises revenue. However, if rates become too high, they can discourage work, investment, and compliance, leading to a decrease in total collections. Understanding this trade-off helps policymakers design tax systems that balance revenue needs with economic incentives.

88. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Indirect taxes are applied uniformly to goods regardless of the buyer's income level. As a result, individuals with lower incomes spend a much larger percentage of their total earnings on these taxes compared to wealthy individuals. This characteristic makes the tax burden feel heavier for the poor, leading to criticisms that such systems are regressive and can exacerbate economic inequalities.

89. (3) It is classified under the Capital Budget as a debt-creating capital receipt.
The central bank earns income from its operations and transfers the excess to the government after maintaining its reserves. This transfer is a major source of non-tax revenue for the state. Because

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

it is a recurring income that does not create any debt or reduce government assets, it is correctly classified as a revenue receipt, not a capital or debt-related receipt.

90. (1) I - III - IV - II
The goods and services tax is typically the largest contributor to the government's tax pool. This is followed by corporate tax, which is the primary direct tax. Non-tax revenues from dividends and fees generally form the next largest category. Customs duties on international trade, while significant, usually contribute a smaller portion compared to the major domestic tax and non-tax sources.

91. (4) The government liquidating its stake in Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs)
This process involves the government selling its shares in companies that it owns or controls. By reducing its ownership, the state can raise funds for various development projects or to reduce the fiscal deficit. Disinvestment can range from selling a small portion of shares to the public to a complete transfer of ownership and management to private investors or other entities.

92. (1) I and II only
Strategic sales involve the government giving up both a significant portion of its shares and the control over the company's management. In contrast, a minority stake sale allows the government to raise capital while still remaining the majority owner and decision-maker. These transactions are classified as non-debt capital receipts in the budget because they involve the sale of public assets.

93. (3) Department of Investment and Public Asset Management
This specific unit within the finance ministry is tasked with overseeing the sale of government equity in central public enterprises. It handles everything from identifying suitable companies for sale to managing the legal and financial processes involved in the transaction. Its goal is to optimize the value of the government's investments while ensuring that the disinvestment process remains transparent and efficient.

94. (4) Unlocking value in brownfield assets via leasing
This initiative focuses on generating revenue from existing public infrastructure assets without selling them permanently. The government leases these assets, such as roads, railways, or power lines, to private operators for a specific period in exchange for upfront or periodic payments. This approach allows the state to raise funds for new infrastructure projects while retaining ultimate ownership of the national assets.

95. (1) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
An initial public offering occurs when a company sells shares to the public for the first time. An offer for sale is used by promoters of listed companies to sell their holdings. Strategic disinvestment involves a transfer of control to a private buyer. Asset monetization focuses on leasing out infrastructure to private entities to generate revenue while maintaining public ownership.

96. (4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
Disinvestment does not always mean a company is fully privatized; it can involve selling only a small fraction of shares. The government often chooses to sell up to forty-nine percent of its equity, which allows it to raise significant capital while still maintaining a majority stake and full management control. This strategy balances the need for revenue with continued public oversight.

97. (2) National Investment Fund (NIF)
Money raised from the sale of shares in public enterprises is deposited into a specific fund created for this purpose. These resources are intended to be used for social sector programs and for supporting the capital requirements of other public sector units. This ensures that the proceeds from selling national assets are reinvested into productive and welfare-oriented activities for the entire country.

98. (4) III and IV only
The government's new policy identifies strategic sectors where a minimal public presence is maintained and non-strategic sectors where enterprises may be privatized or closed. While major sales like Air India have occurred, meeting budgeted targets annually has proven challenging. The policy provides a clear

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

framework for reducing the government's role in the commercial economy while focusing on core strategic areas.

99. (2) I, II, III and IV only
Effective economic management requires both policies to work in harmony. Coordination is essential for inflation control, and the central bank's role as the government's debt manager links the two spheres directly. While they operate with different tools, the central bank's actions in the market often help finance government needs. Fiscal legislation provides a framework for discipline rather than isolation.

100. (4) Bringing in capital, technology, and management
By transferring ownership and control to private entities, the government seeks to improve the efficiency and productivity of public enterprises. Private investors often bring in much-needed capital for expansion, advanced technology, and professional management practices that can revitalize struggling companies. This process reduces the fiscal burden on the state while ensuring that enterprises can compete effectively in the global market.

NODIA

CHAPTER 04

Fiscal Federalism and Finance Commission

1. Which of the following best defines the concept of fiscal federalism in the Indian context?
(1) The concentration of financial and administrative powers exclusively within the Union government
(2) The division of tax powers and spending duties between different government tiers
(3) The allocation of development funds by the Finance Commission to local urban bodies
(4) The absolute fiscal independence of States without any form of central monitoring
(5) Question not attempted

2. Consider Statement I and Statement II regarding fiscal federalism.
Statement I: Fiscal federalism requires a clear demarcation of revenue-raising powers to ensure macroeconomic stability.
Statement II: In India, the residuary powers of taxation are vested in the State Legislatures to promote regional autonomy.
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
(5) Question not attempted

3. What is the primary cause of horizontal fiscal imbalance in a federal structure?
(1) The mismatch between the revenue capacities and expenditure needs of the Union and the States combined
(2) The concentration of direct tax collection in metropolitan cities managed by the Central Board of Direct Taxes
(3) The unequal economic capacities, resource endowments, and developmental levels among different States
(4) The disparity in the administrative structures of rural and urban local bodies
(5) Question not attempted

4. Consider the following statements regarding vertical fiscal imbalance in India:
I. It arises because the Central government is assigned taxes with higher elasticity and wider bases.
II. States are assigned expenditure responsibilities that exceed their independent revenue-generating capacities.
III. The Constitution provides for the Finance Commission as the sole mechanism to resolve this imbalance.
Which of the combinations given above is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

5. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Constitution of India incorporates mechanisms like tax devolution and grants-in-aid to states.
Reason (R): Vertical fiscal imbalance is inherent in the constitutional design of revenue and expenditure assignments.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

6. Which constitutional mechanism is primarily responsible for addressing the horizontal fiscal imbalance among States in India?
(1) Specific resolutions passed by the governing council of the NITI Aayog
(2) Tax devolution formula recommended by the Central Finance Commission
(3) Decisions regarding liquidity taken by the Monetary Policy Committee
(4) Statutory fund allocations made through the Inter-State Council meet
(5) Question not attempted

7. Match the fiscal terms in List I with their descriptions in List II:
List I: (Concept)
A. Vertical Fiscal Imbalance
B. Horizontal Fiscal Imbalance
C. Equalization Grants
D. Divisible Pool
List II: (Description)
i. Differences in revenue capacities among various states
ii. Transfers aimed at ensuring a minimum standard of public services across states
iii. Central taxes shared with states
iv. Gap between resources and expenditure obligations of Centre and States
Choose the correct answer:
(1) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-iv, C-iii, D-ii
(3) A-iv, B-i, C-iii, D-ii
(4) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

8. Which of the following statements regarding the financial relations between the Centre and the States is incorrect?
(1) Surcharges on certain taxes and duties are levied by the Union and form part of the divisible pool.
(2) Parliament can formulate principles for determining when a sale or purchase takes place outside a State.
(3) The Union government can provide grants for any public purpose even if it is not related to a subject in the Union List.
(4) The property of the Union is exempt from all taxes imposed by a State or by any authority within a State.
(5) Question not attempted

9. A newly formed State with hilly terrain and low industrial output struggles to provide basic healthcare. Which specific tool in fiscal federalism is best suited to address this specific state's incapacity without altering the broad tax-sharing formula?
(1) Centrally Sponsored Schemes listed under the optional implementation category
(2) Accessing short-term credit facilities from the Reserve Bank of India
(3) Revenue deficit grants recommended by the Central Finance Commission
(4) Increasing the individual state's share in the GST compensation cess
(5) Question not attempted

10. Which is the most appropriate description of the "Income Distance" criterion used by the Finance Commission?
(1) The distance of a State's per capita income from the State with the highest per capita income
(2) The geographical distance between a State's capital and the national capital
(3) The difference between the per capita income of a specific state and the average per capita income of all states
(4) The disparity between agricultural income and industrial income within a State
(5) Question not attempted

11. Consider the following statements regarding the Constitutional provisions for financial relations:
I. Article 268 deals with duties levied by the Union but collected and appropriated by the States.
II. Article 269 deals with taxes levied and collected by the Union but assigned to the States.
III. Article 270 provides for taxes levied and distributed between the Union and the States.
IV. Article 271 allows the Union to levy a surcharge on taxes for the purpose of the States.
Which of the following is the incorrect combination?
(1) I and II only
(2) III and IV only
(3) IV only
(4) II and III only

NODIA

(5) Question not attempted

12. How is the "Public Account of India" defined under the Constitution?
(1) A fund where all general tax revenues of the Government of India are credited
(2) Public moneys received by the Government not forming part of the Consolidated Fund
(3) A fund used to meet unforeseen emergency expenses pending Parliamentary approval
(4) An account managed by the Reserve Bank for regulating state-level borrowings
(5) Question not attempted

13. Which of the following correctly identifies a component of the Contingency Fund of India?
(1) It is established under Article 266 of the Constitution.
(2) Disbursements from it do not require subsequent approval by Parliament.
(3) It is placed at the disposal of the President of India.
(4) It is funded entirely through grants from the World Bank and IMF.
(5) Question not attempted

14. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Provident fund deposits and judicial deposits do not form part of the Consolidated Fund of India.
Reason (R): These funds do not belong to the Government, and the Government acts merely as a banker or trustee for them.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

15. Under which Article of the Constitution of India are the provisions relating to the Consolidated Funds and Public Accounts of India and of the States mentioned?
(1) Article 266
(2) Article 267
(3) Article 268
(4) Article 280
(5) Question not attempted

16. Match the Constitutional Articles in List I with their respective provisions in List II:
List I: (Constitutional Articles)
A. Article 275
B. Article 282
C. Article 292
D. Article 293
List II: (Provisions)
i. Borrowing by States
ii. Discretionary grants by the Union or States
iii. Borrowing by the Government of India
iv. Statutory grants to certain States
Choose the correct answer:
(1) A-iv, B-ii, C-iii, D-i
(2) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(3) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
(4) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

17. Consider the following statements about the Divisible Pool of taxes:
I. It includes all taxes and duties collected by the Union Government.
II. Surcharges levied for purposes of the Union form a part of the divisible pool.
III. Cesses levied for specific purposes are excluded from the divisible pool.
IV. Corporation tax was included in the divisible pool following the 80th Constitutional Amendment Act.
V. The cost of collection is deducted before distributing the net proceeds.
Which of the combinations given above represents the correct statements?
(1) I, II and III
(2) II, III and IV
(3) III, IV and V
(4) I, IV and V
(5) Question not attempted

18. Arrange the following stages of devolution of Union taxes to States in the correct logical sequence:
I. Deduction of cost of collection to determine net proceeds
II. Exclusion of Cesses and Surcharges
III. Collection of gross tax revenue by the Central Board of Direct Taxes and CBIC
IV. Application of the horizontal distribution formula among States
Select the correct sequence:

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

(1) III, I, II, IV
(2) III, II, I, IV
(3) I, III, II, IV
(4) III, IV, II, I
(5) Question not attempted

19. All of the following form part of the Divisible Pool under Article 270, EXCEPT:
(1) Income Tax
(2) Central Goods and Services Tax (CGST)
(3) Health and Education Cess
(4) Corporation Tax
(5) Question not attempted

20. Identify the correct pair regarding Constitutional financial provisions:
(1) Article 268 — Union-levied duties collected and kept by the States
(2) Article 269 — Union-levied and collected taxes assigned to the States
(3) Article 270 — Union-levied taxes shared between the Union and States
(4) Article 271 — Grants for States based on NITI Aayog's policy advice
(5) Question not attempted

21. Consider the following statements regarding the Finance Commission:
I. It is a quasi-judicial body constituted under Article 280 of the Constitution.
II. It is constituted by the President of India every five years or at such earlier time as he considers necessary.
III. Its recommendations are binding on the Union Government.
Which of the combinations given above is correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

22. Consider Statement I and Statement II regarding the legal framework of the Finance Commission.
Statement I: The Parliament determines the qualifications of the members of the Finance Commission and the manner in which they shall be selected.
Statement II: The Finance Commission (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1951 was enacted by Parliament to specify these qualifications.
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
(5) Question not attempted

23. Find the odd one out with reference to the qualifications required for the members of the Finance Commission:
(1) A person who has been a judge of a High Court
(2) A person who has special knowledge of the finances and accounts of the Government
(3) A person who has wide experience in financial matters and in administration
(4) A person who is a sitting Member of Parliament
(5) Question not attempted

24. Who appoints the Chairman and the members of the Finance Commission?
(1) The President of India
(2) The Parliament of India
(3) The Prime Minister of India
(4) The Union Finance Minister
(5) Question not attempted

25. Match the Finance Commission in List I with its Chairman in List II:
List I: (Finance Commission)
A. 12th Finance Commission
B. 13th Finance Commission
C. 14th Finance Commission
D. 15th Finance Commission
List II: (Chairman)
i. Y.V. Reddy
ii. N.K. Singh
iii. Vijay Kelkar
iv. C. Rangarajan
Choose the correct answer:
(1) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
(2) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(3) A-iv, B-i, C-iii, D-ii
(4) A-i, B-ii, C-iv, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

26. The Terms of Reference (ToR) for a Finance Commission are formulated by the Central Government. What is the fundamental purpose of the ToR?
(1) Defining the parameters and specific issues for the Commission's evaluation
(2) Restricting the Commission from evaluating the internal revenues of States
(3) Determining the exact fixed percentage for the horizontal tax devolution
(4) Placing the Commission under the daily control of the Reserve Bank of India
(5) Question not attempted

27. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The 15th Finance Commission was mandated to use the population data of 2011 for its calculations.
Reason (R): Using the 1971 population data penalized states that had successfully implemented demographic management and family planning measures.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

28. Which of the following statements about the Terms of Reference of the 15th Finance Commission is incorrect?
(1) It was asked to review the current status of the finance, deficit, and debt levels of the Union and the States.
(2) It was mandated to abolish the State Finance Commissions to centralize fiscal devolution.
(3) It was instructed to recommend performance-based incentives for States in areas like ease of doing business.
(4) It was asked to consider a separate funding mechanism for defence and internal security.
(5) Question not attempted

29. Which constitutional article explicitly outlines the core duties of the Finance Commission, including the distribution of net proceeds of taxes?
(1) Article 275(1)
(2) Article 268(2)
(3) Article 280(3)
(4) Article 293(1)
(5) Question not attempted

30. Consider the following matters regarding the duties of the Finance Commission:
I. Distribution of the net proceeds of taxes between Union and States.
II. Principles governing grants-in-aid to States out of the Consolidated Fund of India.
III. Measures to augment the Consolidated Fund of a State to supplement resources of local bodies.
IV. Resolution of inter-state water disputes having financial implications.
Which combination represents the correct functions?
(1) I, II, and III only
(2) II, III, and IV only
(3) I, III, and IV only
(4) I, II, III, and IV
(5) Question not attempted

31. Match the horizontal devolution criteria in List I with the weights assigned by the 15th Finance Commission in List II:
List I: (15th Finance Commission Horizontal Devolution Criteria)
A. Population (2011)
B. Area
C. Forest and Ecology
D. Income Distance
List II: (Weight assigned)
i. 10.0%
ii. 15.0%
iii. 15.0%
iv. 45.0%
Choose the correct answer:
(1) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
(2) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
(3) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(4) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

32. Select the correct historical sequence of the establishment of these institutions/bodies in India from earliest to latest:
(1) Planning Commission — NITI Aayog — GST Council — 15th Finance Commission

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

(2) Planning Commission — GST Council — NITI Aayog — 15th Finance Commission
(3) Planning Commission — 15th Finance Commission — NITI Aayog — GST Council
(4) NITI Aayog — Planning Commission — 15th Finance Commission — GST Council
(5) Question not attempted

33. What is the most appropriate reason for the 15th Finance Commission reducing the vertical tax devolution to States from 42% (under 14th FC) to 41%?
(1) To manage the national fiscal deficit arising from the global pandemic
(2) To adjust for the reorganization of Jammu and Kashmir into Union Territories
(3) To increase the budgetary allocation for various Central Sector Schemes
(4) To create a disaster management fund strictly controlled by the Centre
(5) Question not attempted

34. Consider Statement I and Statement II regarding the 15th Finance Commission.
Statement I: The 15th Finance Commission introduced a new criterion called "Demographic Performance" in horizontal devolution.
Statement II: The purpose of the "Demographic Performance" criterion was to reward states with a lower Total Fertility Rate (TFR).
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
(5) Question not attempted

35. Consider the following statements regarding the 15th Finance Commission recommendations:
I. It recommended a non-lapsable fund for modernisation of defence and internal security.
II. It recommended revenue deficit grants for all 28 states for the entire award period.
III. Sector-specific grants were recommended for health, school education, and agriculture.
IV. It suggested a glide path to reduce the combined debt-to-GDP ratio of Centre and States.
V. It recommended states to update their Fiscal Responsibility Legislation.
Which of the combinations given above represents correct statements?
(1) I, II, III and V only
(2) I, III, IV and V only
(3) II, III, IV and V only
(4) I, II, IV and V only
(5) Question not attempted

36. Which criterion was entirely dropped by the 15th Finance Commission for horizontal devolution that was previously used by the 14th Finance Commission?
(1) Forest Cover
(2) Area
(3) Demographic Performance
(4) Population of 1971
(5) Question not attempted

37. Consider the following criteria used for tax devolution by the 15th Finance Commission:
I. Tax and Fiscal Efforts
II. Demographic Performance
III. Forest and Ecology
Which of the combinations given above are considered 'Performance-based' criteria?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

38. Which of the following is NOT a type of grant-in-aid recommended by the Finance Commission?
(1) Post-Devolution Revenue Deficit Grants
(2) Discretionary Grants under Article 282
(3) Statutory Grants for Local Rural Bodies
(4) Specific Disaster Management Relief Grants
(5) Question not attempted

39. What is the primary purpose of 'Post-Devolution Revenue Deficit Grants' recommended by the Finance Commission?
(1) Funding large-scale infrastructure projects in metropolitan cities
(2) Compensating states for revenue losses due to major natural disasters
(3) Providing the matching fund share for existing Centrally Sponsored Schemes

NODIA

(4) Bridging the state budgetary gap after accounting for central tax sharing
(5) Question not attempted

40. Identify the correct pair regarding local body grants as recommended by the 15th Finance Commission:
(1) Tied Grants — Funds reserved for drinking water and sanitation priorities
(2) Basic Grants — Funds used exclusively for the salaries of rural officials
(3) Performance Grants — Funds given equally to all states regardless of local polls
(4) Cantonment Board Grants — Funds managed and released by the State Governments
(5) Question not attempted

41. Match the type of grant in List I with its targeted outcome or feature in List II:
List I: (Type of Grant)
A. Revenue Deficit Grants
B. State Disaster Risk Management Fund (SDRMF)
C. Sector-specific Grants
D. Local Body Grants
List II: (Targeted outcome/Feature)
i. Empowerment of PRIs and ULBs
ii. Meeting the assessed gap in revenue accounts
iii. Enhancing health systems and education quality
iv. Mitigation and capacity building for natural calamities
Choose the correct answer:
(1) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
(2) A-i, B-iii, C-iv, D-ii
(3) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
(4) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

42. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Article 275 of the Constitution provides for statutory grants-in-aid to States in need of assistance.
Reason (R): These grants are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India and are determined based on the recommendations of the Finance Commission.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

43. Which of the following statements correctly describes a feature of Grants-in-aid under Article 282?
(1) They are exclusively meant for balancing horizontal fiscal disparities based on a fixed formula.
(2) They can only be issued upon the mandatory recommendation of the Finance Commission.
(3) They are legally binding on the Union government to disburse annually.
(4) They are discretionary grants made by the Union or a State for any public purpose.
(5) Question not attempted

44. Consider the following statements regarding the GST Council:
I. It is a statutory body established by an Act of Parliament in 2017.
II. It is chaired by the Union Finance Minister.
III. The vote of the Central Government has a weightage of one-third of the total votes cast.
IV. Every decision of the Council must be taken by a majority of not less than three-fourths of the weighted votes.
Which combination represents the correct statements?
(1) I, II and III only
(2) II, III and IV only
(3) I, III and IV only
(4) I, II and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

45. What is the intended effect of requiring a three-fourths majority for decisions in the GST Council with the Centre holding one-third weightage and States holding two-thirds?
(1) Permitting the Centre to pass any resolution without the consent of the States
(2) Enabling larger States to dominate the tax decision-making process completely
(3) Ensuring neither Centre nor States can act alone, fostering cooperative federalism

(4) Granting special veto powers exclusively to the Union Territories with legislatures
(5) Question not attempted

46. The conceptual framework of the GST Council exemplifies which form of federalism?
(1) Asymmetric Federalism
(2) Competitive Federalism
(3) Dual Federalism
(4) Cooperative Federalism
(5) Question not attempted

47. Under which Constitutional Amendment Act was the GST Council created?
(1) 100th Amendment Act
(2) 101st Amendment Act
(3) 102nd Amendment Act
(4) 103rd Amendment Act
(5) Question not attempted

48. Consider the following statements about the composition of the GST Council:
I. The Union Finance Minister is the Chairperson.
II. The Union Minister of State in charge of Revenue or Finance is a Member.
III. The Minister in charge of Finance or Taxation of each State government is a Member.
IV. The Chief Economic Advisor serves as a non-voting Member.
V. The Governor of the Reserve Bank of India is a permanent special invitee.
Which of the combinations given above represents correct statements?
(1) I, II, and III only
(2) I, III, and IV only
(3) II, III, IV, and V only
(4) I, II, III, and V only
(5) Question not attempted

49. Arrange the hierarchy of the GST dispute resolution and appellate mechanism in the correct upward order:
I. GST Appellate Tribunal (GSTAT)
II. Adjudicating Authority
III. High Court
IV. Appellate Authority
Select the correct sequence:
(1) II, IV, I, III
(2) IV, II, I, III
(3) II, I, IV, III
(4) IV, I, II, III
(5) Question not attempted

50. Consider Statement I and Statement II regarding GST implementation in India.
Statement I: India adopted a dual GST model where both the Centre and the States simultaneously levy tax on a common base.
Statement II: The dual model was necessary because the Indian Constitution empowers both the Union and the States to levy and collect taxes concurrently.
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
(5) Question not attempted

51. Match the GST components in List I with their respective levy or collection authorities in List II:
List I: (GST Component)
A. CGST
B. SGST
C. IGST
D. UTGST
List II: (Levy/Collection Authority)
i. Levied by States on intra-state supplies
ii. Levied by the Centre on intra-state supplies
iii. Levied by Union Territories without a legislature
iv. Levied by the Centre on inter-state supplies
Choose the correct answer:
(1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

52. Consider the following regarding the Integrated Goods and Services Tax (IGST):
I. It is an additional tax levied exclusively to compensate states for revenue loss.
II. It is levied on inter-state trade or commerce and imports.
III. The revenue collected under IGST is

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

apportioned between the Union and the States.

Which of the combinations given above is correct?

(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

53. Which of the following taxes was subsumed under GST?

(1) Basic Customs Duty
(2) Central Excise Duty on alcoholic liquor for human consumption
(3) Value Added Tax (VAT) on sales of goods
(4) Tax on generation of electricity
(5) Question not attempted

54. Which of the following statements about the Goods and Services Tax Network (GSTN) is incorrect?

(1) It is a non-profit organization established to provide IT infrastructure for GST.
(2) It possesses the authority to audit businesses and enforce tax recovery directly.
(3) Initially, the Central and State Governments held a minority 49% stake combined in GSTN.
(4) It acts as a clearing house for settlement of IGST between the Centre and States.
(5) Question not attempted

55. Find the odd one out with reference to items currently kept outside the purview of GST:

(1) Aviation Turbine Fuel
(2) Natural Gas
(3) High-Speed Diesel
(4) Edible Oils
(5) Question not attempted

56. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):

Assertion (A): The Goods and Services Tax (Compensation to States) Act provided for compensation to the States for a period of five years from the rollout of GST.

Reason (R): States feared a loss of revenue due to the shift from an origin-based taxation system to a destination-based consumption tax.

(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

57. The GST Compensation Cess is primarily levied on which category of goods?

(1) Essential commodities and items listed under the public distribution system
(2) Capital goods and machinery imported for large-scale infrastructure projects
(3) Luxury items and demerit goods including tobacco products and motor vehicles
(4) Unbranded food items and various primary goods produced in the farm sector
(5) Question not attempted

58. Consider the following statements regarding the GST compensation mechanism:

I. The base year for calculating the revenue of a State was fixed as 2015-16.
II. A projected growth rate of 14% per annum was assumed for calculating state revenue.
III. The compensation period ended permanently in June 2022 with no extensions for any purpose.
IV. To meet the shortfall during the COVID-19 pandemic, the Centre borrowed funds and passed them to States as back-to-back loans.

Which combination represents the correct statements?

(1) I, II and III only
(2) I, II and IV only
(3) II, III and IV only
(4) I, III and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

59. The collection of GST Compensation Cess was extended until March 2026. What is the primary purpose of this extension?

(1) To provide specific revenue deficit grants to all Special Category States
(2) To create an emergency healthcare fund for managing future state pandemics
(3) To fund the administrative and operational costs of the GST Appellate Tribunals
(4) To repay the principal and interest on back-to-back loans taken by the Centre
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

60. Match the type of scheme or fund in List I with its funding pattern or feature in List II:
List I: (Type of Scheme/Fund)
A. Central Sector Schemes
B. Centrally Sponsored Schemes
C. Finance Commission Grants
D. Public Account Funds
List II: (Funding Pattern/Feature)
i. 100% funded by the Union Government
ii. Jointly funded by the Centre and States
iii. Statutory devolution not requiring matching State funds
iv. Moneys held by the Government as a banker
Choose the correct answer:
(1) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(2) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(3) A-i, B-iii, C-ii, D-iv
(4) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

61. Consider Statement I and Statement II regarding Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS).
Statement I: Core of the Core schemes under CSS include umbrella programs for the most vulnerable groups, such as MGNREGA.
Statement II: The funding pattern for Core of the Core schemes requires mandatory 50% contribution from all States including Special Category States.
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
(5) Question not attempted

62. Consider the following statements about Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS):
I. They are formulated on subjects in the State List to encourage states to prioritize national goals.
II. The general sharing pattern for "Core" schemes is 60:40 between Centre and general category States.
III. General category states mostly contribute 40% towards the "Core" CSS.
IV. The Centre's contribution to North-Eastern and Himalayan States is typically 90%.
V. All CSS must be implemented through direct benefit transfer (DBT) directly from the Central Government to beneficiaries, bypassing the State treasury.
Which of the combinations given above represents correct statements?
(1) I, II, III, and IV only
(2) II, III, IV, and V only
(3) I, II, IV, and V only
(4) I, III, IV, and V only
(5) Question not attempted

63. Which of the following is NOT a consequence of the proliferation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes on State finances?
(1) It provides States with absolute flexibility in designing local interventions.
(2) It forces States to mobilize matching resources, often leading to increased borrowing.
(3) It reduces the fiscal space available to States for their own discretionary spending.
(4) It strains the administrative capacity of States to monitor multiple scheme conditions.
(5) Question not attempted

64. What is the most appropriate reason for the rationalisation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes into umbrella schemes based on the recommendations of a Sub-Group of Chief Ministers?
(1) To increase the total number of schemes to cover all possible micro-sectors
(2) To reduce administrative overlaps and provide greater flexibility for States
(3) To centralize all departmental expenditures under the Union Ministry of Finance
(4) To ensure that the entirety of the project funding is provided by the Centre
(5) Question not attempted

65. Identify the correct pair regarding the categorization of schemes in India:
(1) Optional Schemes under CSS — Fully funded and managed by the Union Government
(2) Central Sector Schemes — Implemented directly by the Central Ministries
(3) Core of the Core Schemes — Maintaining a mandatory funding ratio of 50:50

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

STUDYING FROM PDFs?

THINK AGAIN.

If you are studying only from PDFs,
you are wasting valuable time.

Research shows that learning from

PRINTED BOOKS has up to

4× HIGHER RETENTION

than studying from screens.

PRINT BOOK = BETTER MEMORY

PDF = LOWER RETENTION

Those who study from **PRINTED BOOKS**
move **AHEAD.**

Others are left **BEHIND**
in competition.

In competitive exams,
being average is not enough.

STAY ONE STEP AHEAD.

(4) State Sector Schemes — Projects partially funded by the NITI Aayog's board
(5) Question not attempted

66. Match the body or mechanism in List I with its function in federalism in List II:
List I: (Body/Mechanism)
A. Planning Commission
B. NITI Aayog
C. Finance Commission
D. Inter-State Council
List II: (Function in Federalism)
i. Investigates and discusses subjects of common interest among States
ii. Statutory body recommending tax devolution based on constitutional mandate
iii. Recommends policy direction utilizing cooperative and competitive federalism
iv. Exercised the power to allocate discretionary plan grants to states
Choose the correct answer:
(1) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(2) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(3) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(4) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

67. Consider the following statements contrasting the Planning Commission with NITI Aayog:
I. Unlike the Planning Commission, NITI Aayog does not possess the power to allocate funds to States or Ministries.
II. NITI Aayog includes State Chief Ministers in its Governing Council, promoting cooperative federalism.
III. NITI Aayog functions under the mandate of promoting policy coordination.
Which of the combinations given above is correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

68. What was the defining characteristic of "Plan grants" administered by the erstwhile Planning Commission that caused friction in fiscal federalism?
(1) They were determined based on a rigid statutory and constitutional formula
(2) They were mandated exclusively for clearing the accumulated state revenue deficits
(3) They were allocated directly to local municipalities bypassing the state governments
(4) They were discretionary and conditional, often bypassing local state priorities
(5) Question not attempted

69. Which statement correctly highlights a federal implication of replacing the Planning Commission with NITI Aayog?
(1) States have lost all possible avenues to request financial aid from the Union
(2) NITI Aayog issues binding directives on the drafting of State annual budgets
(3) Devolution is now channelled primarily through the Central Finance Commission
(4) Five-Year development plans are now drafted and passed by State Legislatures
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

70. What is a primary effect of NITI Aayog's introduction of indices like the Health Index and the Export Preparedness Index among States?
(1) It penalizes low-performing states by reducing their statutory tax devolution.
(2) It fosters competitive federalism by benchmarking state performance.
(3) It replaces the Finance Commission's horizontal distribution formula.
(4) It establishes uniform taxation rates across all states.
(5) Question not attempted

71. Consider the following statements about Special Category States (SCS):
I. The concept was first introduced on the recommendations of the Fifth Finance Commission.
II. SCS status provides states with significant benefits in Central assistance and tax exemptions.
III. The Constitution of India explicitly defines the criteria for granting SCS status in Part XXI.
IV. After the 14th Finance Commission recommendations, no new states have been granted official SCS status, and central plan assistance is largely subsumed in higher tax devolution.

Which combination represents the correct statements?
(1) I, II and IV only
(2) II, III and IV only
(3) I, III and IV only
(4) I, II and III only
(5) Question not attempted

72. Which of the following is an original criterion developed under the Gadgil Formula to designate a State as a Special Category State?
(1) Hilly and difficult terrain
(2) High population density
(3) Proximity to a major maritime port
(4) High per capita industrial output
(5) Question not attempted

73. Arrange the following developments related to fiscal federalism in correct chronological order:
I. Implementation of the Goods and Services Tax
II. Introduction of the Gadgil Formula for plan assistance
III. Establishment of NITI Aayog
IV. Recommendations of the 14th Finance Commission increasing tax devolution to 42%
Select the correct sequence:
(1) II, IV, III, I
(2) II, III, IV, I
(3) III, II, IV, I
(4) II, IV, I, III
(5) Question not attempted

74. Which of the following statements about the current status of Special Category States (SCS) is incorrect?
(1) The 14th Finance Commission explicitly recommended extending SCS status to Bihar and Odisha.
(2) North-Eastern and Himalayan States continue to receive CSS funding at a 90:10 ratio.
(3) The increased devolution of 42% (now 41%) aimed to provide states with untied funds, mitigating the need for discretionary SCS assistance.
(4) Central assistance for state plans was restructured, diluting the unique plan assistance advantage of SCS.
(5) Question not attempted

75. A state frequently demands "Special Category Status" citing low infrastructural development and historical disadvantages. Why has the Union Government consistently denied new grants of this status post-2015?
(1) The Constitution prohibits creating any new state categories after the year 1990
(2) NITI Aayog has mandated that all state-specific grants be raised via borrowing
(3) The GST Council has formally vetoed any differential funding for new states
(4) The 14th Finance Commission subsumed plan assistance into higher tax devolution
(5) Question not attempted

76. Consider the following statements about a State's own tax revenues:
I. States have the power to levy taxes on agricultural income.
II. Stamp duties and registration fees form a major component of a State's own tax revenue.
III. State excise duty on alcoholic liquor for human consumption is exclusively levied by the States.
IV. Property tax is generally devolved by States to local bodies.
V. The implementation of GST significantly expanded the independent taxation powers of the States over services.
Which of the combinations given above represents correct statements?
(1) I, II, III and IV only
(2) II, III, IV and V only
(3) I, III, IV and V only
(4) I, II, III and V only
(5) Question not attempted

77. Match the taxes in List I with their Constitutional assignments in List II:
List I: (Taxes)
A. Corporation Tax
B. Taxes on agricultural income
C. Tolls
D. Customs Duties
List II: (Constitutional Assignment)
i. Exclusively Union Tax
ii. Exclusively State Tax
iii. Levied by State, usually collected by Local Bodies
iv. Levied and retained by Union

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

Choose the correct answer:
(1) A-iv, B-ii, C-iii, D-i
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(4) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

78. Consider Statement I and Statement II regarding State finances.
Statement I: State excise on liquor and petroleum products are crucial for State finances because they are outside the GST framework.
Statement II: States frequently alter the Value Added Tax (VAT) on petrol and diesel to manage sudden revenue shortfalls.
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
(5) Question not attempted

79. Which of the following is NOT a major challenge to expanding a State's own tax revenue base?
(1) Excessive devolution of funds from the Central Finance Commission reducing state effort
(2) High levels of informal economy within the state
(3) Narrow taxation rights post GST implementation
(4) Reluctance of State governments to tax agricultural income due to political considerations
(5) Question not attempted

80. Find the odd one out with reference to taxes that a State Government in India can independently levy and modify rates for today:
(1) Value Added Tax on High-Speed Diesel
(2) General Service Tax on telecommunication
(3) Land Revenue
(4) Taxes on luxuries, including entertainments, amusements, betting and gambling
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

81. Which constitutional amendments provided the framework for fiscal decentralisation to local bodies in India?
(1) 71st and 72nd Amendments
(2) 73rd and 74th Amendments
(3) 86th and 87th Amendments
(4) 101st and 102nd Amendments
(5) Question not attempted

82. What is the most appropriate description of the function of the State Finance Commission (SFC)?
(1) Recommending tax revenue distribution between the State and local bodies
(2) Conducting the annual audit of the accounts of the various Gram Panchayats
(3) Releasing central grants directly to municipal corporations in urban areas
(4) Negotiating the specific revenue share of the state within the GST Council
(5) Question not attempted

83. Which of the following statements about fiscal decentralisation in India is correct?
(1) The Central Finance Commission is prohibited from making local body recommendations
(2) Fiscal decentralisation is uniform across all states due to strict legal mandates
(3) State Governments are often reluctant to devolve financial powers to local bodies
(4) Local bodies have the independent power to borrow from foreign banks without approval
(5) Question not attempted

84. Match the Articles of the Constitution in List I with their provisions regarding local bodies in List II:
List I: (Article of the Constitution)
A. Article 243H
B. Article 243I
C. Article 243W
D. Article 243Y
List II: (Provision regarding local bodies)
i. Constitution of State Finance Commission for Panchayats
ii. Powers to impose taxes by, and Funds of, the Panchayats
iii. Constitution of State Finance Commission for Municipalities
iv. Powers, authority and responsibilities of

Municipalities

Choose the correct answer:

(1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

85. In the context of the history of Finance Commissions, select the correct chronological order of the Chairpersons of the Finance Commission of India:

(1) K.C. Neogy — Y.B. Chavan — Mahavir Tyagi — N.K. Singh
(2) K.C. Neogy — Mahavir Tyagi — Y.B. Chavan — N.K. Singh
(3) Mahavir Tyagi — K.C. Neogy — Y.B. Chavan — N.K. Singh
(4) K.C. Neogy — Y.B. Chavan — N.K. Singh — Mahavir Tyagi
(5) Question not attempted

86. The concept of "Fiscal Capacity Distance" used in the horizontal distribution formula essentially measures:

(1) The physical distance between the state treasury and the RBI headquarters
(2) The capacity of a state to generate tax revenue relative to its population
(3) The state's borrowing limit set by the Union Ministry of Finance
(4) The difference between the state's capital expenditure and revenue expenditure
(5) Question not attempted

87. Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding the borrowing powers of States in India?

(1) A State cannot raise any loan without the consent of the Government of India if an outstanding central loan exists.
(2) The executive power of a State extends to borrowing within the territory of India upon the security of the Consolidated Fund of the State.
(3) The Government of India can give guarantees in respect of loans raised by any State.
(4) States can borrow from foreign countries and international institutions directly without Centre's approval.
(5) Question not attempted

88. Consider Statement I and Statement II regarding the tax devolution formula.

Statement I: The "Forest and Ecology" criterion was included in the devolution formula to compensate states for the opportunity cost of maintaining forest cover.

Statement II: States with high forest cover lose out on potential agricultural or industrial revenue.

(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
(5) Question not attempted

89. "Sub-national bankruptcy" is generally avoided in the Indian fiscal federal system through:

(1) Absolute financial autonomy and tax independence given to all Indian States
(2) The unrestricted printing of local currency notes by the State governments
(3) Constitutional borrowing constraints and the RBI's role as a debt manager
(4) Discretionary bailout funds released periodically by the NITI Aayog board
(5) Question not attempted

90. Which institution conducts the audit of the accounts of the Union and of the States to ensure fiscal accountability in India's federal structure?

(1) Comptroller and Auditor General of India
(2) Finance Commission
(3) Reserve Bank of India
(4) Public Accounts Committee of the State Legislature
(5) Question not attempted

91. The "Tax Effort" criterion in the Finance Commission's devolution formula is designed to:

(1) Penalize those states that manage to collect higher amounts of local taxes
(2) Allocate funds based on the absolute volume of tax collected in large cities
(3) Compensate states for the overhead cost of

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

maintaining large tax departments
(4) Reward states demonstrating efficiency in tax collection relative to capacity
(5) Question not attempted

92. Identify the correct pair regarding the Rajasthan State Finance Commission:
(1) 6th Rajasthan State Finance Commission — Chaired by Ashok Lahiri
(2) 1st Rajasthan State Finance Commission — Chaired by Krishna Kumar Goyal
(3) Recommendations of State Finance Commission — Binding on the Rajasthan State Legislature
(4) State Finance Commission Grants — Transferred exclusively to urban local bodies
(5) Question not attempted

93. Which of the following does NOT constitute a part of the non-tax revenue of a State Government?
(1) Interest receipts on loans given by the State
(2) Royalties from mines and minerals
(3) Stamp duties and registration fees
(4) Dividends from State Public Sector Undertakings
(5) Question not attempted

94. What is the best characterization of a "Cess" in the context of Centre-State financial relations?
(1) A permanent tax that is shared equally between the Centre and the States
(2) A voluntary financial contribution by states to the Central Government budget
(3) A levy imposed only during financial emergencies declared under Article 360
(4) A specific-purpose tax levied by the Centre and fully retained by the Union
(5) Question not attempted

95. The increasing reliance of the Union Government on cesses and surcharges in recent years has led to which of the following effects?
(1) A reduction in the States' effective share of gross central tax revenues
(2) A substantial increase in the total size of the divisible pool for States
(3) The equalization of horizontal fiscal imbalances among the poorer states
(4) Enhanced borrowing limits provided specifically for Special Category States
(5) Question not attempted

96. Which statement accurately reflects the status of agricultural income tax in India's fiscal federal structure?
(1) It is a tax exclusively levied and collected by the Union Government agencies
(2) It falls under the State List, allowing States to levy it at their discretion
(3) It is part of the Concurrent List and is uniformly levied across the country
(4) It was brought under the mandatory purview of the GST Council in the year 2017
(5) Question not attempted

97. Consider Statement I and Statement II regarding local body grants.
Statement I: The 15th Finance Commission has made it mandatory for local bodies to have both provisional and audited accounts online to receive tied grants.
Statement II: This condition aims to ensure financial transparency and accountability at the grassroots level.
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
(5) Question not attempted

98. Which of the following statements regarding the State Finance Commission (SFC) is incorrect?
(1) It replaces the Central Finance Commission's role in allocating national grants to the state completely.
(2) It is constituted by the Governor of the State every five years.
(3) It reviews the financial position of the Panchayats and Municipalities.
(4) Its mandate includes recommending measures needed to improve the financial position of local bodies.
(5) Question not attempted

99. The mechanism of "Ways and Means Advances" (WMA) is utilized in fiscal federalism to:
(1) Provide long-term capital loans for major

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

state infrastructure projects
(2) Distribute the GST compensation cess among all general category states
(3) Help states tide over temporary mismatches in their cash flow accounts
(4) Fund the administrative and operational expenses of the NITI Aayog body
(5) Question not attempted

100. A State government decides to launch an ambitious welfare scheme providing free electricity, which strains its budget. According to fiscal federal principles and the FRBM Act, what is the most immediate constraint the state will face if it attempts to fund this through unlimited borrowing?
(1) The Central Finance Commission will immediately halt tax devolution to the state
(2) The GST Council will increase the SGST rates applicable to that state unilaterally
(3) The Reserve Bank of India will assume direct control over the specific State Treasury
(4) The state's borrowing is capped at a fixed percentage of its annual GSDP
(5) Question not attempted

www.nodia.in

NODIA

ANSWERS

1. (2) The division of tax powers and spending duties between different government tiers
Fiscal federalism involves the systematic allocation of financial resources and responsibilities among different government levels. This framework ensures that both the Union and the States have the necessary funds to perform their constitutional duties. It is characterized by the structured division of revenue-raising powers and expenditure obligations to maintain overall economic stability and equity.

2. (3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
Financial stability requires specific demarcation of revenue powers, which is why the Union handles elastic taxes. However, unlike legislative residuary powers, taxation residuary powers in India are vested with the Union Parliament under the Constitution. This centralizes key fiscal authorities to ensure uniform economic policy throughout the country while supporting regional administrative needs.

3. (3) The unequal economic capacities, resource endowments, and developmental levels among different States
Horizontal fiscal imbalance occurs when different states possess varying abilities to generate revenue due to differences in natural resources, industrial development, and historical factors. States with lower income levels or difficult terrains cannot provide the same standard of public services as wealthier states. The Finance Commission addresses this through a specific formula for tax redistribution.

4. (1) I and II only
Vertical fiscal imbalance exists because the Central government is assigned major taxes with higher revenue potential, such as income and corporation tax. Conversely, States have extensive responsibilities in sectors like health and education. While the Finance Commission is a key mechanism, other tools like discretionary grants and Centrally Sponsored Schemes also play a role.

5. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Indian Constitution acknowledges the inherent vertical gap between the revenue powers and expenditure duties of the Centre and States. To bridge this, the framework includes mandatory tax devolution and statutory grants. These mechanisms ensure that States have sufficient financial autonomy to manage their functions effectively despite having fewer independent revenue sources than the Centre.

6. (2) Tax devolution formula recommended by the Central Finance Commission
Addressing the fiscal gap between states requires a formulaic approach that considers various socio-economic indicators. The Central Finance Commission uses criteria like income distance, population, and area to distribute the divisible pool of taxes. This ensures that resource-poor states receive more support, thereby promoting balanced regional development and reducing horizontal fiscal disparities across the Indian federation.

7. (1) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
Fiscal federalism employs various mechanisms to ensure balance. Vertical imbalance reflects the resource gap between the Centre and States, while horizontal imbalance denotes disparities among states. Equalization grants ensure minimum service standards everywhere. The divisible pool consists of central taxes shared with states. Together, these tools form the basis for equitable financial distribution and sustainable national growth.

8. (1) Surcharges on certain taxes and duties are levied by the Union and form part of the divisible pool.
Under Article 271, the Union can levy surcharges for its own purposes, and these proceeds are not shared with the States. This distinguishes them from other taxes in the divisible pool. Other rules ensure that Union property remains exempt from state taxes and that the Union can provide

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

grants for public purposes beyond the Union List subjects.

9. (3) Revenue deficit grants recommended by the Central Finance Commission
States with structural disadvantages, such as hilly terrain or low industrialization, often face a revenue gap that tax devolution cannot fully bridge. Revenue deficit grants provide targeted assistance to help these states meet their essential expenditure needs. Unlike broad tax sharing, these grants specifically address the post-devolution budgetary shortfalls of states needing additional financial support.

10. (1) The distance of a State's per capita income from the State with the highest per capita income
The income distance criterion is used to promote horizontal equity among states. It calculates how far a state's per capita income is from the benchmark set by the richest state. States with a larger distance receive a higher share of devolved taxes. This ensures that economically lagging states have more resources to improve their developmental outcomes.

11. (3) IV only
Under the Constitution, Article 268 deals with duties collected by States, Article 269 involves taxes assigned to States, and Article 270 covers the shared divisible pool. However, Article 271 empowers the Union to levy surcharges on taxes and duties for Union purposes only, not for the benefit of the States, which is a common misconception.

12. (2) Public moneys received by the Government not forming part of the Consolidated Fund
The Public Account of India holds moneys that do not belong to the government but are kept in trust. This includes provident funds, judicial deposits, and small savings. Since these are not government revenues, withdrawals from this account do not require parliamentary authorization. The government acts merely as a banker, and these funds must eventually be repaid.

13. (3) It is placed at the disposal of the President of India.
The Contingency Fund of India is established under Article 267 to meet unforeseen expenditures. It is held by the Finance Secretary on behalf of the President, allowing the executive to respond quickly to emergencies. However, any money spent from this fund must be subsequently authorized by Parliament, and the fund must be replenished from the Consolidated Fund.

14. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Provident fund and judicial deposits are categorized under the Public Account because the government does not own these assets. Instead, it serves as a trustee or banker for the citizens or entities that deposited the money. Because these funds are held in trust, they are managed separately from the tax revenues found in the Consolidated Fund of India.

15. (1) Article 266
Article 266 of the Constitution provides the legal basis for both the Consolidated Fund and the Public Account. It mandates that all revenues received and loans raised by the government are credited to the Consolidated Fund. Simultaneously, it defines the Public Account for other public moneys, ensuring a transparent and structured framework for managing the nation's financial resources.

16. (1) A-iv, B-ii, C-iii, D-i
Specific articles govern different aspects of financial relations. Article 275 allows for statutory grants to states in need, while Article 282 provides for discretionary grants for public purposes. Articles 292 and 293 delineate the borrowing powers of the Union and the States respectively. These provisions ensure a balanced framework for both mandatory transfers and necessary debt management.

17. (3) III, IV and V only
The divisible pool includes most central taxes, including corporation tax since the 80th Amendment. However, cesses and surcharges are excluded as they are reserved for the Union. To determine the actual amount shared, the cost of collection is deducted from the gross receipts. This net proceeds figure forms the basis for distribution as recommended by the commission.

NODIA

18. (2) III, II, I, IV
The devolution process starts with the collection of gross tax revenue by central agencies. From this, cesses and surcharges are excluded as they are not shared. Then, the costs of collection are subtracted to arrive at the net proceeds. Finally, the horizontal distribution formula is applied to determine the individual share of each state in the pool.

19. (3) Health and Education Cess
While major taxes like income tax, corporation tax, and CGST are shared between the Centre and States, cesses are collected for specific purposes and remain with the Union. The Health and Education Cess is a prime example of a levy that does not enter the divisible pool. This distinction significantly impacts the total resources available for state devolution.

20. (1) Article 268 — Union-levied duties collected and kept by the States
Article 268 covers specific duties, like stamp duties, which the Union levies but the States collect and retain. This mechanism allows for national uniformity in tax rates while providing states with a direct source of revenue. Other articles define different sharing arrangements, ensuring that the fiscal structure remains responsive to both central coordination and state-level financial requirements.

21. (1) I and II only
The Finance Commission is a constitutional, quasi-judicial body formed every five years by the President under Article 280. It provides recommendations on tax sharing and grants to ensure fiscal balance. While its advice carries significant weight and is usually accepted, it is not legally binding on the Union Government, which retains final authority over implementation of these recommendations.

22. (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
The Constitution empowers Parliament to define the qualifications and selection process for Finance Commission members. To fulfill this, the Finance Commission (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act of 1951 was enacted. This legislation ensures that the commission consists of experts in law, economics, and public administration, thereby maintaining the technical competence and integrity of this vital fiscal institution.

23. (4) A person who is a sitting Member of Parliament
The Finance Commission Act specifies that members must have expertise in judicial matters, government accounts, or financial administration. While a chairman must have experience in public affairs, sitting Members of Parliament are not among the technical qualifications listed. The aim is to maintain a professional, expert body that can objectively evaluate the complex financial needs of the federation.

24. (1) The President of India
As a constitutional body, the Finance Commission is appointed by the President of India. This appointment process occurs every five years or earlier if necessary. By placing this power with the President, the Constitution ensures that the commission operates with high level of institutional authority, facilitating impartial recommendations regarding the distribution of national financial resources among states.

25. (4) A-i, B-ii, C-iv, D-iii (Wait, the correct answer is 1: A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii)
Different Finance Commissions have been led by distinguished experts to address evolving economic challenges. C. Rangarajan headed the twelfth, while Vijay Kelkar chaired the thirteenth. Y.V. Reddy led the fourteenth commission, which significantly increased tax devolution, and N.K. Singh chaired the fifteenth commission. Each chairperson's tenure marked significant shifts in the criteria for horizontal and vertical fiscal distribution.

26. (1) Defining the parameters and specific issues for the Commission's evaluation
The Terms of Reference act as the formal guidelines provided to the Finance Commission. They outline the specific fiscal issues, such as debt levels or performance incentives, that the commission must analyze. By setting these parameters, the government ensures that the commission's recommendations address current economic priorities and help achieve broader national goals like fiscal consolidation and improved governance.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

27. (3) A is true but R is false.
The 15th Finance Commission used the 2011 population data to reflect current demographic realities across all regions fairly. Earlier commissions used 1971 data to avoid penalizing states with effective population control. The move to 2011 was balanced by a demographic performance criterion that rewards states for successfully managing their fertility rates and improving socio-economic outcomes, not penalizing them.

28. (2) It was mandated to abolish the State Finance Commissions to centralize fiscal devolution.
The 15th Finance Commission's mandate included reviewing debt levels, proposing performance-based incentives, and exploring a separate defence funding mechanism. It did not seek to abolish State Finance Commissions, as they are constitutional bodies essential for local governance. Instead, the commission aimed to strengthen fiscal relations and encourage states to adopt better administrative and business-friendly practices across the country.

29. (3) Article 280(3)
Article 280(3) defines the primary functions of the Finance Commission. It explicitly tasks the body with recommending the distribution of tax proceeds between the Union and States. Furthermore, it outlines the commission's duty to provide principles for grants-in-aid. This article is the foundation of the commission's role in ensuring a stable and equitable fiscal relationship within the federation.

30. (1) I, II, and III only
The Finance Commission focuses on tax distribution, grants-in-aid principles, and measures to strengthen the resources of local bodies. These functions are vital for maintaining fiscal balance across various government tiers. While the commission deals with financial matters, resolving inter-state water disputes is not within its mandate; such issues are handled through separate judicial or administrative mechanisms and tribunals.

31. (1) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
The 15th Finance Commission assigned specific weights to various criteria for horizontal tax devolution. Income distance remained the most significant factor at forty-five percent. Population and area were each assigned fifteen percent. Forest and ecology received a ten percent weight, while demographic performance and tax effort were also included to reward states for policy success and efficiency in revenue collection.

32. (1) Planning Commission — NITI Aayog — GST Council — 15th Finance Commission
India's institutional framework has evolved significantly over time. The Planning Commission was established in 1950, followed by its replacement, NITI Aayog, in 2015. The GST Council was created in 2016 through the 101st Amendment to manage the new tax regime. Finally, the 15th Finance Commission was constituted in 2017 to recommend the devolution of taxes for the subsequent period.

33. (2) To adjust for the reorganization of Jammu and Kashmir into Union Territories
The vertical devolution share was adjusted from forty-two percent to forty-one percent to account for the status change of Jammu and Kashmir. Following its reorganization into the Union Territories of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh, the responsibility for their funding shifted to the Centre. This one percent reduction ensured that the necessary resources remained available for the newly formed territories.

34. (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
The 15th Finance Commission introduced the "Demographic Performance" criterion to reward states that effectively managed their population growth. This was measured using the Total Fertility Rate, incentivizing states that met replacement level targets. By including this metric, the commission balanced the use of 2011 population data, ensuring that states with successful family planning programs were not financially disadvantaged.

35. (2) I, III, IV and V only
The 15th Finance Commission recommended a non-lapsable defence fund, sector-specific grants, and a debt reduction glide path. It also urged states to modernize their fiscal responsibility laws. However, it did not recommend revenue deficit grants for all states for the whole period; instead, these grants were targeted only at states

NODIA

that faced persistent budgetary gaps after tax devolution.

36. (4) Population of 1971
Previous Finance Commissions relied on 1971 population data to prevent penalizing states with lower birth rates. However, the 15th Finance Commission shifted exclusively to 2011 population data to reflect the current fiscal needs of states more accurately. To address concerns about population control, the commission introduced a new demographic performance criterion, effectively replacing the outdated 1971 population metric.

37. (1) I and II only
Performance-based criteria aim to incentivize states to improve their governance and demographic outcomes. Tax and fiscal effort rewards states for efficient revenue collection relative to their economic capacity. Demographic performance rewards states for achieving lower fertility rates. While forest and ecology is an important criterion, it is primarily compensatory for the lost opportunity cost of maintaining green cover.

38. (2) Discretionary Grants under Article 282
The Finance Commission recommends statutory grants, including revenue deficit grants, local body support, and disaster relief funds. These are primarily governed by Article 275. In contrast, discretionary grants under Article 282 are made by the Union or States for any public purpose and do not require the commission's recommendation. They allow the executive to respond to specific policy needs.

39. (4) Bridging the state budgetary gap after accounting for central tax sharing
Post-devolution revenue deficit grants are designed to support states that still face a financial shortfall after receiving their share of central taxes. The Finance Commission assesses each state's revenue and expenditure to determine if a gap exists. These grants ensure that every state has enough resources to maintain basic services and administrative functions, regardless of their inherent revenue-generating capacity.

40. (1) Tied Grants — Funds reserved for drinking water and sanitation priorities
The 15th Finance Commission introduced tied grants for local bodies to ensure funding for national priorities. Specifically, these funds are earmarked for drinking water, rainwater harvesting, and sanitation services. This approach ensures that basic infrastructure is developed at the grassroots level. Basic grants, on the other hand, provide untied funds that local bodies can use for other local needs.

41. (1) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
Fiscal federalism involves various grants to support specific state needs and local administration. Revenue deficit grants address the gap in state budgets, while the disaster risk management fund provides for natural calamities. Sector-specific grants target improvements in critical areas like health. Local body grants empower grassroots governance by providing essential funding for rural and urban administrative units throughout the Indian federation.

42. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Article 275 provides for statutory grants-in-aid to states that require financial assistance. These grants are charged directly on the Consolidated Fund of India, making them mandatory once approved. The Finance Commission determines the eligibility and amount for these grants, ensuring that the distribution is based on objective fiscal needs rather than the discretionary preferences of the central government.

43. (4) They are discretionary grants made by the Union or a State for any public purpose.
Article 282 provides a flexible mechanism for the Union or States to provide grants for any public purpose. These are discretionary and do not fall under the mandatory recommendations of the Finance Commission. While often used for Centrally Sponsored Schemes, they offer the government a way to address immediate policy goals and developmental priorities that might not be covered.

44. (2) II, III and IV only
The GST Council is a constitutional body, not just statutory, chaired by the Union Finance Minister. It ensures a collaborative approach to taxation.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

Decisions require a three-fourths majority, with the Centre holding one-third of the voting power and all States together holding two-thirds. This structure prevents either the Centre or a small group of States from making unilateral decisions.

45. (3) Ensuring neither Centre nor States can act alone, fostering cooperative federalism
The weighted voting system in the GST Council is designed to promote consensus. Since the Centre holds one-third of the votes and decisions require a seventy-five percent majority, the Centre cannot pass resolutions without the support of many states. Similarly, the states cannot act without the Centre's agreement. This creates a powerful incentive for negotiation and cooperative fiscal decision-making.

46. (4) Cooperative Federalism
Cooperative federalism is best exemplified by the GST Council, where the Centre and States work together on a common platform. By sharing the power to decide tax rates and rules, both levels of government participate in economic management. This collaborative framework reduces conflicts, harmonizes the national market, and ensures that the interests of both the Union and the States.

47. (2) 101st Amendment Act
The 101st Constitutional Amendment Act of 2016 was a landmark piece of legislation that introduced the Goods and Services Tax. It also mandated the creation of the GST Council to manage the implementation of the new tax regime. This amendment significantly altered the fiscal powers of both the Centre and the States, creating a more unified and simplified national tax structure.

48. (1) I, II, and III only
The GST Council consists of the Union Finance Minister as chairperson, the Union Minister of State for Finance, and the finance ministers from all State governments. This composition ensures that every state has a voice in the national tax policy. While experts may be consulted, the formal decision-making body remains restricted to these political representatives from both the Union and the States.

49. (1) II, IV, I, III
The GST dispute resolution process follows a clear hierarchy to ensure justice. It begins with the Adjudicating Authority, followed by an appeal to the Appellate Authority. If the dispute remains unresolved, it moves to the GST Appellate Tribunal. Finally, matters of law can be taken to the High Court and eventually the Supreme Court, providing a structured legal recourse for taxpayers.

50. (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
India's dual GST model reflects the country's federal structure, where both the Centre and States have the power to tax goods and services. Since both levels of government rely on these revenues, the dual model allows them to levy tax concurrently on a common base. This system maintains fiscal autonomy for the States while achieving the goal of a unified national market.

51. (1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
GST components are levied based on the nature of the transaction. CGST and SGST are collected by the Centre and States respectively on intra-state supplies. UTGST applies in Union Territories without a legislature. IGST is levied by the Centre on inter-state trade and imports, then apportioned between the Union and the destination State. This ensures a systematic and transparent tax distribution.

52. (2) II and III only
IGST is levied on inter-state trade and imports to ensure that tax follows the destination of consumption. The revenue collected is shared between the Union and the state where the goods or services are consumed. It is not an additional compensation tax but a mechanism to manage the flow of credit across state borders, simplifying tax compliance for businesses operating nationally.

53. (3) Value Added Tax (VAT) on sales of goods
The introduction of GST led to the subsuming of several indirect taxes. Most notably, the State-level Value Added Tax on the sale of goods was integrated into the new regime. However, certain items like alcoholic liquor for human consumption and petroleum products remain outside GST, allowing states to continue levying excise duties and VAT on these specific categories independently.

NODIA

54. (2) It possesses the authority to audit businesses and enforce tax recovery directly.
The Goods and Services Tax Network is a technological backbone that provides the IT infrastructure for GST registration, filing, and settlement. While it facilitates data sharing and manages the clearing house for IGST, it does not have administrative powers like auditing or tax enforcement. Those functions remain with the respective Central and State tax authorities who use the network's data.

55. (4) Edible Oils
Most fuels, including natural gas, aviation turbine fuel, and high-speed diesel, are currently kept outside the GST purview. This allows the Centre and States to continue levying their own taxes on these products. In contrast, edible oils are fully integrated into the GST regime with a specific tax rate, highlighting their status as essential goods within the unified national tax framework.

56. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
States were concerned that shifting to a destination-based consumption tax like GST would lead to revenue losses, particularly for manufacturing-heavy regions. To address this, the GST Compensation Act promised to make up for any shortfall for five years. This guarantee was crucial for gaining the political support of the states, ensuring a smooth transition to the new tax system.

57. (3) Luxury items and demerit goods including tobacco products and motor vehicles
The GST Compensation Cess is specifically levied on demerit and luxury goods to generate funds for compensating states. Items such as tobacco, aerated drinks, and high-end motor vehicles attract this cess in addition to the standard GST rate. This ensures that the burden of compensation is placed on non-essential consumption while protecting the revenue interests of the states during the transition.

58. (2) I, II and IV only
To calculate compensation, state revenues from 2015-16 were grown at a projected fourteen percent annually. When the COVID-19 pandemic caused revenue shortfalls, the Centre provided back-to-back loans to the states to cover the gap. Although the compensation period was for five years, the cess collection was extended to repay these loans, even though the direct compensation to states ended in June 2022.

59. (4) To repay the principal and interest on back-to-back loans taken by the Centre
While the five-year compensation period ended in June 2022, the collection of the GST Compensation Cess was extended to March 2026. This extension is not for ongoing compensation but to repay the massive debt incurred during the pandemic. The Centre had borrowed funds to provide back-to-back loans to states, and the extended cess receipts are dedicated to clearing these liabilities.

60. (1) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
Central Sector Schemes are fully funded by the Union, while Centrally Sponsored Schemes involve shared funding between the Centre and States. Finance Commission grants provide statutory transfers that do not require matching funds. The Public Account holds money as a banker for the people. Understanding these different funding patterns is essential for analyzing the fiscal relations and resource management within India.

61. (3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
Core of the Core schemes, like MGNREGA, target the most vulnerable populations. While they are a priority, the funding pattern is not a flat fifty percent for everyone. For Special Category States, the Union usually contributes a much higher proportion, often ninety percent. This recognizes the limited revenue capacity of these states and ensures that essential social safety nets are maintained nationwide.

62. (1) I, II, III, and IV only
Centrally Sponsored Schemes are designed for subjects in the State List but are partially funded by the Union to achieve national development goals. The standard sharing ratio for core schemes is sixty to forty for general states. For North-Eastern and Himalayan states, the Union contributes ninety percent of the total project cost to support their unique developmental challenges and financial limitations.

NODIA

63. (1) It provides States with absolute flexibility in designing local interventions.
The rise of Centrally Sponsored Schemes often limits state flexibility because these programs come with strict central guidelines and mandatory matching requirements. States must divert their own resources to meet these conditions, reducing the funds available for their own unique priorities. This can strain both the financial health and the administrative capacity of state governments to manage numerous overlapping programs.

64. (2) To reduce administrative overlaps and provide greater flexibility for States
Rationalizing Centrally Sponsored Schemes into umbrella programs aims to simplify the fiscal landscape. By grouping related schemes, the government reduces administrative complexity and allows states to tailor implementations to local needs. This shift was recommended to enhance efficiency and ensure that central funding effectively supports state efforts without imposing overly rigid or redundant requirements on the local administration.

65. (2) Central Sector Schemes — Implemented directly by the Central Ministries
Central Sector Schemes are entirely funded and implemented by Union Ministries on subjects within the Union List. In contrast, Centrally Sponsored Schemes involve cooperation between the Centre and States. Identifying these differences is key to understanding how policy is executed. While the Centre provides the framework and funding for sector schemes, it relies on state machinery for sponsored programs.

66. (1) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
Various bodies facilitate federal relations. The Planning Commission formerly managed discretionary plan grants, while NITI Aayog now provides policy direction. The Finance Commission is a statutory body recommending tax devolution. The Inter-State Council serves as a forum for discussing common interests. Together, these institutions coordinate the economic and administrative activities of the Union and the States to promote national unity.

67. (1) I and II only
NITI Aayog serves as a policy think-tank and does not have the power to allocate funds, which distinguishes it from the erstwhile Planning Commission. Its Governing Council, including Chief Ministers, fosters a bottom-up approach to development. While it coordinates policy, it does not manage the mandatory devolution of taxes, which remains the constitutional responsibility of the Finance Commission.

68. (4) They were discretionary and conditional, often bypassing local state priorities
Plan grants under the Planning Commission were often criticized for being discretionary and tied to specific central conditions. This gave the Centre significant influence over state development agendas, sometimes at the expense of local priorities. The lack of a rigid, formula-based approach led to friction, as states felt their fiscal autonomy was being undermined by the top-down nature of these allocations.

69. (3) Devolution is now channelled primarily through the Central Finance Commission
With the abolition of the Planning Commission, the role of the Finance Commission in fiscal devolution has become even more central. Most financial transfers to states are now governed by the commission's recommendations, reducing the prevalence of discretionary plan grants. This shift emphasizes formula-based, transparent devolution, aiming to provide states with more predictable and untied resources for their developmental activities.

70. (2) It fosters competitive federalism by benchmarking state performance.
NITI Aayog's use of performance indices encourages states to improve their governance through healthy competition. By ranking states on health, education, and exports, the Aayog highlights best practices and areas for improvement. This "competitive federalism" motivates states to innovate and improve public service delivery, as they strive to climb the rankings and attract investment through better performance metrics.

71. (1) I, II and IV only
Special Category Status was introduced by the 5th Finance Commission to support disadvantaged states with hilly terrains and low resources. While it provided significant aid, the 14th Finance Commission's move to increase general tax

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

devolution to forty-two percent led to the phasing out of the SCS designation for new states. Central assistance is now primarily through increased tax shares.

72. (1) Hilly and difficult terrain
The Gadgil Formula identified states needing extra support based on geographical and economic disadvantages. Hilly and difficult terrain was a primary criterion, as it increases the cost of infrastructure and service delivery. Other factors included low population density, strategic international borders, and economic backwardness. States meeting these criteria received preferential treatment in central plan assistance to ensure balanced national development.

73. (1) II, IV, III, I
Fiscal federalism in India has evolved through several key milestones. The Gadgil Formula for plan assistance was established early on. Much later, the 14th Finance Commission recommended a record increase in tax devolution. This was followed by the creation of NITI Aayog in 2015 and the nationwide implementation of the Goods and Services Tax in 2017, transforming the country's economic landscape.

74. (1) The 14th Finance Commission explicitly recommended extending SCS status to Bihar and Odisha.
The 14th Finance Commission did not recommend granting Special Category Status to additional states. Instead, it focused on increasing the general tax devolution to forty-two percent for all states. This shift was intended to provide states with more untied funds, reducing the need for the discretionary assistance associated with SCS, though existing beneficiaries in the North-East and Himalayan regions continue to receive support.

75. (4) The 14th Finance Commission subsumed plan assistance into higher tax devolution
Following the 14th Finance Commission's recommendations, the Union Government stopped granting Special Category Status to new states. The commission argued that the significant increase in tax devolution from thirty-two percent to forty-two percent gave all states enough fiscal space to manage their own developmental needs. This move aimed to replace discretionary, status-based assistance with a more uniform and substantial formulaic tax sharing.

76. (1) I, II, III and IV only
States possess several independent revenue sources, including taxes on agricultural income, stamp duties, and registration fees. Excise duty on liquor remains a critical source of income outside the GST regime. While property taxes are important, they are often devolved to local bodies. However, the introduction of GST actually limited states' independent power to tax many services, as these were unified under the new regime.

77. (1) A-iv, B-ii, C-iii, D-i
The Constitution divides taxing powers to ensure both levels of government have resources. Customs and corporation taxes are managed by the Union. Taxes on agricultural income and liquor are reserved for the States. Tolls are often collected by local bodies under state authority. This division helps manage the specific administrative and economic requirements of both the national and local levels of governance.

78. (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
Because liquor and petroleum products are currently outside the GST, they remain vital for state fiscal autonomy. States can independently adjust excise duties and VAT on these items to respond to revenue needs. This flexibility is particularly useful during economic downturns or when there are sudden gaps in the state budget, allowing for immediate and localized fiscal adjustments.

79. (1) Excessive devolution of funds from the Central Finance Commission reducing state effort
Expanding a state's own tax base is challenging due to the large informal economy and political reluctance to tax sectors like agriculture. Furthermore, GST has limited the range of goods and services that states can tax independently. However, central devolution is designed to supplement, not replace, state efforts, and the Finance Commission even uses tax effort as a criterion to reward states for revenue efficiency.

80. (2) General Service Tax on telecommunication
Today, states can independently set rates for VAT on fuels like diesel and excise on liquor.

NODIA

They also manage land revenue and various entertainment taxes. However, services like telecommunications are covered under the unified GST regime. Decisions on these rates are made collectively by the GST Council, so no individual state can unilaterally modify the tax rates for telecommunication or other integrated services.

81. (2) 73rd and 74th Amendments
The 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts of 1992 were transformative for fiscal decentralization. They mandated the creation of Panchayats and Municipalities as a third tier of government. Crucially, these amendments required states to share revenue with these local bodies and established State Finance Commissions to oversee this process, ensuring that grassroots governance has the financial means to function effectively.

82. (1) Recommending tax revenue distribution between the State and local bodies
The State Finance Commission plays a role at the state level similar to the Central Finance Commission at the national level. It reviews the financial health of local bodies and recommends how state taxes and grants should be shared with them. This ensures that Panchayats and Municipalities receive a fair and predictable share of resources to fund local development and public services.

83. (3) State Governments are often reluctant to devolve financial powers to local bodies
Despite constitutional mandates, the actual level of fiscal decentralization varies widely. Many state governments are hesitant to transfer significant financial powers or revenue sources to local bodies, preferring to maintain central control over expenditures. This reluctance often limits the effectiveness of Panchayats and Municipalities, as they remain dependent on state-level grants rather than having their own robust and independent revenue streams.

84. (1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
The 73rd and 74th Amendments introduced articles to ensure local bodies have financial autonomy and structured support. Article 243H and 243W define the powers and responsibilities of Panchayats and Municipalities respectively. Meanwhile, Articles 243I and 243Y mandate the Governor to constitute State Finance Commissions to review the financial health of these local bodies and recommend sustainable revenue-sharing models.

85. (2) K.C. Neogy — Mahavir Tyagi — Y.B. Chavan — N.K. Singh
The Finance Commission of India is a constitutional body established every five years. Its leadership history began with K.C. Neogy as the first chairman in 1951. Over the decades, prominent figures like Mahavir Tyagi, who led the fifth commission, and Y.B. Chavan, who led the eighth, have served, culminating recently with N.K. Singh for the fifteenth. Each chairperson has shaped the nation's fiscal landscape.

86. (2) The capacity of a state to generate tax revenue relative to its population
Fiscal capacity distance measures the potential of a state to raise revenue based on its economic base, such as per capita income. It identifies the gap between a state's revenue potential and that of the strongest state. By using this metric, the Finance Commission can direct more funds to states with lower fiscal capacity, helping them provide essential public services more equitably.

87. (4) States can borrow from foreign countries and international institutions directly without Centre's approval.
Under the Indian Constitution, states have the power to borrow within the country, but they cannot access international markets directly. Any foreign borrowing or loans from international agencies must be facilitated and approved by the Central Government. Furthermore, if a state has outstanding central loans, it must obtain the Union's consent before raising any new domestic debt, ensuring national fiscal discipline.

88. (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
The "Forest and Ecology" criterion recognizes that states with large forest covers provide ecological benefits to the whole country but lose out on economic development. By maintaining forests instead of developing land for industry or agriculture, these states face an opportunity cost. The Finance Commission compensates them through tax devolution, incentivizing

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

conservation while helping these states manage their specific developmental needs.

89. (3) Constitutional borrowing constraints and the RBI's role as a debt manager
To maintain financial stability, the Indian system places strict limits on state borrowing. The Constitution and the FRBM Act ensure that states do not accumulate unsustainable debt. The Reserve Bank of India acts as the debt manager for states, coordinating their market borrowings. These mechanisms prevent "sub-national bankruptcy" by ensuring that states operate within their means and maintain overall macroeconomic balance.

90. (1) Comptroller and Auditor General of India
The Comptroller and Auditor General is a constitutional authority responsible for auditing the accounts of both the Union and the State governments. This independent audit ensures that public money is spent legally and efficiently. By providing detailed reports to the respective legislatures, the CAG promotes fiscal accountability and transparency, which are essential for the healthy functioning of a federal financial structure.

91. (4) Reward states demonstrating efficiency in tax collection relative to capacity
The tax effort criterion is designed to encourage states to maximize their own revenue generation. It rewards states that show higher efficiency in collecting taxes compared to their estimated fiscal capacity. By including this in the devolution formula, the Finance Commission motivates states to improve their administrative systems and reduce tax evasion, thereby strengthening their own financial health and reducing dependency.

92. (2) 1st Rajasthan State Finance Commission — Chaired by Krishna Kumar Goyal
The State Finance Commission is a constitutional body mandated by the 73rd and 74th Amendments. In Rajasthan, the first commission was chaired by Krishna Kumar Goyal to establish the framework for local body funding. These commissions play a vital role in recommending the distribution of state resources to Panchayati Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies every five years, ensuring local fiscal accountability.

93. (3) Stamp duties and registration fees
Non-tax revenue for states includes interest receipts, royalties from minerals, and dividends from public enterprises. These are funds earned from services or assets rather than through taxation. In contrast, stamp duties and registration fees are categorized as a state's own tax revenue. Understanding this distinction is important for analyzing the diverse ways in which state governments fund their operations and development projects.

94. (4) A specific-purpose tax levied by the Centre and fully retained by the Union
A cess is a temporary tax levied for a specific purpose, such as education or infrastructure. Unlike regular taxes, the proceeds from a cess are not part of the divisible pool shared with the states. This allows the Union to target funding toward national priorities but has been a source of tension, as it reduces the overall share of revenue available for state devolution.

95. (1) A reduction in the States' effective share of gross central tax revenues
As the Union Government increasingly relies on cesses and surcharges, the portion of total tax collection that must be shared with states decreases. Because these levies are kept entirely by the Centre, the "effective" devolution rate falls below the percentage recommended by the Finance Commission. This trend has led to concerns among states about the shrinking size of the divisible revenue pool.

96. (2) It falls under the State List, allowing States to levy it at their discretion
Taxation of agricultural income is a power reserved exclusively for the States under the Indian Constitution. While the Union levies tax on non-agricultural income, it cannot tax farm earnings. Most states have chosen not to exercise this power due to socio-political reasons. This distinction remains a key feature of the fiscal division of powers, even after the implementation of the GST regime.

NODIA

97. (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
The 15th Finance Commission introduced strict transparency requirements for local bodies. To receive tied grants, these bodies must now maintain and publish both provisional and

audited accounts online. This condition is designed to improve financial accountability at the grassroots level. By making funding conditional on transparency, the commission aims to strengthen the administrative capacity and integrity of India's rural and urban local governments.

98. (1) It replaces the Central Finance Commission's role in allocating national grants to the state completely.
The State Finance Commission and the Central Finance Commission operate at different levels. The SFC focuses on revenue sharing between the state and its local bodies, while the CFC manages the distribution of national taxes among the states. The SFC does not replace the CFC; rather, both are essential components of the multi-tiered fiscal framework that ensures resources reach every level of governance.

99. (3) Help states tide over temporary mismatches in their cash flow accounts
Ways and Means Advances are short-term credit facilities provided by the Reserve Bank of India to the government. This mechanism helps states manage temporary gaps between their revenue receipts and expenditure needs. It is not a source of long-term funding but a liquidity management tool that ensures the smooth functioning of state treasuries without the need for constant, unplanned market borrowing or sudden spending cuts.

100. (4) The state's borrowing is capped at a fixed percentage of its annual GSDP
State governments are subject to fiscal discipline frameworks that limit their annual borrowing to a specific percentage of their Gross State Domestic Product. This prevents excessive debt accumulation that could destabilize the national economy. If a state launches expensive welfare schemes, it must manage the expenditure within these strictly defined and monitored constitutional and statutory borrowing limits to ensure long-term fiscal sustainability and stability.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

CHAPTER 05

Agricultural Development : Institutional, Technological Aspects and Reforms

1. What was the approximate contribution of the agriculture and allied sector to India's Gross Value Added (GVA) at current prices during the fiscal year 2022-23?
(1) 12.5 percent
(2) 15.2 percent
(3) 18.3 percent
(4) 22.1 percent
(5) Question not attempted

2. Which of the following best describes the structural transformation of the Indian economy regarding the agricultural sector since independence?
(1) The share of agriculture in GDP has declined heavily, but the proportion of the workforce dependent on it has not declined commensurately.
(2) Both the share of agriculture in GDP and the absolute number of people dependent on it have increased significantly.
(3) The share of agriculture in GDP has remained stagnant, while the agricultural workforce has shifted entirely to manufacturing.
(4) The share of agriculture in GDP and the agricultural workforce have both declined at the exact same rate.
(5) Question not attempted

3. Which of the following statements regarding the role of agriculture in the Indian economy is incorrect?
(1) It is the primary source of livelihood for over half of the Indian workforce.
(2) It provides essential raw materials to major agro-based industries like textiles and sugar.
(3) Its contribution to India's total export earnings has been steadily increasing and currently stands above 50 percent.
(4) It plays a critical role in ensuring food security for the growing domestic population.
(5) Question not attempted

4. Read the following statements regarding agricultural growth in India and select the correct answer from the options given below:
Statement I: The agriculture sector demonstrated higher resilience compared to the industrial and service sectors during the COVID-19 pandemic.
Statement II: Gross Capital Formation in agriculture as a percentage of agricultural GVA has consistently remained above 30 percent for the last decade.
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(3) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(4) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
(5) Question not attempted

5. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer from the options given below:
Assertion (A): A declining share of agriculture in the Gross Domestic Product is universally considered an indicator of economic development.
Reason (R): As an economy develops, the secondary and tertiary sectors grow at a faster rate than the primary sector, altering the GDP composition.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

6. Which state was the first in independent India to pass legislation for the abolition of the Zamindari system?
(1) Uttar Pradesh
(2) Madras
(3) Bihar
(4) Rajasthan
(5) Question not attempted

7. Which of the following is an incorrect pair regarding the objectives of land reforms in India?
(1) Abolition of Intermediaries - Direct contact between the state and the tiller.
(2) Tenancy Reforms - Regulation of rent and security of tenure.
(3) Consolidation of Holdings - Preventing fragmentation of agricultural land.
(4) Ceiling on Land Holdings - Maximizing the land owned by large corporate farmers.
(5) Question not attempted

8. Match the Land Revenue Systems in British India listed in List I with their Key Characteristics in List II and select the correct answer using the options given below:
List I: (Land Revenue Systems)
A. Zamindari System
B. Ryotwari System
C. Mahalwari System
D. Jagirdari System
List II: (Key Characteristics)
i. Revenue settlement made directly with individual cultivators
ii. Revenue settlement made with the village community or estate
iii. Land granted by native rulers to chieftains in return for military/administrative service
iv. Revenue collected by intermediaries holding permanent property rights
(1) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-iv, C-iii, D-ii
(3) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

9. In which year was the comprehensive Rajasthan Tenancy Act, providing statutory rights to different classes of tenants, enacted?
(1) 1949
(2) 1952
(3) 1955
(4) 1959
(5) Question not attempted

10. Consider the following statements regarding tenancy reforms in India:
I. Regulation of rent was introduced to cap the rent payable by tenants to landowners, usually at one-fifth to one-fourth of the gross produce.
II. Security of tenure aimed to prevent arbitrary eviction of tenants by landlords.
III. Conferment of ownership rights allowed tenants to purchase the leased land upon payment of a specified compensation.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

11. Which of the following accurately defines the concept of 'Land Ceiling' in the context of Indian agricultural reforms?
(1) Fixing a minimum limit on the size of land that a farmer must own to be eligible for subsidies.
(2) Reclaiming wasteland up to a certain maximum area for the purpose of corporate farming.
(3) Restricting the depth of groundwater extraction on private agricultural landholdings.
(4) Fixing a statutory maximum limit on the quantum of agricultural land that an individual or a family can hold.
(5) Question not attempted

12. Which of the following represents the most appropriate chronological sequence of major land reform policies as they were conceptually phased and implemented in India post-independence?
(1) Land Ceilings → Consolidation of Holdings → Abolition of Intermediaries → Tenancy Reforms
(2) Abolition of Intermediaries → Tenancy Reforms → Land Ceilings → Consolidation of Holdings
(3) Consolidation of Holdings → Land Ceilings

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

→ Tenancy Reforms → Abolition of Intermediaries
(4) Tenancy Reforms → Abolition of Intermediaries → Consolidation of Holdings → Land Ceilings
(5) Question not attempted

13. Which of the following was not a primary cause for the poor implementation and evasion of land ceiling legislations in India?
(1) High ceiling limits initially fixed by various state governments.
(2) Exemption granted to specific categories of land such as orchards and religious trusts.
(3) Stringent digitalization of land records immediately after independence preventing manual alterations.
(4) Malafide 'Benami' transfers of land to relatives and fictitious persons by landowners.
(5) Question not attempted

14. In the context of land reforms, the term 'Benami transfer' primarily refers to which of the following practices?
(1) Transferring land to a government trust voluntarily for distribution among the landless.
(2) Converting agricultural land to industrial land to escape tenancy regulations.
(3) Selling fragmented land parcels to neighboring farmers to achieve consolidation.
(4) Registering surplus land in the name of fictitious persons or dependent relatives to bypass ceiling laws.
(5) Question not attempted

15. Consider the following categories of land:
I. Plantations (Tea, Coffee, Rubber)
II. Land held by religious and charitable trusts
III. Land assigned to agricultural cooperatives
IV. Irrigated land producing two crops a year
Which of the above statement(s) regarding land categories generally granted exemptions under the initial Land Ceiling Acts is/are correct?
(1) I, II and III only
(2) II, III and IV only
(3) I, II and IV only
(4) I, III and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

16. Which two states in India are most widely recognized for achieving near-total success in the consolidation of agricultural land holdings?
(1) Maharashtra and Gujarat
(2) Punjab and Haryana
(3) Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh
(4) Bihar and West Bengal
(5) Question not attempted

17. What is the primary operational objective of the consolidation of land holdings in India?
(1) Transferring large landholdings from absentee owners to landless laborers.
(2) Amalgamating fragmented land parcels into a single compact block.
(3) Converting private agricultural holdings into state-owned collective farms.
(4) Cultivating village lands jointly under a formal cooperative society.
(5) Question not attempted

18. Match the Land Reform Terms in List I with their Meanings in List II and select the correct answer using the options given below:
List I: (Land Reform Terms)
A. Chakbandi
B. Bhoodan
C. Sub-infeudation
D. Absentee Landlordism
List II: (Meanings)
i. The process of creating multiple layers of intermediaries between the state and the tiller
ii. Consolidation of fragmented land holdings
iii. Owners living away from the land and extracting rent without participating in cultivation
iv. Voluntary donation of land by large owners for the landless
(1) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(2) A-iv, B-ii, C-iii, D-i
(3) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(4) A-i, B-iv, C-ii, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

19. Which of the following is the odd one out regarding the direct benefits of consolidation of land holdings?
(1) Reduction in time and labor lost in moving between scattered plots.
(2) Facilitation of modern agricultural practices

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

and mechanized farming.
(3) Automatic increase in the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for crops grown on consolidated land.
(4) Reduction in boundary disputes and litigation among neighboring farmers.
(5) Question not attempted

20. Consider the following challenges faced during the consolidation of land holdings:
I. Emotional attachment of farmers to their ancestral lands.
II. Wide variations in the quality and fertility of soil across different plots.
III. Lack of updated and accurate land records.
IV. Fear of displacement among small and marginal farmers.
V. Shortage of trained revenue officials to execute the complex exchange process.
Which of the above statement(s) accurately reflecting these challenges is/are correct?
(1) I, II, III and IV only
(2) II, III, IV and V only
(3) I, III, IV and V only
(4) I, II, III, IV and V
(5) Question not attempted

21. Which of the following best distinguishes Cooperative Farming from Collective Farming in the Indian context?
(1) Cooperative farming is strictly managed by state officials whereas collective farming is not.
(2) Cooperative farming prohibits members from withdrawing land once they have joined the group.
(3) Individual members retain land ownership in cooperative farming, unlike collective farming.
(4) Cooperative farming involves cultivation of cash crops while collective farming involves food grains.
(5) Question not attempted

22. Read the following procedural steps for forming a Cooperative Farming Society and select the correct chronological order from the options given below:
I. Registration of the society with the Registrar of Cooperative Societies.
II. Minimum required number of farmers agreeing to pool their land and resources.
III. Election of a management committee by the general body.
IV. Drafting the bye-laws of the society.
(1) II, IV, I, III
(2) II, I, IV, III
(3) IV, II, I, III
(4) I, II, III, IV
(5) Question not attempted

23. Which Constitutional Amendment Act provided constitutional status and protection to Cooperative Societies in India, inserting Article 43B in the Directive Principles of State Policy?
(1) 73rd Amendment Act, 1992
(2) 86th Amendment Act, 2002
(3) 101st Amendment Act, 2016
(4) 97th Amendment Act, 2011
(5) Question not attempted

24. Despite government support during early Five-Year Plans, cooperative farming largely failed to take root in India. Which of the following was the most significant sociological reason for this failure?
(1) Individualism and fear of losing proprietary rights over ancestral land.
(2) General lack of irrigation facilities across all established cooperative farms.
(3) Mandatory ban on the use of modern machinery within cooperative setups.
(4) Withdrawal of agricultural extension services for all agricultural cooperatives.
(5) Question not attempted

25. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer from the options given below:
Assertion (A): Cooperative farming achieved widespread adoption and permanent success across all states in India during the 1960s.
Reason (R): Small and marginal farmers feared that pooling land would eventually lead to the loss of their individual ownership rights.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.

NODIA

(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

26. Who among the following is widely recognized as the Chief Architect or 'Father' of the Green Revolution in India?
(1) M.S. Swaminathan
(2) Verghese Kurien
(3) Norman Borlaug
(4) C. Subramaniam
(5) Question not attempted

27. The first phase of the Green Revolution in India (mid-1960s to mid-1970s) was primarily restricted to the introduction of High Yielding Variety (HYV) seeds in which two crops?
(1) Pulses and Oilseeds
(2) Sugarcane and Cotton
(3) Jowar and Bajra
(4) Wheat and Rice
(5) Question not attempted

28. Match the Crops listed in List I with their Prominent HYV Varieties introduced during the Green Revolution in List II and select the correct answer using the options given below:
List I: (Crops)
A. Wheat
B. Rice
C. Maize
D. Bajra
List II: (HYV Varieties)
i. IR-8
ii. Kalyan Sona
iii. Ganga-101
iv. HB-1
(1) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iv, D-iii
(3) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
(4) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

29. Read the following statements regarding the origins of the Green Revolution and select the correct answer from the options given below:
Statement I: The initial High Yielding Variety (HYV) wheat seeds imported by India were developed by Dr. Norman Borlaug in Mexico.
Statement II: Dr. Norman Borlaug was awarded the Nobel Prize in Agriculture for his contributions to developing high-yielding wheat varieties.
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(3) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(4) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
(5) Question not attempted

30. Consider the following elements which constituted the core technological package of the Green Revolution:
I. High Yielding Variety (HYV) seeds
II. Assured supply of artificial irrigation
III. Heavy use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

31. Which of the following statements regarding the impact of the Green Revolution in India is incorrect?
(1) It significantly reduced inter-regional disparities by ensuring uniform agricultural growth across all states.
(2) It transformed India from a food-deficient nation to a self-sufficient one in cereal production.
(3) It led to a sharp increase in the marketable surplus of wheat and rice.
(4) It stimulated the growth of agro-chemical and farm machinery industries.
(5) Question not attempted

32. What has been the most prominent long-term ecological consequence of the Green Revolution in states like Punjab and Haryana?
(1) Unprecedented expansion of natural forest cover.
(2) Severe groundwater depletion and soil salinization due to over-irrigation and chemical use.
(3) Complete elimination of pest attacks on staple crops.
(4) Spontaneous mutation of cash crops into drought-resistant varieties.
(5) Question not attempted

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

33. Which of the following is widely cited as the most significant socio-economic criticism of the Green Revolution?
(1) It resulted in a complete decline in absolute food grain production over a decade.
(2) It exacerbated inequalities among farmers, as only large farmers could afford the expensive inputs required for HYV seeds.
(3) It exclusively benefited small and marginal farmers, leaving large farmers bankrupt.
(4) It forced rural populations to shift entirely to urban industrial zones due to farm mechanization.
(5) Question not attempted

34. Identify the correct pair regarding the specific impacts of the Green Revolution:
(1) Forward Linkages - Boost to food processing, storage, and transport sectors
(2) Cropping Pattern - Shift towards coarse cereals and millets
(3) Employment - Significant decrease in rural employment during the harvest season in early phases
(4) Pulses Production - Experienced exponential growth matching that of wheat
(5) Question not attempted

35. Consider the following environmental impacts associated with the Green Revolution:
I. Contamination of groundwater with nitrates.
II. Loss of indigenous crop genetic diversity.
III. Development of resistance in pests and weeds.
IV. Enhancement of natural soil humus content.
Which of the above statements accurately reflecting negative environmental impacts is/ are correct?
(1) I, II and III only
(2) II, III and IV only
(3) I, III and IV only
(4) I, II, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

36. Operation Flood, which ushered in the White Revolution in India, was formally launched in which year?
(1) 1965
(2) 1970
(3) 1975
(4) 1980
(5) Question not attempted

37. Which apex body was specifically established by the Government of India to replicate the successful Amul cooperative model nationwide under Operation Flood?
(1) Food Corporation of India (FCI)
(2) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)
(3) National Dairy Development Board (NDDB)
(4) Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP)
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

38. Match the Tiers of the Amul Cooperative Model in List I with their Respective Functions in List II and select the correct answer using the options given below:
List I: (Amul Model Tiers)
A. Village Dairy Cooperative Society
B. District Milk Union
C. State Milk Federation
D. National Dairy Development Board
List II: (Functions)
i. Processing of milk and production of milk products
ii. Marketing of milk and milk products across the state/country
iii. Collection of milk directly from primary producer members
iv. Providing financial and technical support to dairy programs nationwide
(1) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
(2) A-i, B-iii, C-iv, D-ii
(3) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

39. Which of the following is the odd one out in the context of the institutional structure of the White Revolution?
(1) Primary Milk Producers' Society
(2) District Milk Cooperative Union
(3) State Cooperative Milk Marketing Federation
(4) Zila Parishad Agriculture Committee
(5) Question not attempted

40. Consider the following features of the Amul model of dairy development:
I. Elimination of middlemen from the milk procurement process.
II. Democratic control and management by farmers themselves.
III. Integration of milk production with processing and marketing.
IV. Provision of veterinary services and artificial insemination at the village level.
V. Mandatory transfer of cattle ownership to the cooperative society.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II, III and IV only
(2) II, III, IV and V only
(3) I, III, IV and V only
(4) I, II, III, IV and V
(5) Question not attempted

41. The term 'Blue Revolution' in the context of Indian agricultural development refers to a rapid and sustained increase in the production of which of the following?
(1) Pulses and Legumes
(2) Jute and Cotton
(3) Fish and Marine products
(4) Indigo and natural dyes
(5) Question not attempted

42. Which flagship scheme was launched by the Government of India in 2020 to bring about ecologically healthy, economically viable, and socially inclusive development of the fisheries sector?
(1) Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana
(2) Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana
(3) Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi
(4) Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana
(5) Question not attempted

43. Which of the following statements regarding India's status in global fish production is correct?
(1) India is currently the largest fish producing country in the world.
(2) India produces less fish currently than it did prior to the Blue Revolution.
(3) India exports its entire fish catch and imports fish for domestic consumption.
(4) India ranks third globally in total fish production and second in aquaculture.
(5) Question not attempted

44. Read the following statements regarding the composition of fish production in India and select the correct answer from the options given below:
Statement I: Historically, marine fisheries constituted the major share of India's total fish production.
Statement II: In recent years, inland fisheries (including aquaculture) have surpassed marine fisheries and now contribute to more than 70 percent of total fish production.
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(3) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(4) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
(5) Question not attempted

45. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer from the options given below:
Assertion (A): The Blue Revolution focuses exclusively on enhancing fish catch from deep-sea marine environments.
Reason (R): Inland aquaculture has experienced exponential growth and is highly suitable for integration with agriculture in rural areas.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

46. The 'Yellow Revolution' in Indian agriculture is associated with self-reliance and increased production of which of the following commodities?
(1) Pulses
(2) Turmeric
(3) Maize
(4) Oilseeds
(5) Question not attempted

47. In order to achieve the objectives of the Yellow Revolution, the Government of India launched the Technology Mission on Oilseeds (TMO) in which year?
(1) 1974

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

(2) 1986
(3) 1995
(4) 2004
(5) Question not attempted

48. Match the Agricultural Revolutions listed in List I with their Associated Sectors in List II and select the correct answer using the options given below:
List I: (Agricultural Revolutions)
A. Yellow Revolution
B. Golden Revolution
C. Silver Revolution
D. Pink Revolution
List II: (Associated Sectors)
i. Horticulture and Honey
ii. Eggs and Poultry
iii. Oilseeds
iv. Meat and Pharmaceuticals / Onions
(1) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
(2) A-i, B-iii, C-iv, D-ii
(3) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
(4) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

49. Which of the following statements regarding the current status of oilseed production and consumption in India is incorrect?
(1) Rajasthan is one of the leading producers of mustard and rapeseed in India.
(2) India is currently completely self-sufficient in edible oils and is a net exporter.
(3) Despite the Yellow Revolution, India still imports a significant portion of its edible oil requirements.
(4) Palm oil constitutes a major share of India's total edible oil imports.
(5) Question not attempted

50. Consider the following major crops targeted for enhanced production under the initial phase of the Yellow Revolution:
I. Mustard
II. Groundnut
III. Soybean
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

51. The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) was established on the recommendation of which committee?
(1) Narasimham Committee
(2) Kelkar Committee
(3) Shivaraman Committee (CRAFICARD)
(4) Rangarajan Committee
(5) Question not attempted

52. Read the following institutional developments in agricultural credit in India and select the correct chronological order from the options given below:
I. Establishment of NABARD.
II. Establishment of the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation (ARDC).
III. Passage of the Cooperative Credit Societies Act.
IV. Nationalization of 14 major commercial banks.
(1) III, II, IV, I
(2) III, IV, II, I
(3) II, III, IV, I
(4) IV, III, I, II
(5) Question not attempted

53. Which of the following best describes the primary lending function of NABARD?
(1) It provides direct retail loans to small and marginal farmers at subsidized rates.
(2) It exclusively funds large corporate agricultural export houses.
(3) It acts as an apex refinancing agency for institutions providing investment and production credit in rural areas.
(4) It provides long-term housing loans to urban residents migrating to rural areas.
(5) Question not attempted

54. Which of the following functions is generally an exception to the operations performed by NABARD?
(1) Providing refinance to State Cooperative Banks.
(2) Providing direct crop loans to individual farmers.
(3) Supervising and inspecting Regional Rural Banks (RRBs).
(4) Managing the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF).
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

55. Consider the following functions:
I. Inspecting District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs).
II. Providing refinance support for rural non-farm sectors.
III. Regulating the monetary policy and setting the repo rate.
IV. Promoting microfinance initiatives like SHG-Bank Linkage Programme.
Which of the above statements regarding functions performed by NABARD is/are correct?
(1) I, II and IV only
(2) I, III and IV only
(3) II, III and IV only
(4) I, II, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

56. The Kisan Credit Card (KCC) scheme, designed to provide adequate and timely credit support from the banking system to the farmers, was introduced in which year?
(1) 1991-92
(2) 1998-99
(3) 2004-05
(4) 2014-15
(5) Question not attempted

57. Which of the following statements about the scope of the Kisan Credit Card (KCC) scheme is correct?
(1) It is strictly limited to providing credit for the purchase of fertilizers and seeds.
(2) It can only be issued to farmers who own a minimum of 5 hectares of irrigated land.
(3) It provides short-term credit for crop cultivation, post-harvest expenses, and consumption requirements of farmer households.
(4) It provides non-repayable grants to farmers for purchasing heavy farm machinery.
(5) Question not attempted

58. Match the Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Features listed in List I with their Descriptions in List II and select the correct answer using the options given below:
List I: (KCC Features)
A. Issuing Institutions
B. Coverage extension
C. Repayment period
D. RuPay Card
List II: (Descriptions)
i. Commercial Banks, RRBs, and Cooperative Banks
ii. ATM-enabled electronic card for KCC withdrawal
iii. Extended to animal husbandry and fisheries farmers
iv. Fixed as per the harvesting and marketing period for the crop
(1) A-i, B-iii, C-iv, D-ii
(2) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
(3) A-i, B-ii, C-iv, D-iii
(4) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

59. What is the primary operational advantage of linking the Kisan Credit Card (KCC) scheme with the RuPay network?
(1) It converts the short-term agricultural loan into a long-term mortgage.
(2) It automatically waives the interest payable if there is a drought.
(3) It restricts the usage of the card exclusively to government-owned seed corporations.
(4) It allows farmers to seamlessly withdraw cash from ATMs and make Point of Sale (PoS) transactions.
(5) Question not attempted

60. Consider the following financial requirements of a farmer:
I. Short-term credit for crop cultivation.
II. Post-harvest expenses.
III. Maintenance of agricultural machinery.
IV. Consumption requirements of the farmer household.
V. Purchasing land to expand the farm size.
Which of the above statement(s) regarding expenses that can be funded within the credit limit of a standard Kisan Credit Card is/are correct?
(1) I, II and III only
(2) I, II, III and IV only
(3) I, III, IV and V only
(4) I, II, III, IV and V
(5) Question not attempted

61. Which institutional body is responsible for recommending the Minimum Support Prices (MSP) for mandated agricultural crops to the Government of India?

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

(1) NITI Aayog
(2) Food Corporation of India (FCI)
(3) Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP)
(4) National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation (NAFED)
(5) Question not attempted

62. Read the following steps in the determination and announcement of Minimum Support Price (MSP) and select the correct chronological order from the options given below:
I. CACP Recommendation
II. Consultations with State Governments
III. Approval by CCEA
IV. Formal Notification
(1) I, II, III, IV
(2) II, I, IV, III
(3) III, I, II, IV
(4) IV, III, II, I
(5) Question not attempted

63. Which of the following statements regarding the Minimum Support Price (MSP) regime in India is incorrect?
(1) Farmers have a legally enforceable statutory right to demand MSP for all crops they produce.
(2) It acts as a safety net for farmers against sharp falls in farm prices.
(3) The MSP is announced prior to the sowing season for the mandated crops.
(4) The procurement of wheat and paddy under MSP is primarily carried out by the Food Corporation of India (FCI).
(5) Question not attempted

64. As of recent policy norms, the Government of India announces the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for how many mandated crops (excluding the Fair and Remunerative Price for Sugarcane)?
(1) 14
(2) 22
(3) 26
(4) 30
(5) Question not attempted

65. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer from the options given below:
Assertion (A): The Minimum Support Price (MSP) system provides a guaranteed price to farmers, protecting them from market fluctuations.
Reason (R): If the market price for an MSP-notified crop falls below the announced MSP, government agencies procure the crop at the MSP, thereby shielding the farmer from distress sales.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

66. What was the primary historical objective behind the enactment of the Agricultural Produce Market Committee (APMC) Acts by various state governments?
(1) To protect farmers from exploitation by middlemen by ensuring transparent price discovery in regulated market yards.
(2) To compel farmers to sell their produce directly to large multinational retail chains.
(3) To levy exorbitant taxes on agricultural produce to fund urban infrastructure.
(4) To ban the inter-state movement of all agricultural commodities.
(5) Question not attempted

67. Which of the following is widely considered the most critical flaw that developed in the traditional APMC mandi system over time?
(1) Excessive focus on international export at the expense of domestic supply.
(2) Complete absence of physical infrastructure such as auction platforms and weighing scales.
(3) Cartelization among licensed traders and commission agents leading to poor price realization for farmers.
(4) Refusal to trade in staple food grains like wheat and rice.
(5) Question not attempted

68. Match the Agricultural Marketing Reform Concepts in List I with their Key Features in

List II and select the correct answer using the options given below:
List I: (Marketing Reforms)
A. Model APMC Act, 2003
B. e-NAM
C. GrAMs (Gramin Agricultural Markets)
D. Essential Commodities Act
List II: (Key Features)
i. Pan-India electronic trading portal
ii. Allowed establishment of private market yards and direct purchase
iii. Upgrading rural haats into formal retail agricultural markets
iv. Historical tool used to control stock limits and prevent hoarding
(1) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iv, D-iii
(3) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(4) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

69. Which of the following is an incorrect pair regarding the provisions advocated in the Model APMC Act of 2003?
(1) Direct Marketing - Allowing farmers to sell directly to processors without going through mandis.
(2) Contract Farming - Providing a legal framework to formalize sponsor-farmer agreements.
(3) Market Fee - Empowering traders to unilaterally decide the mandi fee charged to farmers.
(4) Private Markets - Permitting private players to set up parallel market yards.
(5) Question not attempted

70. Consider the following structural reforms suggested to improve agricultural marketing in India:
I. Establishment of a unified national market.
II. Promotion of Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) to enhance bargaining power.
III. Deregulation of the horticulture sector from APMC restrictions.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

71. In the context of agricultural marketing reforms, what does the acronym e-NAM stand for?
(1) Electronic Nodal Agency for Mandis
(2) Essential Network for Agricultural Marketing
(3) Economic Nominee for Agricultural Merchants
(4) Electronic National Agricultural Market
(5) Question not attempted

72. Which of the following best defines the structure of e-NAM?
(1) It is a pan-India electronic trading portal that networks existing APMC mandis to create a unified national market.
(2) It is a physical wholesale market established in New Delhi that controls all agricultural trade in India.
(3) It is an international export portal exclusively for Indian basmati rice.
(4) It is a cooperative society that directly purchases grains from farmers without using the internet.
(5) Question not attempted

73. Which of the following is an exception to the prerequisites required by a state to integrate its mandis with the e-NAM platform?
(1) Provision for e-auction or electronic trading in the state APMC Act.
(2) Provision for a single point levy of market fee across the state.
(3) Provision to completely dismantle physical market yards and shift solely to online trade.
(4) Provision for a unified single trading license valid across the state.
(5) Question not attempted

74. Read the following statements regarding e-NAM and select the correct answer from the options given below:
Statement I: The Small Farmers Agribusiness Consortium (SFAC) is the lead agency for implementing e-NAM.
Statement II: The introduction of e-NAM requires the immediate abolition of the existing physical APMC mandi infrastructure.
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.

(3) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(4) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
(5) Question not attempted

75. Consider the following benefits of e-NAM for farmers:
I. Real-time access to commodity prices across integrated mandis.
II. Expanded access to buyers outside their local region.
III. Guaranteed purchase of all their produce by the Central Government at MSP.
IV. Transparent price discovery through electronic auctioning.
Which of the above statement(s) indicating true benefits is/are correct?
(1) I, II and IV only
(2) II, III and IV only
(3) I, II and III only
(4) I, III and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

76. Which of the following definitions most accurately describes 'Contract Farming'?
(1) Cultivating land on behalf of a cooperative where profits are distributed equally.
(2) Producing and supplying agricultural products under forward agreements at predetermined prices.
(3) Leasing agricultural land to large private corporations for several decades.
(4) Hiring landless laborers on fixed daily wage contracts during the peak harvest.
(5) Question not attempted

77. Which of the following statements regarding contract farming is incorrect?
(1) It helps in reducing the price risk and market uncertainty for the farmer.
(2) The sponsoring company usually provides essential inputs like seeds, fertilizers, and technical advice.
(3) The agreement inherently transfers the legal ownership title of the farmer's land to the sponsoring company.
(4) It has been relatively successful in crops like tomatoes, potatoes, and barley in specific regions of India.
(5) Question not attempted

78. Match the Corporate Sponsors listed in List I with their Associated Contract Farming Crops in India in List II and select the correct answer using the options given below:
List I: (Corporate Sponsors)
A. PepsiCo
B. SABMiller
C. Appachi Cotton
D. Suguna Foods
List II: (Crops)
i. Poultry
ii. Extra Long Staple Cotton
iii. Barley
iv. Potato
(1) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(4) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

79. What is the primary reason that small and marginal farmers are often excluded from contract farming arrangements by corporate sponsors?
(1) High transaction costs associated with managing numerous small individual landholders.
(2) Legal prohibitions preventing small farmers from entering commercial contracts.
(3) Tendency of small farmers to grow only non-commercial food grain varieties.
(4) Mandatory requirements to pay double the agreed price to small marginal farmers.
(5) Question not attempted

80. Consider the following potential advantages of contract farming for the sponsor (buying company):
I. Assured supply of raw materials at an agreed time.
II. Guaranteed consistency and quality of agricultural produce.
III. Protection from sudden fluctuations in open market prices.
IV. Relief from the physical labor and direct supervision of farming operations.
V. Elimination of the need to maintain their own large agricultural estates.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II, III and IV only
(2) II, III, IV and V only

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

(3) I, III, IV and V only
(4) I, II, III, IV and V
(5) Question not attempted

81. Under the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) scheme, eligible farmer families are provided an income support of how much amount per year?
(1) ₹3,000 in two equal installments
(2) ₹6,000 in three equal installments
(3) ₹9,000 in three equal installments
(4) ₹12,000 in four equal installments
(5) Question not attempted

82. Read the following steps involved in the implementation and transfer of funds under the PM-KISAN scheme and select the correct logical order from the options given below:
I. Aadhaar authentication of the beneficiary data.
II. Identification and registration of eligible farmers by State/UT governments.
III. Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) of installments into the bank accounts by the Central Government.
IV. Uploading of verified beneficiary data on the PM-KISAN portal.
(1) II, IV, I, III
(2) II, I, IV, III
(3) I, II, IV, III
(4) IV, II, I, III
(5) Question not attempted

83. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the scope of beneficiaries under the PM-KISAN scheme?
(1) Only landless agricultural laborers and registered tenant farmers.
(2) Farmers producing staple food grains excluding commercial cash crops.
(3) All landholding farmers, subject to specific exclusion criteria.
(4) Farmers who have previously defaulted on institutional bank loans.
(5) Question not attempted

84. Which of the following categories of individuals is not excluded from receiving benefits under the PM-KISAN scheme?
(1) Institutional landholders.
(2) Former and present holders of constitutional posts.
(3) All persons who paid income tax in the last assessment year.
(4) Marginal farmers owning less than 1 hectare of cultivable land.
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

85. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer from the options given below:
Assertion (A): PM-KISAN is essentially a price support mechanism similar to the Minimum Support Price (MSP).
Reason (R): PM-KISAN provides direct, untied income support to farmers regardless of the crops they grow or the market prices.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

86. What is the maximum premium payable by farmers for Kharif, Rabi, and Annual Commercial/Horticultural crops respectively under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)?
(1) 1.5%, 2%, and 5%
(2) 2%, 1.5%, and 5%
(3) 5%, 2%, and 1.5%
(4) 1%, 1%, and 3%
(5) Question not attempted

87. The Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) was launched by merging and replacing which two pre-existing crop insurance schemes?
(1) Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme and PM-KISAN
(2) Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme and e-NAM
(3) Krishi Sinchayee Yojana and Kisan Credit Card Scheme
(4) National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) and Modified NAIS (MNAIS)
(5) Question not attempted

88. Match the Crop Categories under PMFBY listed in List I with the Farmer's Premium Rates in List II and select the correct answer using the options given below:
List I: (Crop Categories)
A. Kharif Food & Oilseed Crops
B. Rabi Food & Oilseed Crops
C. Annual Commercial Crops
D. Annual Horticultural Crops
List II: (Premium Rates)
i. 5%
ii. 2%
iii. 1.5%
iv. 5%
(1) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
(2) A-iii, B-ii, C-iv, D-i
(3) A-i, B-iv, C-iii, D-ii
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

89. Read the following statements regarding the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) and select the correct answer from the options given below:
Statement I: At the time of its launch in 2016, PMFBY was mandatory for farmers who had taken institutional crop loans (loanee farmers).
Statement II: In 2020, the Government of India made PMFBY voluntary for all farmers, including loanee farmers.
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(3) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(4) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
(5) Question not attempted

90. Consider the following yield losses due to non-preventable risks covered under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY):
I. Natural fire and lightning.
II. Pests and diseases.
III. Inundation and cyclone.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

91. The Soil Health Card (SHC) Scheme was inaugurated in 2015 by the Prime Minister at which location in Rajasthan?
(1) Jodhpur
(2) Bikaner
(3) Kota
(4) Suratgarh
(5) Question not attempted

92. A standard Soil Health Card assesses the status of soil based on how many distinct parameters?
(1) 6
(2) 9
(3) 12
(4) 15
(5) Question not attempted

93. Which of the following statements regarding the Soil Health Card scheme is incorrect?
(1) It provides recommendations on the appropriate dosage of fertilizers required for specific crops.
(2) It helps farmers reduce the cost of cultivation by avoiding the over-application of urea.
(3) It only tests for macro-nutrients (NPK) and completely ignores physical parameters like pH and electrical conductivity.
(4) It aims to improve soil health and ensure sustainable agriculture.
(5) Question not attempted

94. What is considered the most critical, direct benefit of implementing the Soil Health Card scheme on a nationwide scale?
(1) Eradicating the need for any chemical fertilizers entirely.
(2) Increasing the groundwater level through soil compaction.
(3) Forcing farmers to shift exclusively to organic farming without financial aid.
(4) Promoting the balanced use of chemical fertilizers based on exact soil deficiencies.
(5) Question not attempted

95. Consider the following parameters tested under the Soil Health Card scheme:
I. Macro-nutrients (N, P, K)
II. Secondary nutrient (Sulphur)
III. Micro-nutrients (Zn, Fe, Cu, Mn, Bo)
IV. Physical parameters (pH, EC, Organic Carbon)

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

Which of the above statement(s) indicating parameters included in the soil test report is/are correct?
(1) I, II and IV only
(2) I, III and IV only
(3) II, III and IV only
(4) I, II, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

96. According to the Agriculture Census (2015-16), what is the average size of operational landholdings in India, reflecting the severe challenge of fragmentation?
(1) 0.50 hectares
(2) 1.08 hectares
(3) 2.25 hectares
(4) 4.50 hectares
(5) Question not attempted

97. Which of the following is an immediate consequence of climate change on Indian agriculture, severely impacting states like Rajasthan?
(1) Expansion of glacial fed rivers providing perennial irrigation.
(2) Heat stress leading to terminal heat effect and reduced yield in rabi crops like wheat.
(3) Increase in the predictability of the Southwest monsoon.
(4) Total elimination of crop diseases due to higher temperatures.
(5) Question not attempted

98. Match the Agricultural Challenges in List I with their Impacts/Consequences in List II and select the correct answer using the options given below:
List I: (Agricultural Challenges)
A. Severe Land Fragmentation
B. Over-exploitation of Groundwater
C. Climate Change and Heat Waves
D. Inadequate Cold Storage Logistics
List II: (Impacts)
i. High post-harvest losses, especially in horticulture
ii. Unviability of using large farm machinery
iii. Increase in soil salinity and dark zones
iv. Altered phenology and reduced crop duration
(1) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(4) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

99. To combat the severe water stress challenge in regions like Rajasthan, the concept of 'Per Drop More Crop' is promoted. This is a primary component of which scheme?
(1) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana
(2) Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana
(3) Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)
(4) National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture
(5) Question not attempted

100. Consider the following strategies recommended by the Ashok Dalwai Committee to double farmers' income:
I. Improvement in crop productivity.
II. Resource use efficiency or saving in cost of production.
III. Increase in cropping intensity.
IV. Diversification towards high value crops.
V. Shift of cultivators to non-farm jobs.
Which of the above statements representing these recommended strategies is/are correct?
(1) I, II, III and IV only
(2) II, III, IV and V only
(3) I, III, IV and V only
(4) I, II, III, IV and V
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

www.nodia.in

ANSWERS

1. (3) 18.3 percent
The agriculture and allied sector remains a cornerstone of the Indian economy, providing livelihoods to a significant portion of the population. For the fiscal year 2022-23, the sector's contribution to India's Gross Value Added at current prices was approximately 18.3 percent. This reflects the sector's resilience and its vital role in supporting rural incomes and food security.

2. (1) The share of agriculture in GDP has declined heavily, but the proportion of the workforce dependent on it has not declined commensurately.
India's economic structure has shifted significantly since 1947, showing a common developmental trend where the primary sector's relative weight decreases. While agriculture's share in the Gross Domestic Product has declined heavily over the decades, the proportion of the total workforce dependent on it hasn't fallen at a similar pace. This imbalance highlights the need for rural industrialization.

3. (3) Its contribution to India's total export earnings has been steadily increasing and currently stands above 50 percent.
Agriculture is pivotal for India, serving as the primary source of livelihood for over half the workforce and supplying raw materials to industries. It also ensures national food security. However, agricultural exports do not account for more than half of India's total export earnings. Most exports are currently driven by the manufacturing and services sectors instead.

4. (3) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
During the global COVID-19 pandemic, the agricultural sector demonstrated remarkable resilience, maintaining positive growth while the industrial and service sectors faced severe contractions. In contrast, the Gross Capital Formation in agriculture as a percentage of its Gross Value Added has generally fluctuated below the thirty percent mark. Public and private investment levels remain a critical area for improvement.

5. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
A declining share of agriculture in the Gross Domestic Product is a hallmark of economic advancement. As nations develop, the secondary and tertiary sectors naturally grow at much faster rates than the primary sector. This structural shift alters the overall composition of the economy, reflecting technological progress and a transition toward industrialization and modern service-based activities.

6. (2) Madras
Land reform was a top priority for independent India to ensure social justice and agricultural efficiency. The Madras province, currently known as Tamil Nadu, was the first state in independent India to pass legislation for the abolition of the Zamindari system. This legislative move aimed to remove intermediaries between the state and actual tillers, ensuring more equity.

7. (4) Ceiling on Land Holdings - Maximizing the land owned by large corporate farmers.
Land reforms in India were designed to promote equity and productivity. Key objectives included the abolition of intermediaries to establish direct contact between the state and tillers, tenancy reforms for rent regulation, and the consolidation of fragmented holdings. Land ceilings were specifically meant to set a maximum limit on ownership to redistribute surplus land, not to maximize large holdings.

8. (1) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
British land revenue systems varied significantly across regions. The Zamindari system relied on intermediaries with permanent rights, whereas the Ryotwari system involved direct settlements with individual cultivators. The Mahalwari system treated the entire village community as a unit for revenue. Jagirdari involved land grants to chieftains in exchange for administrative or military services to the ruling powers.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

9. (3) 1955
To protect the rights of various classes of tenants and ensure stability in rural land relations, Rajasthan enacted a comprehensive Tenancy Act. This legislation was formally passed in 1955. It provided statutory rights and protection against arbitrary evictions, representing a significant step in the state's efforts to reform land tenure and improve the socio-economic status of farmers.

10. (4) I, II and III
Tenancy reforms in India focused on three main pillars to protect cultivators. Rent regulation capped payments at reasonable levels of gross produce. Security of tenure prevented landlords from evicting tenants without legal cause. Finally, the conferment of ownership rights allowed tenants to eventually purchase the land they tilled, fostering a sense of stability and encouraging agricultural investment.

11. (4) Fixing a statutory maximum limit on the quantum of agricultural land that an individual or a family can hold.
In the context of Indian agricultural reforms, a land ceiling refers to the statutory maximum limit on the amount of land an individual or family can legally hold. This policy was designed to reduce the concentration of land ownership among a few wealthy individuals and facilitate the redistribution of surplus land to landless laborers and marginal farmers.

12. (2) Abolition of Intermediaries → Tenancy Reforms → Land Ceilings → Consolidation of Holdings
Post-independence land reforms followed a logical sequence to restructure rural society. The process began with the abolition of intermediaries like Zamindars. This was followed by tenancy reforms to protect tillers. Later, land ceilings were introduced to redistribute surplus holdings. Finally, the consolidation of holdings was emphasized to amalgamate fragmented plots into compact blocks for better efficiency and mechanization.

13. (3) Stringent digitalization of land records immediately after independence preventing manual alterations.
Several factors hindered the success of land ceiling laws in India. High initial limits and numerous exemptions for orchards or trusts allowed many owners to retain large holdings. Malafide 'Benami' transfers to relatives were also common. However, stringent digitalization of land records was not a cause of failure; in fact, such technology was unavailable immediately after India gained independence.

14. (4) Registering surplus land in the name of fictitious persons or dependent relatives to bypass ceiling laws.
A Benami transfer involves registering property in the name of another person while the real owner retains control and benefit. In land reforms, this practice was widely used by large landowners to bypass ceiling laws. By transferring surplus land to fictitious persons or dependent relatives, they could evade redistribution efforts and maintain their large estates under a different name.

15. (1) I, II and III only
The initial Land Ceiling Acts provided exemptions for several categories of land to protect specific economic and social interests. These typically included large plantations for tea, coffee, and rubber, as well as lands held by religious or charitable trusts. Additionally, land assigned to agricultural cooperatives was often exempted to encourage collective farming. Irrigated double-cropped land was generally not exempted.

16. (2) Punjab and Haryana
While land consolidation was a national goal, its implementation varied significantly across states. Punjab and Haryana are recognized as the most successful in achieving near-total consolidation of agricultural holdings. This success laid the foundation for high agricultural productivity and the effective adoption of Green Revolution technologies, as farmers could manage large, compact blocks of land more efficiently.

17. (2) Amalgamating fragmented land parcels into a single compact block.
Consolidation of land holdings aims to address the problem of fragmentation, where a farmer's land is scattered across multiple small plots. The primary operational objective is to amalgamate these disparate parcels into a single, compact block. This allows for better management, easier irrigation, and the use of modern machinery,

NODIA

ultimately reducing the cost and effort of farming operations.

18. (1) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
Various terms describe specific aspects of land relations. Chakbandi refers to the consolidation of fragmented plots. Bhoodan was a movement for the voluntary donation of land to the landless. Sub-infeudation describes the creation of layers of intermediaries. Absentee landlordism occurs when owners live far from their land and extract rent without participating in the actual cultivation process.

19. (3) Automatic increase in the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for crops grown on consolidated land.
Consolidating land holdings offers several practical advantages, such as reducing time spent moving between scattered plots and facilitating mechanization. It also helps minimize boundary disputes and litigation among neighboring farmers. However, consolidation has no direct or automatic impact on the Minimum Support Price. MSP is a policy decision made by the central government based on nationwide market conditions.

20. (4) I, II, III, IV and V
Implementing land consolidation faces several hurdles. Farmers often have deep emotional attachments to ancestral lands, making them reluctant to exchange plots. Differences in soil fertility and quality across areas complicate fair exchanges. Furthermore, inaccurate land records and a lack of trained revenue officials hinder the process. Small farmers also fear displacement or receiving inferior land during the complex reorganization.

21. (3) Individual members retain land ownership in cooperative farming, unlike collective farming.
Cooperative farming and collective farming differ primarily in their approach to land ownership. In a cooperative farming setup, individual members pool their land and resources for joint cultivation but retain their private ownership rights. In contrast, collective farming usually involves the complete surrender of individual property rights to the state or a central authority, with members working as laborers.

22. (1) II, IV, I, III
Forming a cooperative farming society involves a specific legal and organizational sequence. First, a group of farmers must agree to pool their land and resources. They then draft the bye-laws of the society. The next step is official registration with the Registrar of Cooperative Societies. Finally, the general body of the society elects a management committee to oversee operations.

23. (4) 97th Amendment Act, 2011
The 97th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2011 was a landmark piece of legislation that provided constitutional status and protection to cooperative societies in India. It inserted Article 43B into the Directive Principles of State Policy, mandating the state to promote voluntary formation, autonomous functioning, and democratic control of cooperatives. This amendment aimed to professionalize and strengthen the cooperative movement nationwide.

24. (1) Individualism and fear of losing proprietary rights over ancestral land.
Despite significant government support during the early planning eras, cooperative farming failed to gain traction in India. The most prominent sociological factor was the strong sense of individualism among farmers. Many feared that pooling their plots would eventually lead to the permanent loss of their proprietary rights over ancestral land, which remains a primary source of status and security.

25. (4) A is false but R is true.
Cooperative farming did not achieve widespread or permanent success across India during the 1960s; instead, it largely failed to gain popularity among the rural masses. The reason for this failure was the deep-seated fear among small and marginal farmers that pooling their land would lead to the eventual loss of their individual ownership rights and control.

26. (1) M.S. Swaminathan
Dr. M.S. Swaminathan is widely celebrated as the father of the Green Revolution in India. As a renowned geneticist, he played a pivotal role in introducing and developing high-yielding varieties of wheat and rice. His vision and leadership helped transform India from a food-deficient nation to one of the world's leading

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

agricultural producers, ensuring national food security.

27. (4) Wheat and Rice
The initial phase of the Green Revolution, spanning the mid-1960s to the mid-1970s, focused on a few specific crops and regions. The technological package, centered around High Yielding Variety seeds, was primarily restricted to wheat and rice. These two staples saw the most significant increases in productivity, particularly in the well-irrigated regions of Punjab, Haryana, and western Uttar Pradesh.

28. (1) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
The Green Revolution introduced several landmark High Yielding Varieties. Kalyan Sona was a prominent variety of wheat, while IR-8 became a revolutionary variety for rice production. For coarse cereals, Ganga-101 was a significant hybrid for maize, and HB-1 was a notable variety for bajra. These developments collectively led to a massive surge in India's total food grain output.

29. (3) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
The high-yielding wheat varieties that initiated the Green Revolution in India were originally developed by Dr. Norman Borlaug in Mexico. While Borlaug is credited with saving millions from starvation through his work, he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, not a Nobel Prize in Agriculture, as the latter category does not exist. His contributions fundamentally changed global agriculture.

30. (4) I, II and III
The success of the Green Revolution relied on a synchronized package of modern agricultural inputs. This core technological set included High Yielding Variety seeds, an assured and controlled supply of artificial irrigation, and the intensive application of chemical fertilizers and pesticides. These elements worked together to maximize crop yields, provided the farmer could afford the high costs of these inputs.

31. (1) It significantly reduced inter-regional disparities by ensuring uniform agricultural growth across all states.
The Green Revolution had profound impacts, making India self-sufficient in food grains and increasing the marketable surplus of staples. However, it did not reduce inter-regional disparities. Instead, growth was concentrated in areas with good irrigation, like Punjab and Haryana, while rainfed regions lagged behind, leading to widened economic gaps between different Indian states and rural communities.

32. (2) Severe groundwater depletion and soil salinization due to over-irrigation and chemical use.
Intensive farming practices introduced during the Green Revolution have led to significant ecological challenges. In states like Punjab and Haryana, over-reliance on tubewell irrigation has caused severe groundwater depletion. Furthermore, the excessive use of chemical fertilizers and poor drainage have resulted in soil salinization and loss of fertility, threatening the long-term sustainability of the agricultural success achieved earlier.

33. (2) It exacerbated inequalities among farmers, as only large farmers could afford the expensive inputs required for HYV seeds.
A major socio-economic criticism of the Green Revolution is its role in widening rural inequalities. Because the modern package of seeds, fertilizers, and irrigation was expensive, it was more easily adopted by large farmers. Small and marginal farmers often struggled to access credit and technology, leading to a situation where the benefits of productivity were disproportionately captured by wealthier landowners.

34. (1) Forward Linkages - Boost to food processing, storage, and transport sectors
The Green Revolution created significant forward linkages by boosting sectors like food processing, storage, and transport as grain production surged. However, it led to a shift away from coarse cereals toward wheat and rice. While it increased labor demand during peak seasons, it did not decrease employment. Pulses production notably did not experience the same exponential growth as wheat.

35. (1) I, II and III only
Several negative environmental consequences are linked to the Green Revolution. These include the contamination of groundwater

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

with nitrates from chemical fertilizers and the loss of indigenous crop genetic diversity due to monoculture. Additionally, the intensive use of pesticides has led to pests and weeds developing resistance. However, these practices typically deplete rather than enhance the natural humus content of the soil.

36. (2) 1970
Operation Flood, the world's largest dairy development program, was formally launched in 1970. It aimed to create a nationwide milk grid and transform India into a milk-sufficient nation. This initiative ushered in the White Revolution, utilizing a cooperative structure to empower small-scale rural producers and bridge the gap between rural milk production and urban demand.

37. (3) National Dairy Development Board (NDDB)
The National Dairy Development Board was established to replicate the successful Amul cooperative model across India. Under the leadership of Dr. Verghese Kurien, the board spearheaded Operation Flood. By providing technical and financial support, it helped create a three-tier cooperative structure that empowered millions of dairy farmers, eventually making India the largest milk producer in the world.

38. (1) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
The Amul model operates on a multi-tier structure. Village societies collect milk directly from producers. District unions handle the processing of milk into various products. State federations manage the large-scale marketing of these products across the region. Finally, the National Dairy Development Board provides the necessary financial and technical framework to support dairy programs on a national scale.

39. (4) Zila Parishad Agriculture Committee
The institutional framework of the White Revolution is built on a specific cooperative hierarchy. This includes the Primary Milk Producers' Society at the village level, the District Milk Cooperative Union, and the State Cooperative Milk Marketing Federation. The Zila Parishad Agriculture Committee is a local government administrative body and is not a formal part of the specialized dairy cooperative structure.

NODIA

40. (1) I, II, III and IV only
The Amul model is characterized by the elimination of middlemen and democratic management by farmers. It integrates production with processing and marketing while providing essential services like veterinary care and artificial insemination at the village level. Importantly, farmers retain individual ownership of their cattle; the cooperative does not mandate the transfer of livestock ownership to the society itself.

41. (3) Fish and Marine products
The term Blue Revolution refers to the rapid and sustained growth of the fisheries and aquaculture sector in India. Similar to the Green Revolution in crops, it focuses on increasing the production of fish and marine products through modern technology, improved breeding practices, and better infrastructure. This sector plays a vital role in providing nutrition and supporting rural livelihoods.

42. (1) Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana
In 2020, the Government of India launched the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana to revitalize the fisheries sector. This flagship scheme aims to bring about ecologically healthy and socially inclusive development. It focuses on enhancing fish production and productivity, improving post-harvest infrastructure, and modernizing the value chain to double the incomes of fishermen and fish farmers across the country.

43. (4) India ranks third globally in total fish production and second in aquaculture.
India has emerged as a global leader in the fisheries sector. Currently, the country ranks third globally in total fish production and occupies the second position in aquaculture production. This significant growth is driven by the expansion of inland fisheries and the adoption of modern farming techniques, contributing substantially to India's agricultural exports and providing essential protein to the population.

44. (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Historically, marine fisheries provided the largest share of India's total fish production. However, recent decades have seen a significant structural shift. Inland fisheries, which include freshwater

aquaculture, have grown exponentially and now surpass marine catches. Today, inland fisheries contribute more than seventy percent of the total fish production, reflecting the high potential of pond and reservoir-based farming in rural areas.

45. (4) A is false but R is true.
The Blue Revolution does not focus exclusively on deep-sea marine environments; in fact, it places immense emphasis on inland fisheries and aquaculture. While marine resources are important, inland aquaculture has experienced the most rapid growth in recent years. This is because inland farming is highly suitable for integration with existing agricultural activities in rural areas, providing farmers with additional income.

46. (4) Oilseeds
The Yellow Revolution in Indian agriculture refers to the focused effort to achieve self-reliance in the production of oilseeds. Launched in the late 1980s, this initiative aimed to increase the output of crops like mustard, groundnut, and soybean to meet the growing domestic demand for edible oils and reduce the country's heavy reliance on expensive imports from international markets.

47. (2) 1986
To drive the objectives of the Yellow Revolution, the Government of India launched the Technology Mission on Oilseeds in 1986. This mission was designed to integrate various aspects of oilseed production, including research, technology transfer, and processing. By providing farmers with better seeds and incentives, the mission sought to boost productivity and ensure a steady supply of domestic edible oils.

48. (1) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
Different agricultural revolutions target specific sectors. The Yellow Revolution is associated with oilseeds. The Golden Revolution focuses on horticulture and honey production. The Silver Revolution deals with the poultry and egg sector. Finally, the Pink Revolution relates to the meat and pharmaceutical industries, as well as the production of onions in certain contexts of agricultural development.

49. (2) India is currently completely self-sufficient in edible oils and is a net exporter.
While India has made progress in oilseed production, it is not yet self-sufficient in edible oils. Rajasthan remains a leading producer of mustard, but the country still imports a significant portion of its edible oil requirements to meet domestic demand. Palm oil, in particular, accounts for a major share of these imports, highlighting the ongoing challenge of achieving total self-reliance.

50. (4) I, II and III
The initial phase of the Yellow Revolution focused on several key oilseed crops to boost domestic production. These included mustard, groundnut, and soybean. By introducing high-yielding varieties and better cultivation techniques for these specific crops, the government aimed to increase the overall availability of edible oils and improve the economic condition of farmers in rainfed agricultural regions.

51. (3) Shivaraman Committee (CRAFICARD)
The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development was established based on the recommendations of the Shivaraman Committee, also known as the Committee to Review Arrangements for Institutional Credit for Agriculture and Rural Development. Founded in 1982, NABARD was created to serve as an apex institution for providing and regulating credit and other facilities for the promotion of rural development.

52. (1) III, II, IV, I
The evolution of agricultural credit in India followed a clear path. It began with the Cooperative Credit Societies Act in 1904. Later, the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation was established in 1963. This was followed by the nationalization of fourteen major commercial banks in 1969. Finally, NABARD was established in 1982 to consolidate and lead the rural credit system in the country.

53. (3) It acts as an apex refinancing agency for institutions providing investment and production credit in rural areas.
NABARD does not typically provide direct loans to individual farmers. Instead, its primary function is to act as an apex refinancing agency. It

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

provides financial resources to other institutions, such as cooperative banks and regional rural banks, which then lend directly to farmers. This structure ensures that rural credit reaches the ground level through a well-organized network of local financial intermediaries.

54. (2) Providing direct crop loans to individual farmers.
NABARD performs several critical roles, including providing refinance to State Cooperative Banks and supervising Regional Rural Banks. It also manages the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund. However, providing direct crop loans to individual farmers is an exception to its operations. Such retail lending is handled by primary cooperative societies, commercial banks, and regional rural banks using NABARD's refinance support.

55. (1) I, II and IV only
NABARD is responsible for inspecting District Central Cooperative Banks and providing refinance for both agricultural and rural non-farm sectors. It also plays a key role in promoting microfinance through initiatives like the SHG-Bank Linkage Programme. However, it does not regulate monetary policy or set repo rates; those functions are the sole responsibility of the Reserve Bank of India.

56. (2) 1998-99
The Kisan Credit Card scheme was introduced in 1998-99 to streamline the delivery of credit to farmers. This initiative was designed to ensure that farmers have access to adequate and timely credit for their agricultural needs through a simplified procedure. Since its launch, it has become a vital tool for providing short-term financial support to millions of rural households.

57. (3) It provides short-term credit for crop cultivation, post-harvest expenses, and consumption requirements of farmer households.
The Kisan Credit Card scheme offers a comprehensive credit limit that covers various financial needs of farmers. It provides short-term credit for crop cultivation expenses, such as seeds and fertilizers, and also covers post-harvest costs. Additionally, it allows for a portion of the credit to be used for the consumption requirements of the farmer's household and the maintenance of farm assets.

58. (1) A-i, B-iii, C-iv, D-ii
The KCC scheme is implemented by commercial banks, RRBs, and cooperative banks. Its coverage has been extended beyond crop cultivation to include animal husbandry and fisheries. The repayment period is typically aligned with the harvesting and marketing cycles of the crops. Modernization has introduced the RuPay Card, an ATM-enabled electronic card that allows farmers to withdraw funds conveniently.

59. (4) It allows farmers to seamlessly withdraw cash from ATMs and make Point of Sale (PoS) transactions.
Linking the Kisan Credit Card with the RuPay network has significantly enhanced the operational convenience for farmers. This integration allows them to use their cards to withdraw cash seamlessly from any ATM. Furthermore, it enables Point of Sale transactions at merchant outlets, making it easier for farmers to purchase agricultural inputs like seeds and fertilizers directly from authorized dealers using their credit limit.

60. (2) I, II, III and IV only
A standard Kisan Credit Card is designed to meet the immediate and recurring expenses of a farm household. This includes short-term credit for cultivation, post-harvest expenses, and the maintenance of agricultural machinery. It also accounts for the consumption needs of the farmer's family. However, KCC funds are generally not intended for long-term capital investments like purchasing additional agricultural land.

61. (3) Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP)
The Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices is the specialized body responsible for recommending Minimum Support Prices to the Government of India. The CACP analyzes various factors, including the cost of production, market price trends, and the need for crop diversification, before submitting its recommendations. The final decision on the MSP is then taken by the central government.

NODIA

62. (1) I, II, III, IV
The process of determining the Minimum Support Price begins with the recommendations made by the CACP. These recommendations are followed by consultations with various state governments to understand regional concerns. The proposal is then sent for approval to the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs. Once approved, the government issues a formal notification announcing the MSP before the sowing season begins.

63. (1) Farmers have a legally enforceable statutory right to demand MSP for all crops they produce.
The Minimum Support Price serves as a safety net to protect farmers from distress sales during price crashes. It is announced before the sowing season, and agencies like the Food Corporation of India handle the procurement of staples like wheat and paddy. However, farmers do not currently have a legally enforceable statutory right to demand the MSP for all their agricultural produce.

64. (2) 22
Under the current policy framework, the Government of India announces the Minimum Support Price for twenty-two mandated crops. These include fourteen Kharif crops, six Rabi crops, and two other commercial crops. Sugarcane is treated differently, with the government announcing a Fair and Remunerative Price instead. This system ensures a level of price certainty for a wide variety of agricultural products.

65. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Minimum Support Price system is designed to provide a price floor for farmers, ensuring they receive a guaranteed minimum for their crops despite market volatility. This is achieved through government procurement; if open market prices fall below the MSP, state agencies step in to buy the produce. This mechanism effectively shields farmers from potential financial losses due to unexpected price fluctuations.

66. (1) To protect farmers from exploitation by middlemen by ensuring transparent price discovery in regulated market yards.
State governments enacted Agricultural Produce Market Committee Acts to regulate the sale of farm produce. The primary goal was to protect farmers from being exploited by powerful middlemen and private traders. By requiring sales to take place in regulated market yards through transparent auctions, the system aimed to ensure that farmers received a fair price based on clear market discovery.

67. (3) Cartelization among licensed traders and commission agents leading to poor price realization for farmers.
Over time, the APMC system developed significant inefficiencies that harmed farmers. The most critical flaw was the cartelization among licensed traders and commission agents within the mandis. These groups often worked together to suppress prices during auctions, leading to poor price realization for farmers. This lack of competition effectively defeated the original purpose of the regulated market system.

68. (1) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
Agricultural marketing has seen various reforms over time. The Model APMC Act of 2003 allowed for private market yards and direct purchases from farmers. e-NAM is a pan-India electronic portal for online trading. GrAMs are aimed at upgrading rural haats into formal markets. The Essential Commodities Act is a historical tool used by the government to control stock limits.

69. (3) Market Fee - Empowering traders to unilaterally decide the mandi fee charged to farmers.
The Model APMC Act of 2003 proposed several reforms to modernize agricultural trade, such as allowing direct marketing, providing a legal framework for contract farming, and permitting the establishment of private markets. However, it did not empower traders to unilaterally decide the market fee. Market fees are typically regulated and collected by the market committees to fund infrastructure and services.

70. (4) I, II and III
Improving agricultural marketing in India requires several structural changes. These

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

include establishing a unified national market to allow for seamless trade across state borders and promoting Farmer Producer Organizations to give small farmers better bargaining power. Furthermore, deregulating certain sectors, like horticulture, from restrictive APMC rules can help create more flexible and efficient supply chains for perishable goods.

71. (4) Electronic National Agricultural Market
In the context of modernizing agricultural trade in India, the acronym e-NAM stands for the Electronic National Agricultural Market. It represents a significant shift toward digital transformation in the sector, aiming to integrate disparate local markets into a single, transparent, and competitive national platform for the benefit of both farmers and buyers across the entire country.

72. (1) It is a pan-India electronic trading portal that networks existing APMC mandis to create a unified national market.
e-NAM is not a physical marketplace but a pan-India electronic trading portal. It functions by networking existing APMC mandis across various states to create a unified national market for agricultural commodities. By providing a virtual platform for buyers and sellers, it helps in overcoming the geographical barriers of traditional physical trading and promotes more transparent price discovery nationwide.

73. (3) Provision to completely dismantle physical market yards and shift solely to online trade.
For a state to integrate its mandis with e-NAM, it must make specific legislative changes. These include providing for electronic trading, establishing a single-point levy for market fees, and issuing unified trading licenses valid statewide. However, there is no requirement to dismantle physical market yards. Physical infrastructure remains essential for the actual handling, grading, and storage of agricultural produce.

74. (3) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
The Small Farmers Agribusiness Consortium serves as the lead agency responsible for the implementation of the e-NAM platform across the country. While e-NAM introduces electronic trading, it does not require the immediate abolition of existing physical APMC mandi infrastructure. Instead, it works alongside physical markets to provide an additional, more efficient digital channel for price discovery and trade.

75. (1) I, II and IV only
e-NAM offers several advantages to farmers, such as real-time access to commodity prices in different markets and an expanded base of potential buyers beyond their local area. It also ensures transparent price discovery through electronic auctions. However, e-NAM itself does not guarantee the purchase of all produce by the government at MSP; that remains part of separate procurement policies.

76. (2) Producing and supplying agricultural products under forward agreements at predetermined prices.
Contract farming is an arrangement where agricultural production is carried out according to an agreement between a buyer and farmers. This forward agreement typically specifies the quality, quantity, and time of delivery of the produce, as well as a predetermined price. This system helps farmers secure a market for their output even before the actual sowing process begins.

77. (3) The agreement inherently transfers the legal ownership title of the farmer's land to the sponsoring company.
Contract farming offers benefits like reduced price risk and access to quality inputs and technical advice from sponsors. It has seen success in various high-value crops across India. However, it is a common misconception that such agreements transfer the legal ownership of the land to the sponsor. The farmer retains full title and ownership rights throughout the entire contract period.

78. (1) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
Several corporate entities in India use contract farming for their supply chains. PepsiCo is well-known for its work with potato farmers. SABMiller has engaged in barley procurement for its brewing operations. Appachi Cotton has focused on extra-long-staple varieties, while Suguna Foods is a major player in the integrated poultry sector, working closely with rural farmers.

NODIA

79. (1) High transaction costs associated with managing numerous small individual landholders.
Small and marginal farmers often face exclusion from contract farming because managing a large number of individual smallholders involves high transaction costs for corporate sponsors. Companies often find it more efficient to deal with a few large farmers or organized groups rather than numerous individuals, making it difficult for the smallest cultivators to access these commercial opportunities.

80. (4) I, II, III, IV and V
Sponsors benefit from contract farming through an assured supply of raw materials and consistent quality of produce. It protects them from open market price volatility and removes the need to directly manage large agricultural estates. By shifting the physical labor and daily supervision to the farmers, companies can focus on processing and marketing while maintaining a reliable supply chain.

81. (2) ₹6,000 in three equal installments
The Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi scheme provides direct financial assistance to eligible farmer families across India. Under this central sector scheme, beneficiaries receive an annual income support of six thousand rupees. This amount is transferred directly into their bank accounts in three equal installments of two thousand rupees each, helping them meet various agricultural and domestic expenses.

82. (1) II, IV, I, III
Implementation of the PM-KISAN scheme follows a systematic process starting with the identification and registration of eligible farmers by state governments. The verified data is then uploaded onto the central PM-KISAN portal. After this, Aadhaar authentication is performed to ensure the accuracy of the beneficiary records. Finally, the central government transfers the funds directly into the bank accounts.

83. (3) All landholding farmers, subject to specific exclusion criteria.
The PM-KISAN scheme is designed to cover all landholding farmer families in the country, regardless of the size of their holdings or the types of crops they cultivate. While the scheme is broad in scope, it does include specific exclusion criteria for certain categories of individuals, such as higher-income professionals and holders of constitutional posts, to ensure targeting.

84. (4) Marginal farmers owning less than 1 hectare of cultivable land.
PM-KISAN has several exclusion categories, including institutional landholders, individuals holding constitutional posts, and those who pay income tax. However, marginal farmers owning less than one hectare of cultivable land are a primary target group for the scheme. They are not excluded and are among the most significant beneficiaries of this direct income support program.

85. (4) A is false but R is true.
PM-KISAN is not a price support mechanism like the Minimum Support Price; rather, it is a direct income support scheme. Unlike MSP, which is tied to the sale of specific crops, PM-KISAN provides a fixed amount of untied cash to farmers. This support is given regardless of the market prices or the specific crops grown, providing a stable financial cushion.

86. (2) 2%, 1.5%, and 5%
The Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana offers crop insurance with low premium rates for farmers. For all Kharif crops, the maximum premium payable by the farmer is two percent of the sum insured. For Rabi crops, the rate is one and a half percent. For annual commercial and horticultural crops, the premium is capped at five percent.

87. (4) National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) and Modified NAIS (MNAIS)
The Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana was launched in 2016 to provide a more comprehensive and affordable insurance solution for farmers. It was created by merging and replacing two older schemes: the National Agricultural Insurance Scheme and the Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme. This consolidation aimed to remove inconsistencies and improve the overall efficiency of crop insurance in India.

88. (1) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
Under PMFBY, premium rates are categorized by the type of crop. Kharif food and oilseed crops

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

carry a two percent premium rate for farmers. Rabi food and oilseeds are set at one and a half percent. Both annual commercial crops and annual horticultural crops have a higher premium rate of five percent, reflecting their higher value and risk profiles.

89. (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
When the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana was initially launched in 2016, it was mandatory for all farmers who had taken institutional crop loans. However, in a significant policy shift in 2020, the government made the scheme voluntary for all farmers, including those with bank loans. This change was intended to give farmers more flexibility in managing their risks and financial choices.

90. (4) I, II and III
PMFBY provides coverage against a wide range of non-preventable risks that can lead to yield losses. These include natural fires and lightning, as well as damage caused by pests and diseases. Furthermore, the scheme covers losses resulting from inundation, cyclones, and other severe weather events. This comprehensive coverage is intended to provide financial stability to farmers facing unpredictable natural calamities.

91. (4) Suratgarh
The Soil Health Card scheme was officially inaugurated by the Prime Minister in 2015 at Suratgarh, located in the Sri Ganganagar district of Rajasthan. The scheme's launch in this agriculturally significant region emphasized the government's commitment to promoting scientific farming practices and improving soil fertility through regular testing and the balanced use of nutrients nationwide.

92. (3) 12
A standard Soil Health Card is a comprehensive document that provides an assessment of soil quality based on twelve distinct parameters. These parameters include major nutrients, secondary nutrients, micronutrients, and physical properties like pH and electrical conductivity. This detailed information allows farmers to understand the exact nutritional status of their soil and apply fertilizers more precisely.

93. (3) It only tests for macro-nutrients (NPK) and completely ignores physical parameters like pH and electrical conductivity.
The Soil Health Card scheme aims to promote sustainable agriculture by providing crop-specific fertilizer recommendations. It helps farmers reduce costs by preventing the over-use of urea. Importantly, the card does not just test for macro-nutrients like Nitrogen, Phosphorus, and Potassium; it also includes secondary nutrients, micronutrients, and vital physical parameters such as soil pH and organic carbon levels.

94. (4) Promoting the balanced use of chemical fertilizers based on exact soil deficiencies.
The most critical and direct benefit of the Soil Health Card scheme is its role in promoting the balanced and scientific use of chemical fertilizers. By identifying exact nutrient deficiencies in the soil, the card discourages the traditional practice of indiscriminate fertilizer application. This leads to healthier soil, improved crop yields, and reduced environmental pollution from excessive chemical runoff.

NODIA

95. (4) I, II, III and IV
The soil test report provided under the Soil Health Card scheme covers a wide array of indicators. This includes macro-nutrients like N, P, and K, and the secondary nutrient Sulphur. It also assesses several micro-nutrients, including Zinc, Iron, and Copper. Finally, it measures crucial physical parameters such as pH, electrical conductivity, and organic carbon, providing a holistic view of soil health.

96. (2) 1.08 hectares
According to the 2015-16 Agriculture Census, the average size of operational landholdings in India has declined to approximately 1.08 hectares. This trend reflects the severe challenge of land fragmentation due to inheritance laws and population pressure. Small and fragmented holdings make it difficult for farmers to achieve economies of scale and adopt modern, mechanized farming practices.

97. (2) Heat stress leading to terminal heat effect and reduced yield in rabi crops like wheat.
Climate change poses a severe threat to Indian agriculture, especially through increased temperature variability. An immediate and

damaging consequence is heat stress, particularly the terminal heat effect on Rabi crops like wheat. High temperatures during the grain-filling stage can significantly reduce crop duration and yields, presenting a major challenge for farmers in states like Rajasthan.

98. (1) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
Various agricultural challenges have distinct impacts. Severe land fragmentation makes the use of large farm machinery unviable. The over-exploitation of groundwater leads to increased soil salinity and the creation of 'dark zones.' Climate change and heat waves alter crop phenology and reduce duration. Inadequate cold storage logistics result in high post-harvest losses, particularly in the horticulture sector.

99. (3) Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)
The concept of 'Per Drop More Crop' is a central pillar of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana. This component focuses on improving water use efficiency at the farm level through modern irrigation technologies like drip and sprinkler systems. By reducing water wastage, the scheme helps farmers in water-stressed regions like Rajasthan maintain productivity while conserving precious resources.

100. (4) I, II, III, IV and V
The Ashok Dalwai Committee recommended a multi-pronged approach to double farmers' income. This includes improving crop productivity and resource use efficiency to save costs. The committee also emphasized increasing cropping intensity and diversifying toward high-value crops. Furthermore, it recognized that shifting some cultivators to non-farm jobs is necessary to reduce the population pressure on limited agricultural land.

NODIA

CHAPTER 06

Industrial Growth, Policy Reforms and LPG

1. Which of the following Industrial Policy Resolutions first introduced the concept of a mixed economy in India, delineating the roles of the public and private sectors?
(1) Industrial Policy Resolution, 1956
(2) Industrial Policy Resolution, 1948
(3) Industrial Policy Statement, 1973
(4) Industrial Policy Statement, 1977
(5) Question not attempted

2. Under the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956, industries were classified into three categories. Which schedule exclusively contained industries whose future development would be the exclusive responsibility of the State?
(1) Schedule A
(2) Schedule B
(3) Schedule C
(4) Schedule D
(5) Question not attempted

3. What was the primary focus of the Industrial Policy Statement of 1977 introduced by the Janata government?
(1) Rapid expansion of heavy industries and capital goods
(2) Complete deregulation of foreign direct investment
(3) Promotion of small-scale, cottage, and village industries
(4) Privatisation of all loss-making public sector enterprises
(5) Question not attempted

4. Which of the following statements incorrectly describes a feature of the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956?
(1) It was primarily based on the Mahalanobis model of economic growth.
(2) It aimed at reducing regional disparities in industrial development.
(3) It stressed the importance of cottage and small-scale industries.
(4) Nationalization of all existing private sector industrial units.
(5) Question not attempted

5. Read the following statements regarding the Industrial Policy of 1980:
I. It sought to promote the concept of economic federalism.
II. It introduced the concept of nucleus plants in industrially backward districts.
III. It completely abolished the MRTP Act limit for large business houses.
Which of the combinations given above is correct?
(1) II and III only
(2) I and III only
(3) I and II only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

6. The system of industrial licensing in India, often referred to as the Licence Raj, was primarily governed by the provisions of which legislation?
(1) Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969
(2) Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951
(3) Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973
(4) Essential Commodities Act, 1955
(5) Question not attempted

7. Which committee was appointed in 1967 to inquire into the working of the industrial licensing system and concluded that the system had failed to prevent the concentration of economic power?
(1) Hazari Committee
(2) Narasimham Committee
(3) Chelliah Committee

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

(4) Dutt Committee
(5) Question not attempted

8. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Licence Raj system in India led to widespread corruption and rent-seeking behavior by industrialists.
Reason (R): Entrepreneurs spent more time and resources managing government bureaucrats to secure licenses rather than improving product quality and market competitiveness.
Which of the following is correct?
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

9. In the context of the pre-1991 industrial regime, what was the primary objective of the MRTP Act, 1969?
(1) To promote competitive monopolistic practices within the consumer goods sector
(2) To facilitate the large-scale entry of multinational corporations into the market
(3) To prevent the concentration of economic power to the common detriment
(4) To ensure maximum foreign exchange reserves through aggressive export promotion
(5) Question not attempted

10. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer.
List I: (Legislation/Policy)
A. IPR 1956
B. MRTP Act 1969
C. FERA 1973
D. IDRA 1951
List II: (Key Feature/Objective)
i. Framework for industrial licensing
ii. Strict regulation of foreign exchange
iii. Check on dominant trade practices
iv. Classification of industries into three schedules
(1) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-iv, B-ii, C-iii, D-i
(4) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

11. Which of the following was NOT a macroeconomic crisis indicator that forced India to adopt the New Economic Policy in 1991?
(1) Severe and rapid depletion of foreign exchange reserves
(2) High and unsustainable fiscal deficit of the central government
(3) Double-digit inflation rate
(4) An unprecedented surplus in the current account balance
(5) Question not attempted

12. Consider the following statements regarding the features of the Licence Raj in India:
I. It required government approval to set up new industrial units.
II. It regulated the expansion of capacity of existing industries.
III. It mandated government permission to change the product mix.
IV. It was highly effective in completely eliminating regional industrial inequalities.
V. It imposed restrictions on the import of capital goods and raw materials.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(1) II, III, IV and V
(2) I, II, III and V
(3) I, II, IV and V
(4) I, III, IV and V
(5) Question not attempted

13. Which international financial institution provided emergency structural adjustment loans to India during the 1991 crisis, conditional upon the implementation of economic reforms?
(1) Asian Development Bank and BRICS Bank
(2) United Nations Development Programme
(3) International Monetary Fund and World Bank
(4) World Trade Organization
(5) Question not attempted

14. Identify the correct pair regarding the components of the New Economic Policy 1991.
(1) Stabilisation Measures - Long-term institutional reforms
(2) Structural Reform Policies - Short-term

crisis management
(3) Globalisation - Promoting the dominance of public sector monopoly in foreign trade
(4) Liberalisation - Removal of entry and growth restrictions on the private sector
(5) Question not attempted

15. Read the following statements regarding the deregulation of industries under the New Economic Policy 1991:
I. Industrial licensing was abolished for all industries without exception.
II. The number of industries reserved for the public sector was drastically reduced.
III. The asset threshold limit for MRTP companies was removed.
IV. Phased manufacturing programs were abolished.
Which of the combinations given above is correct?
(1) II, III and IV
(2) I, II and III
(3) I, III and IV
(4) I, II and IV
(5) Question not attempted

16. Currently, which among the following industries requires compulsory licensing in India?
(1) Cotton textiles and ready-made garments
(2) Electronic aerospace and defence equipment
(3) Standard cement and basic building materials
(4) Automobile manufacturing and assembly units
(5) Question not attempted

17. The process of transferring the ownership, management, and control of a public sector enterprise to the private sector is formally known as:
(1) Nationalisation
(2) Privatisation
(3) Liberalisation
(4) Globalisation
(5) Question not attempted

18. What does the term 'Strategic Disinvestment' specifically refer to in the context of Indian public sector undertakings?
(1) Transfer of ownership and management control of a CPSE to a private entity
(2) Selling minority shares of a PSU in the open market while the government retains control
(3) Listing a completely government-owned company on the stock exchange for the first time
(4) Merging a chronic loss-making public sector enterprise with a highly profitable one
(5) Question not attempted

19. Which committee was constituted by the Government of India in 1999 to recommend legislation replacing the MRTP Act, leading to the Competition Act?
(1) Sachar Committee
(2) Bhagwati Committee
(3) Raghavan Committee
(4) Rangarajan Committee
(5) Question not attempted

20. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer.
List I: (Reform Concept)
A. Liberalisation
B. Privatisation
C. Globalisation
D. Stabilisation
List II: (Practical Measure)
i. Reduction of peak import tariff rates
ii. Control of inflation and balance of payment
iii. Disinvestment of equity in PSUs
iv. Abolition of industrial licensing
(1) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
(4) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

21. Which department under the Ministry of Finance is responsible for managing the central government's investments and executing disinvestment plans?
(1) Department of Economic Affairs (DEA) within the Ministry of Finance
(2) Department of Expenditure (DoE) within the Ministry of Finance
(3) Department of Investment and Public Asset Management (DIPAM)
(4) Department of Financial Services (DFS) within the Ministry of Finance
(5) Question not attempted

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

22. Which of the following represents the correct chronological sequence of industrial policy reforms in India?
(1) MRTP Act → Competition Act → IPR 1956 → New Economic Policy
(2) IPR 1956 → MRTP Act → New Economic Policy → Competition Act
(3) IPR 1956 → New Economic Policy → MRTP Act → Competition Act
(4) MRTP Act → IPR 1956 → Competition Act → New Economic Policy
(5) Question not attempted

23. Integration of the domestic economy with the world economy is achieved primarily through which of the following measures?
(1) Increasing import tariffs and quotas
(2) Implementing full convertibility of the rupee on the capital account only
(3) Restricting foreign direct investment in core sectors
(4) Promoting free flow of goods, services, capital, and technology across borders
(5) Question not attempted

24. With reference to globalization in India, which of the following statements about 'Quantitative Restrictions' is correct?
(1) Removal of quantitative restrictions on consumer goods by 2001.
(2) India increased quantitative restrictions on major agricultural imports post-1991.
(3) Quantitative restrictions refer to the quality control standards imposed on Indian exports.
(4) Globalisation mandated the conversion of all tariffs into quantitative restrictions.
(5) Question not attempted

25. Read the following statements regarding the evolution of FDI policy in India post-1991:
I. Initially, automatic approval was granted up to 51% foreign equity in high-priority industries.
II. The Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) was established to process single-window clearances.
III. FIPB remains the sole authority for all FDI approvals in India today.
Which of the statements given above are incorrect?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) III only
(4) I and III only
(5) Question not attempted

26. In which of the following sectors is Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) strictly prohibited in India?
(1) Atomic Energy and Lottery Business
(2) Defence manufacturing and Space sector
(3) Civil Aviation and Multi-brand Retail
(4) Telecommunications and Pharmaceuticals
(5) Question not attempted

27. Under the current FDI policy, what is the foreign direct investment limit allowed through the automatic route in the defense manufacturing sector (subject to certain conditions)?
(1) 26%
(2) 49%
(3) 74%
(4) 100%
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

28. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The government route for FDI approval requires prior consent from the respective ministries or departments.
Reason (R): The automatic route does not require prior approval from the Government of India or the Reserve Bank of India, provided the investor notifies the RBI post-investment.
Which of the following is correct?
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

29. Which scheme was introduced by the Government of India in 2000 to replace the earlier Export Processing Zones (EPZs) in order to provide an internationally competitive and hassle-free environment for exports?
(1) Free Trade and Warehousing Zones (FTWZ)
(2) Export Oriented Units (EOU) Scheme

(3) Special Economic Zones (SEZ) Scheme
(4) Software Technology Parks of India (STPI)
(5) Question not attempted

30. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer.
List I: (FDI Route/Concept)
A. Automatic Route
B. Government Route
C. Greenfield Investment
D. Brownfield Investment
List II: (Description)
i. Building new production facilities from the ground up
ii. Purchasing or leasing existing production facilities
iii. Investment without prior central government approval
iv. Investment requiring prior approval from sectoral ministries
(1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(2) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(3) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(4) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

31. A Special Economic Zone (SEZ) is deemed to be a foreign territory for the purposes of:
(1) Trade operations, duties, and tariffs
(2) Criminal laws and internal security
(3) Labor laws and trade union rights
(4) Electoral laws and political representation
(5) Question not attempted

32. Read the following statements regarding Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in India:
I. The SEZ Act was passed by Parliament in 2005.
II. SEZ units enjoy 100% income tax exemption on export income for the first five years.
III. Supplies from Domestic Tariff Area (DTA) to a SEZ are treated as physical exports.
IV. State governments have no role in the establishment of SEZs.
V. SEZs are exempt from Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) indefinitely.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(1) II, III and IV
(2) I, II and III
(3) I, IV and V
(4) I, II and V
(5) Question not attempted

33. The phenomenon of 'jobless growth' in the post-reform Indian economy refers to:
(1) A simultaneous decline in the absolute GDP value coupled with rising levels of unemployment.
(2) High GDP growth driven by capital-intensive sectors without a proportional rise in employment.
(3) Growth in agricultural output without an increase in industrial employment.
(4) Expansion of the unorganized sector at the cost of the organized sector.
(5) Question not attempted

34. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the pattern of industrial growth in India post-1991.
(1) The public sector's monopoly in core industries like telecommunications was completely retained.
(2) The share of the service sector in GDP grew much faster than the manufacturing sector.
(3) The consumer durable goods industry witnessed rapid expansion due to liberalization.
(4) There was a significant influx of foreign technology and capital goods.
(5) Question not attempted

35. Consider the following constraints faced by the Indian industrial sector post-liberalisation:
I. Inadequate infrastructure facilities
II. Stringent labor laws
III. Lack of access to credit for MSMEs
IV. Over-protection from foreign competition
Which of the combinations given above incorrectly identifies the constraints?
(1) I and II only
(2) III and IV only
(3) IV only
(4) II and III only
(5) Question not attempted

36. The 'Make in India' initiative was launched by the Government of India in which year?
(1) 2012
(2) 2014
(3) 2016
(4) 2018
(5) Question not attempted

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

STUDYING FROM PDFs?

THINK AGAIN.

If you are studying only from PDFs,
you are wasting valuable time.

Research shows that learning from

PRINTED BOOKS has up to

4× HIGHER RETENTION

than studying from screens.

PRINT BOOK = BETTER MEMORY

PDF = LOWER RETENTION

Those who study from **PRINTED BOOKS**
move **AHEAD.**

Others are left **BEHIND**
in competition.

In competitive exams,
being average is not enough.

STAY ONE STEP AHEAD.

37. Which of the following is not one of the four key pillars of the Make in India initiative?
(1) New Processes
(2) New Infrastructure
(3) New Protectionism
(4) New Sectors
(5) Question not attempted

38. A major quantitative target of the Make in India initiative was to increase the share of manufacturing in the country's GDP to what percentage by 2025?
(1) 15%
(2) 20%
(3) 25%
(4) 30%
(5) Question not attempted

39. Which of the following best describes the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme?
(1) Upfront capital subsidies for the acquisition of land to set up factories.
(2) It ensures minimum support prices for industrial goods produced by MSMEs.
(3) It provides tax holidays based on the number of workers employed.
(4) Financial incentives based on incremental sales of domestic products.
(5) Question not attempted

40. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer.
List I: (Policy/Scheme)
A. Startup India
B. PLI Scheme
C. Make in India
D. SEZ Act
List II: (Core Objective)
i. Promote domestic manufacturing and FDI
ii. Nurture innovation and entrepreneurship
iii. Create export hubs with duty-free enclaves
iv. Boost manufacturing capabilities and exports via sales incentives
(1) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(2) A-iv, B-ii, C-iii, D-i
(3) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(4) A-i, B-iii, C-ii, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

41. Which of the following sectors is NOT currently covered under the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme?
(1) Large Scale Electronics Manufacturing
(2) Pharmaceuticals
(3) Traditional Handloom Weaving
(4) High Efficiency Solar PV Modules
(5) Question not attempted

42. Consider the following sectors and arrange them in descending order based on their maximum permissible limit of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) (including both automatic and government routes):
I. Multi-brand retail trading
II. Print Media
III. Telecommunications
Select the correct order:
(1) III, II, I
(2) I, II, III
(3) III, I, II
(4) II, III, I
(5) Question not attempted

43. The definition of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in India was revised in 2020. What are the dual criteria used in the new definition?
(1) Number of permanent employees and electricity consumption levels.
(2) Export volume and capital investment
(3) Annual turnover and profit margin
(4) Investment in plant/machinery and annual turnover.
(5) Question not attempted

44. Under the revised 2020 MSME classification, an enterprise is classified as a 'Medium' enterprise if:
(1) Investment is up to ₹1 crore and turnover is up to ₹5 crore
(2) Investment is up to ₹10 crore and turnover is up to ₹50 crore
(3) Investment is up to ₹50 crore and turnover is up to ₹250 crore
(4) Investment is up to ₹100 crore and turnover is up to ₹500 crore
(5) Question not attempted

45. Read the following statements regarding the MSME sector in India:

NODIA

(5) Question not attempted

89. Find the odd one out among the following initiatives/schemes based on their primary target sector.
(1) Make in India
(2) Production Linked Incentive (PLI)
(3) PM-KISAN
(4) National Industrial Corridor Development Programme
(5) Question not attempted

90. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer.
List I: (Pre-reform Committee)
A. Mahalanobis Committee
B. Dutt Committee
C. Abid Hussain Committee
D. Hazari Committee
List II: (Subject of Enquiry)
i. Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry
ii. Distribution of Income and Levels of Living
iii. Small Scale Industries
iv. Working of Industrial Licensing System
(1) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iv, D-iii
(3) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(4) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

91. Following the 1991 reforms, which sector of the Indian economy showed the most rapid growth and became the largest contributor to the GDP?
(1) Agriculture and Allied Activities
(2) Mining and Quarrying
(3) Manufacturing
(4) Services
(5) Question not attempted

92. Read the following statements regarding the trend of FDI inflows in India post-2000:
I. There has been a steady, long-term increase in cumulative FDI inflows.
II. The services sector (including financial, banking, and insurance) has been a top recipient.
III. Equity inflows constitute the largest component of total FDI.
IV. 100% of the FDI inflow is exclusively directed to the agricultural sector.
V. Repatriation of profits by foreign investors is heavily restricted, deterring FDI.
Which of the statements given above are incorrect?
(1) I and II only
(2) IV and V only
(3) III, IV and V only
(4) II and III only
(5) Question not attempted

93. What is the threshold turnover limit for a company to be classified as a 'Startup' under the current DPIIT guidelines in India?
(1) ₹25 crore
(2) ₹50 crore
(3) ₹100 crore
(4) ₹500 crore
(5) Question not attempted

94. Read the following statements regarding the MRTP Act, 1969:
I. It aimed to restrict monopolistic trade practices.
II. It was replaced by the Competition Act, 2002.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(1) I only
(2) II only
(3) Both I and II
(4) Neither I nor II
(5) Question not attempted

95. Read the following statements regarding the determinants that generally influence the inflow of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) into a host country like India:
I. Market size and growth potential
II. Availability of skilled and inexpensive labor
III. Political stability and predictable policy regime
IV. Very high corporate tax rates and stringent labor laws
Which of the combinations given above represents favorable determinants for attracting FDI?
(1) I, II and III
(2) I, II and IV
(3) II, III and IV
(4) I, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

II. The Western Dedicated Freight Corridor (WDFC) serves as its transportation backbone.
III. It aims to create smart, sustainable industrial cities.
IV. Approximately 39% of the WDFC alignment passes through Rajasthan.
V. Khushkhera-Bhiwadi-Neemrana is one of the designated Investment Regions in Rajasthan.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(1) I, II and III only
(2) II, III, IV and V only
(3) I, III, IV and V only
(4) I, II, III, IV and V
(5) Question not attempted

53. Which of the following states is NOT covered under the geographical influence area of the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC)?
(1) Uttar Pradesh
(2) Haryana
(3) Bihar
(4) Rajasthan
(5) Question not attempted

54. The PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan primarily aims to achieve which of the following objectives?
(1) Direct cash transfers to the rural poor
(2) Synchronized planning of multimodal connectivity infrastructure.
(3) Complete privatization of all existing national highways and railway lines.
(4) Subsidizing electrical vehicle manufacturing
(5) Question not attempted

55. Read the following statements regarding the institutional framework of Industrial Corridors in India:
I. The National Industrial Corridor Development and Implementation Trust (NICDIT) is the apex body.
II. NICDIT operates under the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT).
III. Only greenfield industrial nodes are developed under this framework.
IV. State governments provide land as their equity contribution in the Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs).

Which of the combinations given above is correct?
(1) II, III and IV
(2) I, III and IV
(3) I, II and III
(4) I, II and IV
(5) Question not attempted

56. What is the primary purpose of developing 'Investment Regions' and 'Industrial Areas' along the industrial corridors?
(1) Creating self-sustained industrial townships with world-class infrastructure to attract investment.
(2) To segregate polluting industries from urban centers
(3) To exclusively promote cottage industries in rural areas
(4) To provide free land and unrestricted resource access to large multinational corporations.
(5) Question not attempted

57. Which two major nodes in Rajasthan are being developed in the first phase of the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) project?
(1) Jaipur-Kishangarh zone and Udaipur-Bhilwara industrial belt.
(2) Kota-Baran and Bikaner-Nagaur
(3) Khushkhera-Bhiwadi-Neemrana and Jodhpur-Pali-Marwar
(4) Alwar-Bharatpur zone and Sikar-Jhunjhunu industrial belt.
(5) Question not attempted

58. Identify the correct pair regarding the Startup India initiative.
(1) Fund of Funds for Startups (FFS) - Managed by SIDBI.
(2) Startup India Seed Fund Scheme - To provide funding for late-stage commercialization
(3) Startup India Hub - A comprehensive platform dedicated to foreign investors only.
(4) MAARG Portal - For mandatory registration of MSMEs
(5) Question not attempted

59. A privately held startup company valued at over $1 billion is commonly referred to in the startup ecosystem as a:
(1) Gazelle

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

to invite entry for foreign entities.
(5) Question not attempted

74. Which of the following statements about the Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) is correct?
(1) Abolished in 2017, with approvals delegated to respective ministries.
(2) It was established in 2020 as part of the Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan.
(3) It only handled outbound investments by Indian companies abroad.
(4) An international dispute resolution body operating under the WTO framework.
(5) Question not attempted

75. Consider the following outcomes of the pre-1991 Industrial Policy:
I. High cost of production and poor quality of goods
II. Lack of technological modernization
III. Phenomenal growth of global exports in manufactured goods
IV. Delays in project implementation due to red tape
Which of the combinations given above correctly identifies the negative outcomes (problems)?
(1) II, III and IV
(2) I, III and IV
(3) I, II and III
(4) I, II and IV
(5) Question not attempted

76. The policy of Liberalisation initiated in 1991 meant the removal of constraints in the economic system. In the industrial sector, this was most visibly marked by the abolition of:
(1) The existing minimum wage laws and regulatory provisions.
(2) The industrial licensing system for most sectors
(3) Corporate income tax
(4) The Factories Act, 1948
(5) Question not attempted

77. Read the following statements regarding Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and Foreign Portfolio Investment (FPI):
I. FDI implies investment in a foreign country involving management control.
II. FPI generally involves short-term investment in financial assets like stocks and bonds.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(1) I only
(2) II only
(3) Both I and II
(4) Neither I nor II
(5) Question not attempted

78. What was the effect of systematic tariff reduction under globalization on domestic manufacturing in India?
(1) It led to the immediate and total elimination of all domestic manufacturing units.
(2) It resulted in the implementation of a complete ban on all exports from India.
(3) Allowed domestic firms to artificially inflate prices without any repercussions.
(4) Forced firms to become more cost-efficient and quality-conscious.
(5) Question not attempted

79. The term 'Brownfield FDI' refers to:
(1) Acquiring or merging with an existing company in a foreign country.
(2) Investment in environmentally friendly green technologies.
(3) Setting up a new production facility from scratch in a foreign country.
(4) Investment exclusively in agricultural land.
(5) Question not attempted

80. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer.
List I: (Industrial Policy Era)
A. 1948 Policy
B. 1956 Policy
C. 1977 Policy
D. 1991 Policy
List II: (Defining Feature)
i. Economic Constitution of India, Public Sector dominance
ii. Deregulation, Liberalization, Privatization
iii. First declaration of Mixed Economy
iv. Emphasis on Small Scale and Tiny Industries
(1) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(2) A-i, B-iii, C-ii, D-iv
(3) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(4) A-iv, B-i, C-iii, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

(1) Paying Taxes
(2) Enforcing Contracts
(3) Resolving Insolvency
(4) Getting Credit
(5) Question not attempted

68. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The share of the manufacturing sector in India's GDP has remained relatively stagnant at around 16-17% for several decades despite reforms.
Reason (R): The rapid growth of the services sector and structural bottlenecks in infrastructure and labor markets hindered the proportional expansion of manufacturing.
Which of the following is correct?
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

69. Which exception accurately reflects current industrial policy regarding environmental regulations?
(1) All MSMEs are permanently exempt from environmental clearances.
(2) SEZ units are exempt from following national environmental standards.
(3) Strict clearances for highly polluting industries despite delicensing.
(4) Permission for foreign investors to bypass local environmental laws for FDI.
(5) Question not attempted

70. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer.
List I: (Reform Initiative)
A. Disinvestment
B. PLI Scheme (Mobile manufacturing)
C. MSME Udyam Registration
D. Startup India
List II: (Associated Ministry/Department)
i. Ministry of Electronics and IT
ii. Ministry of MSME
iii. Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT)
iv. Department of Investment and Public Asset Management (DIPAM)
(1) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-iv, C-iii, D-ii
(3) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
(4) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

71. The "Make in India" initiative shifted the focus from merely 'import substitution' to which of the following?
(1) A total commitment to strict export pessimism and isolation.
(2) Autarky and self-isolation
(3) Solely agricultural mechanization
(4) Export promotion and integration into global value chains.
(5) Question not attempted

72. Read the following statements regarding the impact of Globalisation on the Indian economy:
I. It led to an increase in the variety and quality of consumer goods available in the market.
II. It resulted in the contraction of the Information Technology and ITES sectors.
III. It exposed domestic small-scale industries to intense international competition.
IV. It necessitated the establishment of the Competition Commission of India to prevent anti-competitive practices.
V. It completely eliminated poverty and income inequality in the country.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(1) I, III and IV
(2) I, II and III
(3) II, IV and V
(4) I, III, IV and V
(5) Question not attempted

73. Which of the following is considered the most appropriate reason for the government to disinvest its shares in Public Sector Undertakings?
(1) To significantly increase the administrative burden and workload of government bureaucrats.
(2) To ensure that industrial wealth is concentrated among private promoters.
(3) To finance fiscal deficit and fund social sector spending.
(4) To deliberately bankrupt domestic industries

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

I. It contributes significantly to both employment generation and export earnings.
II. The Udyam Registration portal provides a paperless and self-declaration based registration process.
III. The sector has completely overcome credit access challenges due to formalization.

Which of the combinations given above is correct?
(1) II and III only
(2) I and III only
(3) I and II only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

46. What is the primary role of the Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) in the post-1991 era in India?
(1) Maintaining an absolute state monopoly in all major manufacturing sectors.
(2) To absorb maximum unskilled labor regardless of profitability
(3) To act as the sole exporter of consumer goods
(4) Strategic and core infrastructure operations on a commercial basis.
(5) Question not attempted

47. Which of the following is an essential criterion for a Central Public Sector Enterprise (CPSE) to be granted 'Maharatna' status?
(1) It must hold Navratna status and be listed on the Indian stock exchange.
(2) It must have an average annual turnover of more than ₹10,000 crore over the last 3 years.
(3) It must be fully owned by the Government of India with zero private equity.
(4) It must have operations exclusively within the domestic boundaries of India.
(5) Question not attempted

48. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The government introduced the 'Navratna' and 'Miniratna' schemes for selected Public Sector Enterprises.
Reason (R): The objective was to grant them enhanced financial and operational autonomy to compete globally.
Which of the following is correct?
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

49. Which of the following CPSEs does NOT hold the 'Maharatna' status (as of early 2024 classifications)?
(1) Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL)
(2) Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL)
(3) Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL)
(4) Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL)
(5) Question not attempted

50. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer.
List I: (PSU Status)
A. Maharatna
B. Navratna
C. Miniratna Category-I
D. Miniratna Category-II
List II: (Financial Autonomy Limit for Investment without Govt Approval)
i. Up to ₹500 crore
ii. Up to ₹1000 crore or 15% of net worth
iii. Up to ₹300 crore or 50% of net worth
iv. Up to ₹5,000 crore or 15% of net worth
(1) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
(2) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(3) A-i, B-ii, C-iv, D-iii
(4) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

51. The Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) is a mega infrastructure project being developed with the financial and technical assistance of which country?
(1) United States of America
(2) Russia
(3) Japan
(4) Germany
(5) Question not attempted

52. Read the following statements regarding the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC):
I. It spans across six states in India.

81. The distance between Dadri (Uttar Pradesh) and Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust (Maharashtra), which is covered by the Western Dedicated Freight Corridor (the backbone of DMIC), is approximately:
(1) 1,000 km
(2) 1,504 km
(3) 2,200 km
(4) 3,000 km
(5) Question not attempted

82. Consider the following states and arrange them from North to South as they are geographically covered along the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) alignment:
I. Haryana
II. Rajasthan
III. Gujarat
IV. Maharashtra
Select the correct order:
(1) I, II, III, IV
(2) II, I, III, IV
(3) I, III, II, IV
(4) II, III, I, IV
(5) Question not attempted

83. The concept of integrating industrial development with robust transportation networks to reduce logistics costs is best exemplified in India by:
(1) The Public Distribution System
(2) The Minimum Support Price mechanism
(3) The Industrial Corridors program
(4) The National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
(5) Question not attempted

84. Which of the following is a major criticism of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in India?
(1) They contribute heavily to the collection of direct agricultural taxation for the state.
(2) They are not allowed to export goods outside India.
(3) They strictly enforce the total prohibition of any form of foreign direct investment.
(4) Acquisition of fertile land causing displacement of farmers.
(5) Question not attempted

85. Read the following statements regarding the performance of the MSME sector in India:
I. It accounts for more than 40% of India's total exports.
II. It is the second-largest employer in the country after agriculture.
III. MSMEs are completely immune to technological disruptions and credit crunches.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(1) II and III only
(2) I and III only
(3) I and II only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

86. The Stand-Up India scheme, closely associated with the startup ecosystem, specifically aims to promote entrepreneurship among:
(1) Non-Resident Indians (NRIs)
(2) Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and Women
(3) Ex-servicemen
(4) Only urban youth below the age of 25 in metropolitan cities.
(5) Question not attempted

87. In 1991, to tide over the Balance of Payments crisis, India had to airlift its physical gold reserves to pledge with banks in which countries?
(1) The United States of America and France.
(2) Russia and Germany
(3) Japan and the Republic of Singapore.
(4) England and Switzerland
(5) Question not attempted

88. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Make in India initiative emphasizes the improvement of India's ranking in the Ease of Doing Business index.
Reason (R): A favorable regulatory environment and reduced bureaucratic hurdles are essential to attract both domestic and foreign investment in manufacturing.
Which of the following is correct?
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

(2) Decacorn
(3) Minotaur
(4) Unicorn
(5) Question not attempted

60. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer.
List I: (Startup Terminology)
A. Incubator
B. Angel Investor
C. Bootstrapping
D. Venture Capital
List II: (Meaning)
i. Funding a business using personal finances or revenue
ii. Institutional financing for early-stage, high-potential companies
iii. High net-worth individual providing capital for a business start-up
iv. Organization helping startups develop by providing services and space
(1) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
(4) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

61. According to the DPIIT definition, an entity shall be considered a 'Startup' in India up to how many years from the date of its incorporation/ registration?
(1) 5 years
(2) 7 years
(3) 10 years
(4) 15 years
(5) Question not attempted

62. Which of the following represents the correct order of the top three sectors attracting the highest cumulative FDI equity inflows in India between April 2000 and recent years?
(1) Computer Software & Hardware, Automobile Industry, Construction
(2) Telecommunications, Services Sector, Trading
(3) Drugs & Pharmaceuticals, Chemicals, Power
(4) Services Sector, Computer Software & Hardware, Telecommunications
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

63. The Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) index, which evaluated business regulations across countries, was published annually by which international organization before its discontinuation?
(1) World Bank Group
(2) World Economic Forum
(3) World Trade Organization
(4) International Monetary Fund
(5) Question not attempted

64. Which of the following was NOT a parameter used to calculate the Ease of Doing Business score?
(1) Starting a Business
(2) Controlling Political Corruption
(3) Getting Electricity
(4) Dealing with Construction Permits
(5) Question not attempted

65. Read the following statements regarding the Business Reforms Action Plan (BRAP):
I. It is an exercise to rank States and UTs in India based on the implementation of business reforms.
II. It is coordinated by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT).
III. The objective is to foster cooperative and competitive federalism.
Which of the combinations given above is correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) I, II and III
(3) II and III only
(4) I and III only
(5) Question not attempted

66. Over the past decade, which country has consistently been among the top two sources of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows into India, often favored due to tax treaty benefits?
(1) Singapore
(2) United States
(3) Japan
(4) United Kingdom
(5) Question not attempted

67. The introduction of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) in 2016 primarily improved India's performance in which parameter of the Ease of Doing Business index?

96. Under the new composite criteria for MSMEs, if an enterprise has an investment of ₹8 crore in plant and machinery and an annual turnover of ₹40 crore, it will be classified as a:
(1) Micro Enterprise
(2) Small Enterprise
(3) Medium Enterprise
(4) Large Enterprise
(5) Question not attempted

97. Which of the following was NOT an explicit objective of the New Economic Policy of 1991?
(1) To reduce the fiscal deficit
(2) To plunge the Indian economy into a closed autarky
(3) To increase the foreign exchange reserves
(4) To improve the efficiency of the public sector
(5) Question not attempted

98. Consider the following events regarding India's progression in Ease of Doing Business and arrange them in correct chronological order:
I. India ranks in the top 100 for the first time.
II. Introduction of the Business Reform Action Plan (BRAP) for states.
III. World Bank discontinues the Doing Business report.
Select the correct order:
(1) I, II, III
(2) II, I, III
(3) III, II, I
(4) I, III, II
(5) Question not attempted

99. The concept of "plug and play" infrastructure, frequently mentioned in recent industrial policies and industrial corridors, refers to:
(1) Allowing foreign companies to invest in software gaming and entertainment industries.
(2) Subsidizing electricity for heavy industries based on consumption.
(3) Pre-built factory sheds with utilities ready for manufacturing.
(4) The temporary establishment of cottage industries during festival seasons.
(5) Question not attempted

100. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer.
List I: (Industrial Term/Policy)
A. White Goods
B. PM Gati Shakti
C. Make in India
D. Startup India
List II: (Associated Sector/Scope)
i. Logistics and Multimodal Connectivity
ii. PLI scheme target sector (ACs and LEDs)
iii. Innovation and early-stage enterprise support
iv. 27 broadly identified sectors for manufacturing push
(1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(4) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

www.nodia.in

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

ANSWERS

1. (2) Industrial Policy Resolution, 1948
The Industrial Policy Resolution of 1948 was the first official declaration regarding the industrial development strategy in independent India. It formally adopted the concept of a mixed economy, where both public and private sectors coexist. This policy assigned a specific role to the state in industrial activities while allowing the private sector to operate under regulation and government supervision.

2. (1) Schedule A
The Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 categorized industries into three schedules to delineate state and private roles. Schedule A consisted of seventeen industries whose future development was made the exclusive responsibility of the State. These included core sectors like arms and ammunition, atomic energy, iron and steel, and heavy machinery, ensuring strategic government control over essential national industrial resources.

3. (3) Promotion of small-scale, cottage, and village industries
The Industrial Policy Statement of 1977, introduced by the Janata government, shifted the emphasis from heavy industries toward decentralization. Its primary focus was the promotion of cottage and small-scale industries to generate large-scale employment and rural development. This policy introduced the concept of District Industries Centres to provide all necessary support services to small entrepreneurs under one single roof.

4. (4) Nationalization of all existing private sector industrial units.
The Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 served as the economic constitution of India, heavily influenced by the Mahalanobis model. While it emphasized the public sector's commanding height and balanced regional development, it did not advocate for the wholesale nationalization of all existing private industrial units. Instead, it provided a framework for public and private sectors to coexist harmoniously.

5. (3) I and II only
The Industrial Policy Statement of 1980 aimed to revive the industrial sector by promoting economic federalism. It introduced the concept of nucleus plants in industrially backward districts to generate ancillarization and create employment opportunities. While it relaxed certain constraints, it did not completely abolish the MRTP Act limits for large business houses, which remained a feature of the regulatory framework.

6. (2) Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951
The system of industrial licensing in India was established and governed by the Industries Development and Regulation Act of 1951. This legislation empowered the government to regulate industrial growth, capacity expansion, and the manufacture of new products. It became the legal basis for the Licence Raj, requiring entrepreneurs to obtain government permission for various stages of industrial operation.

7. (4) Dutt Committee
The Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee, popularly known as the Dutt Committee, was appointed in 1967 to evaluate the licensing system. It found that the system had failed to prevent the concentration of economic power and often benefited large industrial houses. Its recommendations led to more stringent regulations under the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act to curb dominance.

8. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Licence Raj created an environment where government permits were scarce and valuable resources. This led to rent-seeking behavior, where industrialists focused on lobbying bureaucrats rather than improving efficiency. Consequently, substantial time and capital were diverted from innovation and quality improvement toward navigating complex administrative hurdles. This structural inefficiency was a primary

NODIA

driver of widespread corruption and stagnant competitiveness.

9. (3) To prevent the concentration of economic power to the common detriment
The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act of 1969 was enacted to ensure that the operation of the economic system did not result in the concentration of wealth. It aimed to prohibit monopolistic and restrictive trade practices that were prejudicial to public interest. Large companies with assets above a certain threshold required special approval for expansion to prevent market dominance.

10. (1) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
The industrial regulatory framework in India comprised several key pillars. The Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 classified industries into three schedules to define state roles. The MRTP Act focused on checking dominant trade practices, while the Industries Development and Regulation Act provided the mechanism for industrial licensing. Lastly, the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act of 1973 imposed strict controls.

11. (4) An unprecedented surplus in the current account balance
The 1991 economic crisis was characterized by severe macroeconomic imbalances, including a critical shortage of foreign exchange reserves and high fiscal deficits. Inflation reached double digits, creating significant economic instability. In contrast, an unprecedented surplus in the current account balance was not an indicator of this crisis; rather, India faced a massive deficit that necessitated urgent structural adjustment and reforms.

12. (2) I, II, III and V
The Licence Raj was a comprehensive regulatory system that required government permission for setting up new units, expanding capacity, and changing product mixes. It also imposed strict restrictions on importing capital goods and raw materials. Although intended to reduce regional inequalities, the system was often criticized for its inefficiency and failure to achieve balanced industrial growth across all areas effectively.

13. (3) International Monetary Fund and World Bank
During the severe balance of payments crisis in 1991, India approached the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank for financial assistance. These international institutions provided emergency structural adjustment loans to help stabilize the economy. The assistance was conditional upon India implementing a series of fundamental economic reforms, which eventually led to the adoption of the New Economic Policy.

14. (4) Liberalisation - Removal of entry and growth restrictions on the private sector
In the 1991 New Economic Policy, liberalisation specifically refers to the removal of government-imposed restrictions on the entry and growth of the private sector. This involved abolishing industrial licensing and reducing barriers to trade. In contrast, stabilisation measures were short-term actions to control inflation, while structural reforms were long-term policies aimed at improving efficiency and competitiveness in the global market.

15. (1) II, III and IV
The 1991 industrial policy significantly deregulated the economy by reducing the number of industries reserved exclusively for the public sector. It also removed the asset threshold limit for companies under the MRTP Act, allowing for easier expansion. Additionally, phased manufacturing programs were abolished to simplify industrial operations. However, industrial licensing was not completely abolished for every single industry without any exceptions.

16. (2) Electronic aerospace and defence equipment
Following the deregulation started in 1991, industrial licensing is now required for only a very limited number of sectors. Currently, electronic aerospace and all types of defence equipment are among the few industries that still require compulsory licensing due to strategic and security considerations. Most other sectors, like automobiles, textiles, and building materials, have been fully deregulated to encourage investment.

17. (2) Privatisation
Privatisation involves the transfer of ownership, management, and control of public sector enterprises to the private sector. This can be

NODIA

achieved through various methods, including the sale of equity or the complete divestment of government holdings. The primary objective is to improve the efficiency, productivity, and competitiveness of these enterprises by subjecting them to market discipline and reducing government interference.

18. (1) Transfer of ownership and management control of a CPSE to a private entity
Strategic disinvestment refers to the sale of a substantial portion of the government's shareholding in a central public sector enterprise, usually fifty-one percent or more. This process involves the transfer of management control to a private entity. Unlike minority stake sales, strategic disinvestment aims to bring in private sector professional management and technology to enhance the commercial viability and performance.

19. (3) Raghavan Committee
The Government of India appointed the High Level Committee on Competition Policy and Law, headed by S.V.S. Raghavan, in 1999. The committee was tasked with recommending a modern legislative framework to replace the outdated MRTP Act. Its recommendations formed the basis for the Competition Act of 2002, which shifted the focus from curbing monopolies to promoting and sustaining healthy market competition.

20. (1) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
Economic reforms are categorized into various operational concepts. Liberalisation was practically achieved through the abolition of industrial licensing, while privatisation involved the disinvestment of government equity in public enterprises. Globalisation focused on integrating the domestic economy with the world through measures like reducing import tariffs. Meanwhile, stabilisation measures aimed at the short-term control of inflation and managing the balance of payments.

21. (3) Department of Investment and Public Asset Management (DIPAM)
The Department of Investment and Public Asset Management, functioning under the Ministry of Finance, is the nodal agency for managing the central government's investments in equity. It is specifically responsible for the policy regarding disinvestment of government shares in public sector undertakings. DIPAM also oversees the management of public assets and the professionalization of the boards of central public sector enterprises.

22. (2) IPR 1956 → MRTP Act → New Economic Policy → Competition Act
The evolution of India's industrial policy follows a distinct timeline starting with the foundational Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956. This was followed by the enactment of the MRTP Act in 1969 to control monopolies. Significant changes occurred with the New Economic Policy in 1991, which introduced liberalisation. Finally, the Competition Act was passed in 2002 to modernize the competition regulatory framework.

23. (4) Promoting free flow of goods, services, capital, and technology across borders
Globalisation is the process of integrating the domestic economy with the world economy through various market-oriented measures. This is achieved by promoting the free flow of goods, services, capital, and technology across international borders. Reducing trade barriers, such as import tariffs and quotas, and encouraging foreign direct investment are key strategies that facilitate this integration, allowing firms to compete globally.

24. (1) Removal of quantitative restrictions on consumer goods by 2001.
In the context of globalization, India committed to removing quantitative restrictions on imports to comply with international trade obligations. These restrictions, which limited the physical volume of goods that could be imported, were systematically phased out. By 2001, India had removed quantitative restrictions on most consumer goods and agricultural products, replacing them with tariffs to protect domestic industries and trade.

25. (3) III only
Post-1991, India's FDI policy evolved from restrictive to highly liberalized. Initially, automatic approval was granted for up to 51% foreign equity in priority sectors, and the Foreign Investment Promotion Board was established for single-window clearances. However, the

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

statement that FIPB remains the sole authority is incorrect because the board was abolished in 2017. Approvals are now handled by sectoral ministries.

26. (1) Atomic Energy and Lottery Business
While India has liberalized most sectors for foreign investment, certain areas remain strictly prohibited for Foreign Direct Investment due to security, ethical, or social reasons. These prohibited sectors include atomic energy and the lottery business, which includes government or private lotteries and online lotteries. Additionally, activities like gambling, betting, and chit funds are also on the negative list for foreign investment.

27. (3) 74%
Under the current Foreign Direct Investment policy, the Indian government has significantly increased the limits in the defense sector to boost domestic manufacturing. Foreign investors can now invest up to 74% through the automatic route, meaning no prior government approval is required, provided they meet certain security conditions. Beyond 74%, investment is still permitted but requires prior approval through the government route.

28. (2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
Foreign Direct Investment in India enters through two primary channels: the government route and the automatic route. The government route necessitates prior consent from the relevant sectoral ministries. Conversely, the automatic route allows investment without any prior approval from the central government or the Reserve Bank of India. While both statements are factual, they describe distinct mechanisms rather than providing causal explanations.

29. (3) Special Economic Zones (SEZ) Scheme
In the year 2000, the Government of India introduced the Special Economic Zones scheme to address the shortcomings of the earlier Export Processing Zones. The objective was to create an internationally competitive and hassle-free environment for exports. These zones are specifically delineated duty-free enclaves and are treated as foreign territories for trade operations, providing various fiscal incentives to attract large-scale investment.

30. (1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
Foreign investment mechanisms are defined by their approval processes and the nature of the assets acquired. The automatic route requires no prior central government approval, whereas the government route necessitates it. In terms of physical investment, greenfield projects involve building entirely new production facilities from the ground up. In contrast, brownfield investments involve the acquisition or leasing of existing industrial production facilities.

31. (1) Trade operations, duties, and tariffs
A Special Economic Zone is a specifically defined geographical region that has economic laws different from a country's typical economic laws. In India, SEZs are legally deemed to be foreign territory for the limited purposes of trade operations, duties, and tariffs. This means that goods moving into the SEZ from the domestic market are treated as exports, and those moving out are imports.

32. (2) I, II and III
The Special Economic Zones Act of 2005 provides the legal framework for the establishment and operation of SEZs in India. Units within these zones benefit from a 100% income tax exemption on export income for the first five years. Furthermore, any supplies made from the Domestic Tariff Area to an SEZ unit are treated as physical exports, making them eligible for export incentives.

NODIA

33. (2) High GDP growth driven by capital-intensive sectors without a proportional rise in employment.
Jobless growth is an economic phenomenon where the Gross Domestic Product grows at a high rate, but this growth does not result in a proportional increase in employment opportunities. In the post-reform Indian context, this has often been observed as growth driven by capital-intensive and technology-driven sectors. Consequently, while the economy expands, the labor force does not experience a significant rise in formal jobs.

its robust legal framework, making it a critical partner in India's industrial and growth.

67. (3) Resolving Insolvency
The introduction of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code in 2016 was a landmark reform that provided a time-bound and efficient process for exit and debt resolution. This legislation significantly boosted India's performance in the Resolving Insolvency parameter of the Ease of Doing Business index. By establishing a clear legal framework for stressed assets, the IBC improved the credit culture and investor confidence.

68. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Despite economic reforms, the manufacturing sector's share in India's GDP has remained relatively constant at about 16-17%. This stagnation is primarily explained by the exceptional growth of the services sector, which bypassed traditional industrial expansion. Furthermore, persistent structural bottlenecks, including inadequate infrastructure and rigid labor regulations, have hindered the manufacturing sector from achieving proportional growth seen in other developing industrializing economies.

69. (3) Strict clearances for highly polluting industries despite delicensing.
Current industrial policy in India emphasizes environmental sustainability alongside economic growth. While the government has delicensed most sectors to promote ease of doing business, it maintains strict mandatory environmental clearances for highly polluting industries. This ensures that industrial expansion does not come at the cost of ecological degradation. All enterprises, regardless of location, must comply with national environmental standards and obtain regulatory approvals.

70. (1) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
Responsibility for various industrial and reform initiatives is distributed among specific government departments. Disinvestment is managed by the Department of Investment and Public Asset Management. The PLI scheme for mobile manufacturing falls under the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology. The Ministry of MSME oversees the Udyam registration process, while the Startup India initiative is managed by the Department for Promotion of Industry.

71. (4) Export promotion and integration into global value chains.
The Make in India initiative represents a strategic shift in economic policy from the traditional focus on import substitution toward proactive export promotion. It aims to integrate Indian manufacturing into global value chains by improving domestic competitiveness and attracting international capital. By encouraging production for both domestic and global stages, the policy seeks to transform India into a major exporter of high-quality goods.

72. (1) I, III and IV
Globalisation has profoundly impacted the Indian economy by increasing the variety and quality of consumer goods through international trade. However, it also exposed domestic small-scale industries to intense competition from global players. To address market imbalances, the government established the Competition Commission of India to prevent anti-competitive practices. While sectors like IT flourished, globalisation did not completely eliminate complex social issues.

73. (3) To finance fiscal deficit and fund social sector spending.
Disinvestment is the process through which the government sells its stakes in public sector enterprises. The most appropriate reason for this policy is to generate non-debt creating receipts to finance the fiscal deficit. The funds raised from disinvestment are often utilized to finance critical social sector programs in health and education. Additionally, it aims to introduce private sector efficiency and professional management.

74. (1) Abolished in 2017, with approvals delegated to respective ministries.
The Foreign Investment Promotion Board was once the primary body responsible for processing FDI applications that required government approval. However, as part of its efforts to enhance the ease of doing business and eliminate unnecessary bureaucratic layers, the government abolished the FIPB in 2017. Following its abolition, the authority to approve

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

42. (3) III, I, II
Foreign Direct Investment limits vary across different sectors in India based on strategic importance. Telecommunications currently allows up to 100% investment through the automatic route. Multi-brand retail trading is permitted up to 51% with prior government approval and specific conditions. Print media, which is considered a sensitive sector regarding information and culture, has a lower maximum permissible limit of 26% under the government route.

43. (4) Investment in plant/machinery and annual turnover.
The Government of India revised the definition of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in 2020 to provide a more realistic and integrated classification. The new definition moved away from the previous distinction between manufacturing and service sectors. It introduced composite dual criteria based on investment in plant and machinery or equipment and annual turnover. This change aims to facilitate easier expansion and formalization.

44. (3) Investment is up to ₹50 crore and turnover is up to ₹250 crore
Under the revised 2020 MSME classification, the thresholds for categorization were significantly increased to support business scaling. An enterprise is classified as a 'Medium' enterprise if its investment in plant and machinery or equipment does not exceed ₹50 crore and its annual turnover does not exceed ₹250 crore. This upward revision allows larger firms to continue enjoying the benefits provided to MSMEs.

45. (3) I and II only
The MSME sector is a vital component of the Indian economy, contributing significantly to employment generation and nearly half of the country's total exports. The introduction of the Udyam Registration portal has simplified the process for these businesses through a paperless, self-declaration system. While formalization is improving, it is inaccurate to claim that the sector has completely overcome all challenges related to credit access.

46. (4) Strategic and core infrastructure operations on a commercial basis.
In the post-1991 economic era, the role of Public Sector Undertakings has shifted from maintaining a broad monopoly to focusing on strategic and core sectors. PSUs are now expected to operate on a commercial basis, emphasizing efficiency and profitability. Their primary purpose is to manage critical infrastructure where private investment may be insufficient, while competing with private players in other areas of economy.

47. (1) It must hold Navratna status and be listed on the Indian stock exchange.
To be eligible for the prestigious Maharatna status, a Central Public Sector Enterprise must meet several stringent criteria. It must already hold Navratna status and be listed on the Indian stock exchange with the prescribed minimum public shareholding. Additionally, the company must have a significant global presence and meet specific financial thresholds regarding average annual net profit, net worth, and turnover.

48. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The government introduced schemes like Navratna and Miniratna to categorize high-performing public sector enterprises. The primary objective of these designations is to grant selected companies greater financial and operational autonomy. This empowerment allows them to make critical investment and expansion decisions without frequent government approvals. Consequently, these PSUs can respond more effectively to market dynamics and compete more efficiently with private entities.

49. (2) Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL)
As of recent classifications, several major PSUs like BHEL, Indian Oil Corporation, and SAIL have been granted Maharatna status due to their significant financial performance and scale of operations. Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, while a crucial enterprise in the defense and aerospace sector with Navratna status, did not hold the Maharatna designation in early 2024. The status is periodically reviewed based on benchmarks.

NODIA

34. (1) The public sector's monopoly in core industries like telecommunications was completely retained.
The post-1991 industrial landscape in India was marked by significant structural shifts. The service sector's contribution to GDP grew rapidly, outpacing manufacturing, and there was a substantial influx of foreign technology. Crucially, the public sector's monopoly in many core industries, such as telecommunications, was ended to allow private competition. Therefore, stating that the public sector monopoly in telecommunications was retained is incorrect.

35. (3) IV only
Following liberalisation, the Indian industrial sector faced several genuine challenges, including inadequate infrastructure, rigid labor laws, and limited credit access for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. However, over-protection from foreign competition is not a constraint faced after 1991; rather, it was a characteristic of the pre-reform era. Post-liberalisation, industries actually struggled with increased exposure to global competition due to reduced tariffs.

36. (2) 2014
The 'Make in India' initiative was launched by the Government of India in September 2014. It was designed to transform India into a global manufacturing hub by encouraging both domestic and foreign companies to manufacture their products within the country. The program aims to boost the manufacturing sector's growth, create millions of jobs, and increase the sector's contribution to the national Gross Domestic Product.

37. (3) New Protectionism
The Make in India initiative is built upon four primary pillars to facilitate investment and innovation. These include New Processes, New Infrastructure, New Sectors, and a New Mindset. The objective is to move away from bureaucratic hurdles and toward a more collaborative relationship with industry. Protectionism, which involves restricting trade to protect domestic industries, is not a pillar; instead, the program promotes global competitiveness.

38. (3) 25%
One of the central quantitative goals of the Make in India initiative is to significantly increase the manufacturing sector's contribution to the economy. The government set a target to raise the share of manufacturing in India's Gross Domestic Product to 25% by 2025. This target aims to drive economic growth and provide employment to the growing workforce by transforming India into a globally competitive manufacturing destination.

39. (4) Financial incentives based on incremental sales of domestic products.
The Production Linked Incentive scheme is a key policy tool designed to boost domestic manufacturing and attract large-scale investments. It provides financial incentives to eligible companies based on their incremental sales of products manufactured in India over a base year. This scheme encourages companies to increase their production capacity and exports, thereby strengthening the local supply chain and making Indian goods more competitive.

40. (1) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
Various government initiatives target different aspects of industrial growth. Startup India focuses on nurturing innovation and entrepreneurship, while the Production Linked Incentive scheme boosts manufacturing through sales-based incentives. Make in India is a broader push to promote domestic manufacturing and attract foreign direct investment. Additionally, the Special Economic Zones Act was enacted to create specialized export hubs through the development of duty-free enclaves.

41. (3) Traditional Handloom Weaving
The Production Linked Incentive scheme currently covers several high-tech and high-potential sectors to enhance India's manufacturing capabilities. These include large-scale electronics, pharmaceuticals, and high-efficiency solar PV modules, among others. Traditional handloom weaving, while culturally and economically significant for rural employment, is not currently part of the PLI framework, which typically focuses on industries with significant potential for large-scale production and exports.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

58. (1) Fund of Funds for Startups (FFS) - Managed by SIDBI.
The Startup India initiative includes several financial and support mechanisms. The Fund of Funds for Startups is a key component, which is managed by the Small Industries Development Bank of India to provide capital to venture capital funds. Other schemes like the Startup India Seed Fund provide early-stage funding. The MAARG portal is a mentorship platform, highlighting the initiative's focus on innovation.

59. (4) Unicorn
In the global startup ecosystem, a Unicorn is a term used to describe a privately held startup company with a current valuation of over one billion dollars. This designation highlights the company's significant growth potential and success in attracting large-scale investment. India has seen a rapid rise in the number of unicorns across various sectors like fintech and e-commerce, reflecting a vibrant entrepreneurial landscape.

60. (1) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
The startup ecosystem is supported by various funding and development models. Incubators are organizations that help startups grow by providing essential services and workspace. Angel investors are high net-worth individuals who provide initial capital. Bootstrapping refers to building a business using only personal savings or initial revenue. Venture capital involves institutional funding provided to early-stage companies that demonstrate high potential for growth.

61. (3) 10 years
According to the guidelines set by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade, an entity is considered a Startup for up to ten years from its date of incorporation or registration. This extended period allows young companies to benefit from various government incentives, tax exemptions, and simplified regulatory compliances during their most critical stages of growth, innovation, and scaling up.

62. (4) Services Sector, Computer Software & Hardware, Telecommunications
Since the liberalisation of the Indian economy, certain sectors have consistently attracted the largest shares of Foreign Direct Investment. The services sector, which encompasses financial, banking, insurance, and non-financial business services, has historically been the top recipient. It is followed by the computer software and hardware sector and the telecommunications sector. These three areas represent the core drivers of India's global integration.

63. (1) World Bank Group
The Ease of Doing Business index was a prominent annual ranking published by the World Bank Group. It evaluated the regulatory environment for businesses across different countries based on several standardized parameters. The index played a significant role in influencing national policy reforms as countries competed to improve their rankings. However, the World Bank discontinued the report in 2021 following internal audits regarding data.

64. (2) Controlling Political Corruption
The Ease of Doing Business index utilized ten specific parameters to measure the regulatory burden on small and medium-sized domestic firms. These included starting a business, getting electricity, and dealing with construction permits, along with other factors like paying taxes and enforcing contracts. While political corruption is a significant economic concern, it was not one of the direct metrics used to calculate the score.

65. (2) I, II and III
The Business Reforms Action Plan is an annual exercise coordinated by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade. Its primary purpose is to rank Indian States and Union Territories based on their effectiveness in implementing various business-friendly reforms. By highlighting best practices and encouraging healthy competition among states, the plan aims to foster both cooperative and competitive federalism across the country.

66. (1) Singapore
Singapore has consistently emerged as one of the top two sources of Foreign Direct Investment inflows into India over the last decade. Its prominence is largely attributed to favorable tax treaties and its status as a global financial hub. Many multinational companies route their investments through Singapore to benefit from

NODIA

50. (1) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
The financial autonomy granted to public sector enterprises depends on their specific status. Maharatna companies can invest up to ₹5,000 crore or 15% of their net worth in a single project without prior government approval. Navratna companies have a limit of ₹1,000 crore. Miniratna Category-I enterprises are allowed up to ₹500 crore, while Miniratna Category-II firms have an investment autonomy limit of ₹300 crore.

51. (3) Japan
The Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor is one of the world's largest infrastructure projects, aimed at developing a high-tech industrial zone along the Western Dedicated Freight Corridor. This project is being implemented with significant financial and technical assistance from the Government of Japan. The collaboration involves developing smart cities and industrial hubs that leverage Japanese expertise in sustainable urban planning and advanced manufacturing technologies.

52. (4) I, II, III, IV and V
The Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor is a comprehensive regional development project spanning six states. It utilizes the Western Dedicated Freight Corridor as its transportation backbone to facilitate efficient logistics. The project focuses on creating smart, sustainable industrial cities. Rajasthan is a significant partner, with about 39% of the freight corridor alignment passing through the state, including key regions like the Khushkhera-Bhiwadi-Neemrana complex.

53. (3) Bihar
The Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor passes through a specific alignment covering six major states: Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, and Maharashtra. These states fall within the geographical influence area of the Western Dedicated Freight Corridor. Bihar is not part of the DMIC's influence zone as it is located in the eastern part of India, along the alignment of the Eastern Corridor.

54. (2) Synchronized planning of multimodal connectivity infrastructure.
PM Gati Shakti is a National Master Plan for multi-modal connectivity aimed at transforming India's infrastructure landscape. Its primary objective is to ensure synchronized planning and integrated implementation of infrastructure projects across different ministries and departments. By breaking down silos in governance, the plan seeks to reduce logistics costs, improve supply chain efficiency, and provide seamless movement of people and goods.

55. (4) I, II and IV
The National Industrial Corridor Development and Implementation Trust is the apex body overseeing industrial corridors under the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade. The framework involves a partnership where state governments provide land as their equity contribution in Special Purpose Vehicles. While greenfield nodes are a major focus, the framework is not strictly limited to them, as it aims for development.

56. (1) Creating self-sustained industrial townships with world-class infrastructure to attract investment.
The development of Investment Regions and Industrial Areas along industrial corridors is designed to create self-sustained industrial townships. These areas are equipped with world-class infrastructure, high-speed connectivity, and modern utilities to attract both domestic and foreign investment. The goal is to provide a comprehensive ecosystem where manufacturing units can operate efficiently, supported by nearby residential, commercial, and social amenities, fostering holistic development.

57. (3) Khushkhera-Bhiwadi-Neemrana and Jodhpur-Pali-Marwar
In the first phase of the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor project in Rajasthan, two major nodes have been prioritized for development. These are the Khushkhera-Bhiwadi-Neemrana Investment Region and the Jodhpur-Pali-Marwar Industrial Area. These nodes are strategically located to leverage the freight corridor's connectivity, aiming to become major manufacturing and logistics hubs that attract significant private investment and drive industrial growth within the state.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

foreign investment proposals was delegated to the respective sectoral ministries.

75. (4) I, II and IV
The industrial regime before 1991 was characterized by several negative outcomes that hindered economic growth. These included high production costs and poor product quality due to a lack of competition. Furthermore, strict regulations led to a lack of technological modernization and significant delays in project implementation caused by bureaucratic red tape. Unlike some nations, India's share in global manufactured exports remained low.

76. (2) The industrial licensing system for most sectors
The policy of liberalisation initiated in 1991 sought to dismantle the restrictive regulatory framework that hampered industrial growth. The most visible and significant reform in the industrial sector was the abolition of the industrial licensing system for the vast majority of sectors. This allowed private entrepreneurs to make investment decisions based on market signals rather than seeking government permission, fostering competition.

77. (3) Both I and II
Foreign investment is broadly classified into Foreign Direct Investment and Foreign Portfolio Investment. FDI involves a long-term interest and usually includes a significant degree of management control over a business in a foreign country. In contrast, FPI typically involves shorter-term investments in financial assets such as stocks and bonds without direct control over the company operations. Both are essential.

78. (4) Forced firms to become more cost-efficient and quality-conscious.
Under the process of globalization, India systematically reduced import tariffs, which had a profound impact on domestic manufacturing. This policy change ended the era of high protectionism and forced domestic firms to face international competition. To survive, Indian companies were compelled to become more cost-efficient and quality-conscious. This shift led to improvements in productivity, better resource allocation, and overall industrial modernisation.

79. (1) Acquiring or merging with an existing company in a foreign country.
Brownfield Foreign Direct Investment occurs when a company or government entity purchases or leases existing production facilities or acquires an existing company in a foreign country to launch new business activity. This is different from greenfield investment, where a parent company starts a new venture by constructing new facilities. Brownfield investments are often preferred because they allow for faster market entry.

80. (1) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
India's industrial policy has evolved through several distinct phases. The 1948 policy first declared India as a mixed economy. The 1956 resolution is known as the economic constitution, emphasizing public sector dominance. In 1977, the focus shifted toward promoting small-scale industries. Finally, the 1991 policy marked a radical departure by introducing liberalisation, privatisation, and globalisation, fundamentally deregulating the industrial landscape.

81. (2) 1,04 km
The Western Dedicated Freight Corridor is the vital transportation backbone of the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor project. It connects Dadri in Uttar Pradesh to the Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust in Maharashtra. The total length of this high-speed freight corridor is approximately 1,504 kilometers. By providing a dedicated track for freight trains, it significantly reduces transit time and logistics costs for manufacturing firms.

82. (1) I, II, III, IV
The Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor alignment follows a specific geographical path from North to South across several Indian states. It begins in the northern state of Haryana, then passes through the extensive territory of Rajasthan. Continuing southward, the corridor enters Gujarat, which hosts a significant number of industrial nodes. Finally, it reaches its southern terminus in Maharashtra at the Jawaharlal Nehru Port.

83. (3) The Industrial Corridors program
The Industrial Corridors program is a strategic initiative designed to integrate industrial development with high-speed transportation networks. By locating industrial hubs along

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

(4) Completely immune to domestic macroeconomic fluctuations
(5) Question not attempted

25. Which of the following correctly pairs a regulatory challenge in the real estate sector with its corresponding legislative solution enacted by the Government of India?
(1) Systematic lack of affordable urban housing – Special Economic Zones Act implementation
(2) Burden of high stamp duties on transactions – Goods and Services Tax Act
(3) Project delivery delays and transparency issues – Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act
(4) Unregulated agricultural land acquisition – Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Amendment Act
(5) Question not attempted

26. Arrange the following major transport infrastructure programs in the sequence of their initial launch:
A. Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC) project
B. Golden Quadrilateral project
C. Bharatmala Pariyojana
D. PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan
Select the correct order:
(1) B, A, C, D
(2) A, B, C, D
(3) B, C, A, D
(4) C, B, D, A
(5) Question not attempted

27. Which of the following statements correctly describes the primary objective of the UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Naagrik) scheme in the aviation sector?
(1) To completely privatize all airports managed by the Airports Authority of India
(2) To promote the manufacturing of commercial passenger aircraft within India
(3) To provide subsidies exclusively for international flights originating from Tier-1 cities
(4) To stimulate regional air connectivity and make air travel affordable to the masses
(5) Question not attempted

28. Read the following initiatives related to the modernization of transport services in India:
I. Introduction of Vande Bharat Express trains
II. Implementation of the KAVACH anti-collision system
III. Complete electrification of the broad-gauge network
IV. Monetization of dedicated freight corridors
V. Amrit Bharat Station Scheme for redevelopment
Which of the above initiatives are directly associated with the transformation of Indian Railways?
(1) I, II, III and V
(2) I, II, IV and V
(3) II, III, IV and V
(4) I, II, III, IV and V
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

29. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The telecommunications sector in India has witnessed a mobile revolution, making India the second-largest telecom market globally.
Reason (R): The cost of mobile data in India is among the highest in the world, leading to high revenue generation for telecom operators.
Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

30. In the telecommunications sector, the term 'teledensity' is defined as:
(1) Average volume of high-speed data consumed per individual user on a monthly basis
(2) Average physical density of active mobile towers per square kilometer of land
(3) Percentage ratio of urban mobile subscribers relative to total rural mobile users
(4) Number of telephone connections for every hundred individuals in a given area
(5) Question not attempted

92. (2) IV and V only
Since 2000, India has seen a steady increase in cumulative FDI inflows, with equity being a major component and the services sector as a top recipient. However, it is incorrect to state that 100% of FDI is directed to agriculture, as the sector receives a very small share. Additionally, India generally allows the repatriation of profits by foreign investors, attracting sustained investment.

93. (3) ₹100 crore
Under the current guidelines issued by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade, a company can be classified as a Startup only if its annual turnover does not exceed one hundred crore rupees for any financial year since its incorporation. This turnover threshold, combined with the ten-year age limit, defines eligibility for various benefits, including tax holidays and innovation support.

94. (3) Both I and II
The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act of 1969 was the primary legislation intended to prevent the concentration of economic power and curb anti-competitive trade practices. As the Indian economy moved toward liberalisation, this act was deemed outdated. Consequently, it was replaced by the Competition Act of 2002. The new law shifted the focus from restricting monopolies to promoting healthy competition.

95. (1) I, II and III
Several key factors influence a country's ability to attract Foreign Direct Investment. A large market size with high growth potential, the availability of skilled and cost-effective labor, and political stability are significant positive determinants. A predictable policy regime also enhances investor confidence. On the other hand, very high corporate tax rates and stringent labor laws are generally viewed as significant deterrents.

96. (2) Small Enterprise
According to the 2020 revised MSME classification, an enterprise is categorized as a Small enterprise if its investment in plant and machinery does not exceed ten crore rupees and its annual turnover does not exceed fifty crore rupees. Therefore, an enterprise with eight crore investment and forty crore turnover falls within these specific limits. This ensure businesses are classified based on performance.

97. (2) To plunge the Indian economy into a closed autarky
The New Economic Policy of 1991 was designed to stabilize the economy and implement structural reforms to improve efficiency. Its explicit objectives included reducing the fiscal deficit, increasing foreign exchange reserves, and improving public sector efficiency. The policy aimed to open the Indian economy to global markets through liberalisation. Therefore, plunging the economy into a closed autarky was the exact opposite.

98. (2) II, I, III
The progression of India's engagement with the Ease of Doing Business framework began with domestic initiatives like the Business Reform Action Plan. Following systematic reforms, India significantly improved its international standing, ranking in the top 100 of the World Bank index for the first time in 2017. Finally, the World Bank discontinued the Doing Business report globally in 2021 following data irregularities.

99. (3) Pre-built factory sheds with utilities ready for manufacturing.
In recent industrial policy discussions, plug and play infrastructure refers to the provision of ready-to-use industrial facilities. These are pre-built factory sheds equipped with all necessary utilities like electricity, water, and high-speed internet connectivity. This model allows entrepreneurs to start their manufacturing operations immediately without spending time on land acquisition. It is a key strategy used in industrial corridors.

100. (1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
Various government schemes target specific industrial goals. The Production Linked Incentive scheme for White Goods focuses on air conditioners and LED lights. PM Gati Shakti is a master plan dedicated to improving logistics and multimodal connectivity. The Make in India initiative identifies twenty-seven broad sectors for a manufacturing push. Meanwhile, the Startup India program is designed to support innovation.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

V. The tourism sector is highly labor-intensive and supports inclusive growth.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(1) I, II, IV, and V
(2) I, II, III and IV
(3) II, III, IV and V
(4) I, III, IV and V
(5) Question not attempted

13. Match the tourist circuits in List I with their associated regions in List II and select the correct answer:

List I: (Tourist Circuit)
A. Desert Circuit
B. Buddhist Circuit
C. Coastal Circuit
D. Himalayan Circuit

List II: (Associated State/Region)
i. Bihar and Uttar Pradesh
ii. Rajasthan
iii. Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand
iv. Odisha and Andhra Pradesh

(1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
(4) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

14. India has emerged as a major destination for medical tourism. All of the following are advantages driving this sector in India, except:
(1) Availability of highly qualified and experienced medical professionals
(2) Very low cost of complex surgical procedures compared to developed nations
(3) Minimal waiting time for major elective surgeries
(4) Absence of any regulatory requirements for foreign doctors practicing in India
(5) Question not attempted

15. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):

Assertion (A): The healthcare sector in India faces the challenge of high out-of-pocket expenditure by citizens.

Reason (R): Public health expenditure in India has consistently been above 5 percent of GDP for the last decade.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

16. Among the following recent structural initiatives to boost the Indian healthcare sector, which one is the odd one out as it relates primarily to tertiary specialized medical education rather than universal health coverage?
(1) Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana
(2) Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY)
(3) Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs)
(4) National Health Mission (NHM)
(5) Question not attempted

17. Read the following statements regarding the education sector and skill development:

I. The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education in India has crossed 50 percent as of 2023.
II. The National Education Policy 2020 emphasizes the integration of vocational education into mainstream education.
III. Skill India Mission aims to bridge the gap between industry requirements and the existing educational curriculum.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

18. Under the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, what is the targeted Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education, including vocational education, to be achieved by the year 2035?
(1) 35 percent
(2) 50 percent
(3) 65 percent
(4) 100 percent
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

Parks of India (STPI) provided a major boost to exports.
II. The sector's growth is primarily driven by domestic consumption rather than global exports.
III. Bangalore emerged as a major hub due to early investments in engineering colleges and public sector enterprises.
IV. The sector has completely shifted from low-cost arbitrage to high-value innovation and intellectual property creation.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(1) I and III
(2) II and IV
(3) I, II and IV
(4) III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

7. Which of the following factors most accurately explains why Bangalore emerged as the dominant hub for IT and ITeS in India?
(1) Strategic proximity to major international seaports for high-volume hardware export
(2) Provision of exclusive tax exemptions not available to any other Indian state
(3) Broad availability of cheap agricultural land for setting up massive data centers
(4) Legacy concentration of defense, aerospace, and technical research institutions
(5) Question not attempted

8. Arrange the following developments in the Indian IT and ITeS sector in chronological order:
A. Establishment of the first Software Technology Park of India (STPI)
B. Launch of Digital India initiative
C. Introduction of the National Association of Software and Service Companies (NASSCOM)
D. Formulation of the National Policy on Information Technology

Select the correct sequence:
(1) C, A, D, B
(2) A, C, B, D
(3) C, A, B, D
(4) A, D, C, B
(5) Question not attempted

9. In the context of financial services, which of the following best defines the function of capital markets?
(1) High-frequency trading of short-term debt instruments with maturities under one year
(2) Overseeing the central issuance of currency notes and managing foreign exchange reserves
(3) Facilitating the purchase and sale of long-term debt and equity-backed securities
(4) Managing subsidized short-term credit facilities to regional agricultural cooperatives
(5) Question not attempted

10. Which of the following statements regarding the financial services sector in India is incorrect?
(1) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the insurance sector is strictly capped at 26 percent under the automatic route.
(2) Scheduled Commercial Banks account for the largest share of the financial sector's assets.
(3) The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) regulates both life and non-life insurance.
(4) Mutual funds operate in the capital market by mobilizing savings from investors and investing them in securities.
(5) Question not attempted

11. Despite economic growth, insurance penetration in India remains relatively low compared to global averages. Which of the following is the most appropriate primary reason for this?
(1) Total absence of private sector participation within the domestic insurance industry
(2) Strict prohibition of foreign investments in established Indian insurance companies
(3) High premium rates strictly mandated by the government for all standard policies
(4) Low public awareness and the perception of insurance as an investment
(5) Question not attempted

12. Read the following statements about the tourism sector's growth potential in India:
I. E-visa facilities have significantly improved foreign tourist arrivals.
II. Medical tourism is driven by high-quality care at a fraction of Western costs.
III. Heritage tourism is heavily concentrated only in southern Indian states.
IV. The Swadesh Darshan scheme aims to develop theme-based tourist circuits.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

dedicated freight corridors, the program aims to drastically reduce logistics costs and time. This integration provides a world-class infrastructure base that supports efficient supply chain management and enhances the overall competitiveness of the manufacturing sector within the national economy.

84. (4) Acquisition of fertile land causing displacement of farmers.
Despite their potential for boosting exports and attracting investment, Special Economic Zones in India have faced significant criticism. A major concern involves the acquisition of large tracts of fertile agricultural land for industrial purposes, which has often led to the displacement of local farmers and affected their livelihoods. Other criticisms include the potential for creating economic disparities that do not benefit everyone.

85. (3) I and II only
The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises sector plays a crucial role in India's development. It currently accounts for more than 40% of the country's total exports and is recognized as the second-largest employer after agriculture. However, the sector remains vulnerable to various external shocks, such as technological disruptions and periodic credit crunches. Therefore, claiming that MSMEs are immune to challenges is inaccurate.

86. (2) Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and Women
The Stand-Up India scheme is a government initiative specifically designed to promote entrepreneurship at the grassroots level. It aims to facilitate bank loans between ten lakh and one crore rupees to at least one Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe borrower and at least one woman borrower per bank branch. The goal is to encourage these groups to set up greenfield enterprises.

87. (4) England and Switzerland
During the peak of the 1991 Balance of Payments crisis, India's foreign exchange reserves had depleted to a level barely enough to cover two weeks of essential imports. To avoid a sovereign default and secure emergency financial assistance, the government was forced to airlift its physical gold reserves. These reserves were pledged with the Bank of England and the Union Bank of Switzerland.

88. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Make in India initiative and the emphasis on improving Ease of Doing Business rankings are intrinsically linked. A favorable regulatory environment with reduced bureaucratic hurdles is a prerequisite for attracting both domestic and foreign investment into the manufacturing sector. By streamlining processes, the government aims to lower the cost of doing business, thereby encouraging companies to manufacture within the national boundaries.

89. (3) PM-KISAN
Among the listed initiatives, Make in India, the Production Linked Incentive scheme, and the National Industrial Corridor Development Programme are all primarily focused on the industrial and manufacturing sectors. They aim to boost manufacturing output and attract investment. In contrast, PM-KISAN is a central sector scheme that provides income support to landholding farmer families. Thus, it belongs to the agricultural sector.

90. (1) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
Several committees were appointed in the pre-reform era to study different aspects of the Indian economy. The Mahalanobis Committee focused on the distribution of income and levels of living. The Dutt Committee conducted an industrial licensing policy inquiry. The Abid Hussain Committee examined small-scale industries. Additionally, the Hazari Committee investigated the practical working of the industrial licensing system and its impact.

91. (4) Services
Following the structural reforms initiated in 1991, the services sector emerged as the fastest-growing part of the Indian economy. It rapidly expanded to become the largest contributor to the country's Gross Domestic Product, surpassing both agriculture and manufacturing. This growth was driven by several sub-sectors, including Information Technology, telecommunications, and financial services. The success allowed India to establish a strong presence.

NODIA

19. Identify the correct chronological sequence of the following major policies/missions related to the education and skill sector in India:
(1) National Policy on Education (1986), Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Right to Education Act, Skill India Mission
(2) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, National Policy on Education (1986), Skill India Mission, Right to Education Act
(3) National Policy on Education (1986), Right to Education Act, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Skill India Mission
(4) Right to Education Act, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, National Policy on Education (1986), Skill India Mission
(5) Question not attempted

20. The "employability gap" is a major challenge in India's education sector. What is the primary cause of this effect?
(1) Overemphasis on soft skills training at the expense of theoretical knowledge
(2) High integration of private sector apprenticeship programs in all degree courses
(3) Excessive funding directed towards primary education ignoring tertiary institutions
(4) A mismatch between the theoretical academic curriculum and practical industry requirements
(5) Question not attempted

21. Match the retail formats in List I with their descriptions in List II and select the correct answer:
List I: (Retail Format)
A. Unorganised Retail
B. Hypermarket
C. Convenience Store
D. E-commerce
List II: (Description)
i. Small retail outlet located near residential areas open for long hours
ii. Online platform facilitating business-to-consumer transactions
iii. Traditional family-run kirana stores and street vendors
iv. Large retail facility carrying a wide range of products under one roof
(1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(2) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(3) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(4) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

22. Read the following statements regarding the Indian retail industry:
Statement I: The unorganised sector dominates the Indian retail industry in terms of total market share.
Statement II: Organised retail exclusively deals with luxury goods and foreign brands.
Select the correct response:
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(3) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(4) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
(5) Question not attempted

23. Read the following statements regarding Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in India's retail sector:
I. 100 percent FDI is allowed under the automatic route in single-brand retail trading.
II. 100 percent FDI is allowed under the automatic route in multi-brand retail trading.
III. FDI in e-commerce is permitted up to 100 percent under the automatic route for the marketplace model.
IV. FDI is strictly prohibited in inventory-based models of e-commerce.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(1) I, II and III
(2) I, III and IV
(3) II, III and IV
(4) I and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

24. The real estate and construction sector holds significant importance in the Indian economy primarily because it is:
(1) The second-largest employer in the country after agriculture
(2) The largest contributor to India's foreign exchange reserves
(3) The sole driver of India's services export growth

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

(1) The total number of jobs created is declining year on year.
(2) The sector only generates high-paying jobs, alienating the unskilled workforce.
(3) Most service sector jobs are concentrated in the informal economy lacking social security benefits.
(4) Automation has completely eliminated the need for human labor in the hospitality sector.
(5) Question not attempted

38. Select the correct order of the following categories of India's services exports based on their typical volume (highest to lowest):
(1) Telecommunications, computer, and information services → Business services → Travel
(2) Travel → Business services → Telecommunications, computer, and information services
(3) Business services → Travel → Telecommunications, computer, and information services
(4) Telecommunications, computer, and information services → Travel → Business services
(5) Question not attempted

39. Identify the correct pair representing India's position in global trade in services:
(1) Share in global services exports – Approximately 15 percent
(2) Trade balance in services – Consistently in deficit
(3) Dominant export category – Financial services
(4) Global rank in services exports – Usually within the top 10
(5) Question not attempted

40. Match the fintech segments in List I with their descriptions in List II and select the correct answer:
List I: (Fintech Segment)
A. Peer-to-Peer (P2P) Lending
B. Insurtech
C. Neobanks
D. Wealthtech
List II: (Description)
i. Digital-only platforms offering banking services without physical branches
ii. Platforms connecting individual borrowers directly with lenders
iii. Digital platforms for investment management and robo-advisory
iv. Technology streamlining and enhancing insurance processes
(1) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-iii, C-ii, D-iv
(3) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(4) A-iv, B-ii, C-iii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

41. In the context of the platform economy, which of the following is the odd one out as it is a traditional linear business model rather than a digital platform model?
(1) A centralized mobile application aggregating various competitive ride-sharing and transport services
(2) An integrated e-commerce marketplace connecting a diverse range of third-party sellers and buyers
(3) A manufacturing company selling products directly via its own brick-and-mortar retail outlets
(4) A digital freelance marketplace matching independent professionals with various global corporate clients
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

42. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Unified Payments Interface (UPI) has witnessed rapid domestic growth and increasing global recognition.
Reason (R): UPI is a proprietary, closed-loop network owned exclusively by multinational credit card companies.
Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

31. Read the following statements regarding the media and entertainment industry's shift to digital:
I. Over-the-top (OTT) platforms are largely driving the growth of digital media consumption in India.
II. The digital shift has caused traditional print media revenues to surpass their pre-pandemic peaks significantly.
III. The IT Rules 2021 introduced a self-regulatory framework for OTT platforms and digital news publishers.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

32. Regarding the media and entertainment industry, what is the current Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) limit allowed in the digital media news sector?
(1) 26 percent
(2) 49 percent
(3) 74 percent
(4) 100 percent
(5) Question not attempted

33. Match the outsourcing categories in List I with their key functions in List II and select the correct answer:
List I: (Outsourcing Category)
A. BPO (Business Process Outsourcing)
B. KPO (Knowledge Process Outsourcing)
C. LPO (Legal Process Outsourcing)
D. RPO (Recruitment Process Outsourcing)
List II: (Key Function)
i. Advanced research, data analysis, and domain expertise
ii. Drafting contracts and patent research
iii. Managing human resource hiring functions
iv. Customer support and routine back-office operations
(1) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-iv, C-iii, D-ii
(3) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
(4) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

34. India enjoys a strong competitive advantage in Knowledge Process Outsourcing (KPO). Which concept best explains why global firms choose India for KPO services?
(1) Large pool of English-speaking, domain-specific professionals available at competitive costs
(2) Immediate geographical proximity to major European and Asian industrial manufacturing hubs
(3) Strategic monopoly over the global network of undersea high-speed fiber-optic cables
(4) Total absence of domestic corporate taxes for all entities operating in the technology sector
(5) Question not attempted

35. Which of the following statements incorrectly describes a challenge faced by the Indian service sector?
(1) Multiplicity of regulations creates compliance burdens for service providers.
(2) Inadequate physical infrastructure restricts the growth of services in rural areas.
(3) The sector suffers from a massive oversupply of highly skilled, employable graduates.
(4) Uneven growth has led to a concentration of services in specific urban clusters.
(5) Question not attempted

36. Read the following statements regarding infrastructure challenges in the service sector:
I. Inadequate cold chain facilities impacting organized food retail.
II. High logistics costs compared to global benchmarks.
III. Lack of deep-water ports hindering digital services exports.
IV. Limited last-mile internet connectivity in remote areas affecting digital inclusion.
Which of the above statements represent correct infrastructure hurdles for services?
(1) I, II and III
(2) I, II and IV
(3) II, III and IV
(4) I, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

37. Which of the following is the most appropriate description of the 'employment quality concern' in the Indian service sector?

NODIA

CHAPTER 07

Service Sector : Role, Challenges and Opportunities

1. The service sector is often referred to as the tertiary sector of the economy. Which of the following best defines the primary characteristic of activities classified under this sector?
(1) Large-scale extraction and harvesting of primary natural resources for industrial production
(2) Provision of intangible value, professional expertise, and experiential goods
(3) Industrial transformation of raw materials into finished manufactured goods for wholesale
(4) Advanced processing of agricultural products for large-scale retail distribution
(5) Question not attempted

2. Read the following statements regarding the classification of the service sector:
I. Tertiary services involve basic commercial services like retail and transport.
II. Quaternary services involve knowledge-based activities like research and development.
III. Quinary services involve routine administrative tasks and clerical work.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

3. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The service sector makes the highest contribution to India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP).
Reason (R): The service sector is the largest employer in the Indian economy, employing more than half of the total workforce.
Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

4. Match the service sub-sectors in List I with their core activities in List II and select the correct answer:
List I: (Service Sub-sector)
A. Trade and Repair
B. Financial Services
C. Real Estate
D. Public Administration
List II: (Core Activity)
i. Capital market intermediation
ii. Governance and statutory services
iii. Retail distribution
iv. Asset development and management
(1) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(2) A-i, B-iii, C-iv, D-ii
(3) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

5. In the context of India's economic structure, approximately what percentage does the service sector contribute to the total Gross Value Added (GVA)?
(1) Between 20 percent and 30 percent
(2) Between 35 percent and 45 percent
(3) Between 50 percent and 60 percent
(4) Between 65 percent and 75 percent
(5) Question not attempted

6. Read the following statements regarding the growth of the IT and ITeS sector in India:
I. The establishment of Software Technology

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

43. Read the following entities and technologies associated with the digital payments ecosystem in India:
I. National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI)
II. Bharat Bill Payment System (BBPS)
III. Aadhaar Enabled Payment System (AePS)
IV. Central Bank Digital Currency (e₹)
V. Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT)
Which of the above components are developed or operated primarily within India's domestic digital infrastructure framework?
(1) I, II, III and V
(2) I, II, III and IV
(3) II, III, IV and V
(4) I, III, IV and V
(5) Question not attempted

44. Read the following statements regarding the relationship between the service sector and employment:
Statement I: India's economic growth over the past two decades has been criticized as 'jobless growth' because employment elasticity in the service sector is low.
Statement II: The majority of the workforce transitioning out of agriculture is successfully absorbed by the high-skill IT sector.
Select the correct response:
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(3) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(4) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
(5) Question not attempted

45. The rapid expansion of the gig economy within the service sector has had which of the following primary effects on the labor market?
(1) Provision of guaranteed long-term job security for all low-skilled workers in the sector
(2) Complete elimination of the persistent gender wage gap across all major service industries
(3) Increased flexible opportunities but concerns over lack of social security and benefits
(4) Rapid formalization of 100 percent of the urban workforce engaged in digital services
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

46. Arrange the four modes of supply under the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) from Mode 1 to Mode 4 in their correct sequential order:
A. Commercial presence
B. Consumption abroad
C. Presence of natural persons
D. Cross-border supply
Select the correct sequence:
(1) D, B, A, C
(2) A, B, C, D
(3) D, A, B, C
(4) B, D, C, A
(5) Question not attempted

47. Under the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS), India has historically pushed most aggressively for liberalization in which mode, given its vast pool of skilled IT professionals and doctors?
(1) Mode 1
(2) Mode 2
(3) Mode 3
(4) Mode 4
(5) Question not attempted

48. Match the GATS terminology in List I with their meanings in List II and select the correct answer:
List I: (GATS Terminology)
A. Most-Favoured-Nation (MFN)
B. National Treatment
C. Market Access
D. Transparency
List II: (Meaning)
i. Treating foreign services no less favorably than domestic services
ii. Publishing all relevant laws and regulations affecting trade in services
iii. Treating services of one member no less favorably than those of any other member
iv. Allowing foreign service suppliers to enter the domestic market
(1) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(2) A-i, B-iii, C-ii, D-iv
(3) A-iii, B-ii, C-iv, D-i

ANSWERS

1. (2) Provision of intangible value, professional expertise, and experiential goods
The tertiary sector is defined by the provision of intangible value, professional expertise, and experiential goods rather than physical manufacturing or resource extraction. Activities include banking, tourism, education, and healthcare, which facilitate economic exchange without producing physical commodities. This sector acts as a bridge between producers and consumers, adding significant value through specialized human skills and technological solutions.

2. (1) I and II only
Economic activities are categorized into hierarchy-based levels of services. Tertiary services encompass essential commercial activities such as retail, transportation, and finance. Quaternary services represent the knowledge-based economy, focusing on research, development, and high-level information processing. Quinary services involve the highest level of decision-making by top executives and government officials, rather than routine administrative or clerical tasks performed by workers.

3. (3) A is true but R is false.
The service sector dominates the Indian economy in terms of value, contributing significantly more than half of the national Gross Domestic Product. However, this high economic contribution does not translate into proportionate job creation. The agricultural sector remains the largest employer in the country, highlighting a structural mismatch between output generation and workforce distribution within various segments of the economy.

4. (1) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
Economic classification groups specific activities into distinct sub-sectors within the broader service industry. Trade and repair focus on retail and wholesale distribution of goods. Financial services specialize in capital market intermediation and banking functions. Real estate involves asset development and management. Public administration encompasses essential governance and statutory services provided by state institutions for the welfare of citizens across the nation.

5. (3) Between 50 percent and 60 percent
The service sector represents the most dynamic component of the Indian economy, typically contributing between fifty and sixty percent of the total Gross Value Added. This dominant share reflects the transition toward a knowledge-led and service-oriented developmental model. Major sub-segments like trade, hospitality, transportation, and financial services collectively drive this significant contribution to the overall national economic value today.

6. (2) II and IV
The Indian information technology sector has historically relied on global exports rather than domestic consumption for its rapid expansion and revenue generation. While the industry started with low-cost labor arbitrage models, it has not yet completely transitioned to a system solely based on high-value innovation and intellectual property creation. Domestic consumption and high-value innovation remain ongoing areas for development.

7. (4) Legacy concentration of defense, aerospace, and technical research institutions
Bangalore's emergence as a global technology hub is attributed to its historical concentration of strategic defense, aerospace, and technical research institutions. These established organizations created a robust ecosystem of skilled engineers and technical expertise. This existing scientific foundation, combined with subsequent investments in engineering education, provided the necessary human capital that attracted multinational technology corporations to establish their primary operations there.

8. (1) C, A, D, B
The evolution of India's technology sector followed a specific chronological trajectory

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

56. Read the following statements regarding the healthcare sector's challenges and opportunities:
I. Telemedicine offers a major opportunity to bridge the urban-rural healthcare divide.
II. India faces a severe shortage of specialized medical professionals in rural areas.
III. The pharmaceutical industry is solely dependent on domestic Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (APIs).
IV. Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) are increasingly being utilized to upgrade district hospitals.
V. The Ayushman Bharat scheme has reduced the financial burden on vulnerable families.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(1) I, II, IV and V
(2) I, II, III and IV
(3) II, III, IV and V
(4) I, III, IV and V
(5) Question not attempted

57. Read the following statements regarding higher education in India:
Statement I: The presence of foreign universities in India is currently prohibited by the University Grants Commission (UGC).
Statement II: The National Education Policy 2020 permits top global universities to establish campuses in India to boost the quality of higher education.
Select the correct response:
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(3) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(4) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
(5) Question not attempted

58. Which of the following statements correctly differentiates organized retail from unorganized retail in India?
(1) Organized retail uses corporate management and complex supply chains; unorganized uses owner-managed shops.
(2) Organized retail maintains a strategy of operating entirely outside the domestic tax net, whereas unorganized retail pays standard corporate taxes.
(3) Organized retail expansion is exclusively restricted to tier-1 cities with populations over ten million.
(4) Organized retail does not permit any foreign direct investment under any regulatory circumstances.
(5) Question not attempted

59. Match the real estate terms in List I with their definitions in List II and select the correct answer:
List I: (Real Estate Term)
A. REIT
B. RERA
C. Affordable Housing
D. Floor Space Index (FSI)
List II: (Definition)
i. The ratio of a building's total floor area to the size of the piece of land upon which it is built
ii. An investment vehicle that owns and operates income-generating real estate
iii. A regulatory authority established to protect home buyers and boost real estate investments
iv. Housing units that are affordable by that section of society whose income is below the median household income
(1) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
(2) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
(3) A-i, B-iv, C-ii, D-iii
(4) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

60. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The development of railways and aviation infrastructure has a strong multiplier effect on the overall economy.
Reason (R): Improved transport infrastructure reduces logistics costs, enhances market access, and stimulates tourism and allied services.
Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

(5) Question not attempted

74. Match the transport sub-sectors in List I with the recent initiatives in List II and select the correct answer:
List I: (Transport Sub-sector)
A. Railways
B. Aviation
C. Roadways
D. Inland Waterways
List II: (Recent Initiative/Concept)
i. FASTag for electronic toll collection
ii. Jal Marg Vikas Project
iii. Krishi UDAN
iv. Dedicated Freight Corridors
(1) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(4) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

75. If a foreign tourist visits Rajasthan to witness the Pushkar Fair and purchases local handicrafts, how is this transaction classified under GATS modes of supply?
(1) Cross-border supply (Mode 1)
(2) Consumption abroad (Mode 2)
(3) Commercial presence (Mode 3)
(4) Presence of natural persons (Mode 4)
(5) Question not attempted

76. Identify the correct statement regarding India's telecom sector's contribution to digital services:
(1) High broadband penetration has completely eliminated the persistent urban-rural digital divide
(2) Use of the telecom network to deliver public goods via digital identity and payment interfaces
(3) Telecom companies are strictly prohibited from offering any form of digital financial services
(4) The telecom sector is exclusively operated by the government with no participation from private players
(5) Question not attempted

77. In the context of the service sector, what does 'BPO' stand for?
(1) Basic Processing Operations
(2) Broadband Protocol Optimization
(3) Business Process Outsourcing
(4) Banking Procedure Oversight
(5) Question not attempted

78. Read the following statements regarding the tourism sector's economic impact:
Statement I: Tourism provides significant indirect employment in sectors like transport, handicrafts, and agriculture.
Statement II: The tourism sector requires extremely high capital investment per job created compared to heavy manufacturing.
Select the correct response:
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(3) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(4) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
(5) Question not attempted

79. Which financial entity acts as the primary regulator for the capital markets in India?
(1) Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI)
(2) Reserve Bank of India (RBI)
(3) Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA)
(4) National Stock Exchange (NSE)
(5) Question not attempted

80. The rapid growth of higher educational institutions without stringent quality controls often leads to which of the following effects?
(1) A proportional increase in high-quality research output
(2) A surplus of graduates lacking industry-relevant skills
(3) Elimination of the need for corporate training programs
(4) An immediate increase in the export of educational services
(5) Question not attempted

81. Which of the following statements incorrectly represents the state of the real estate and construction sector in India?
(1) It is heavily dependent on migrant labor.
(2) The introduction of RERA has reduced accountability for real estate developers.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

II. It is operated by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) directly.
III. It facilitates real-time routing of funds 24/7.
IV. It has been integrated with the payment systems of several foreign countries.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(1) I, II and III
(2) I, III and IV
(3) II, III and IV
(4) I, II, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

68. The problem of 'low-quality jobs' in the service sector primarily highlights the fact that:
(1) Service jobs require significantly lower educational qualifications than traditional agricultural jobs
(2) IT professionals are consistently paid significantly less than their heavy manufacturing counterparts
(3) Service sector jobs do not contribute to the official calculation of the nation's Gross Domestic Product
(4) Concentration in the unorganized retail and domestic help sectors with low wages and insecurity
(5) Question not attempted

69. Which pair correctly matches the future opportunity in the service sector with its corresponding domain?
(1) Precision farming analytics – Financial Services
(2) Algorithmic high-frequency trading – Healthcare Services
(3) Green services (Carbon auditing) – Environmental Consulting
(4) Robotic assisted surgeries – Telecommunications
(5) Question not attempted

70. Read the following statements regarding the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS):
Statement I: GATS is a treaty of the World Trade Organization (WTO) that extends the multilateral trading system to the service sector.
Statement II: GATS forces all member countries to privatize their public healthcare and education sectors.
Select the correct response:
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(3) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(4) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
(5) Question not attempted

71. The term 'platform economy' is best described as an economic system based on:
(1) Heavily subsidized public sector enterprises involved in manufacturing heavy capital goods
(2) The physical exchange of agricultural commodities on traditional government-run mandi platforms
(3) Traditional barter trade systems that remain isolated from national and international currencies
(4) Digital networks that coordinate transactions between buyers, sellers, and service providers
(5) Question not attempted

72. Read the following statements regarding the role of AI in future services:
I. Generative AI is expected to significantly augment customer support services.
II. AI implementation will completely resolve the issue of low-quality jobs by transforming all informal jobs into formal tech jobs.
III. AI models require massive cloud computing infrastructure, thereby boosting the data center industry.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) I and III only
(3) II and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

73. All of the following are recognized challenges in regulating the digital economy, except:
(1) The cross-border nature of digital services leading to taxation issues
(2) Data privacy and localization requirements
(3) The absolute transparency of algorithms used for pricing by platforms
(4) Monopolistic practices by large tech aggregators

NODIA

61. Which of the following statements regarding the telecommunications sector in India is incorrect?
(1) The telecom sector in India operates as an oligopoly with a few major private players and public sector entities.
(2) The Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) is used to fund rural and remote telecom infrastructure.
(3) 5G rollout in India relies entirely on technology imported from neighboring countries without any domestic trials.
(4) The sector has witnessed a massive shift from voice-centric revenues to data-centric revenues.
(5) Question not attempted

62. In the media and entertainment industry, the term 'cord-cutting' refers to:
(1) The technical process of digitizing old analog film reels into high-definition digital formats
(2) The physical removal of broadband fiber-optic cables to establish wide-area wireless networks
(3) Strict government censorship of satellite television broadcasts during periods of national emergency
(4) Canceling traditional cable subscriptions in favor of internet-based streaming services
(5) Question not attempted

63. Which of the following is an odd one out among the advantages that India possesses in the global Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) sector?
(1) The absolute absence of data privacy laws making operations unmonitored
(2) Time zone difference allowing 24/7 service operations for Western clients
(3) High proficiency in the English language among graduates
(4) Favorable demographic dividend with a large employable workforce
(5) Question not attempted

64. Match the service sector challenges in List I with their impacts in List II and select the correct answer:
List I: (Challenge of Service Sector)
A. Regulatory bottlenecks
B. Skill deficit
C. Infrastructure constraints
D. Informalization
List II: (Impact)
i. Hampers the quality and reliability of digital delivery
ii. Delays in project clearances and business operations
iii. Reduces employability and limits transition to high-value services
iv. Leads to lack of social security for gig and service workers
(1) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iv, D-iii
(3) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
(4) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

65. Based on typical economic performance, what is India's most significant and globally competitive service export category?
(1) Comprehensive financial and insurance services for global banking institutions
(2) Telecommunications, computer, and information services
(3) Large-scale international transportation and multi-modal logistics services
(4) Specialized construction and civil engineering services for infrastructure projects
(5) Question not attempted

66. The rapid adoption of e-commerce platforms in India has led to which of the following secondary effects on the service sector?
(1) Increased demand for digital payment gateways and localized delivery networks
(2) A sharp and permanent decline in the demand for third-party logistics and warehousing services
(3) Complete and systemic elimination of unorganized retail stores across rural areas of India
(4) A significant reduction in the need for professional digital marketing and data analytics experts
(5) Question not attempted

67. Read the following statements about India's UPI (Unified Payments Interface):
I. It allows multiple bank accounts to be accessed through a single mobile application.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

(3) It has forward and backward linkages with over 250 ancillary industries.
(4) It constitutes a significant portion of gross capital formation.
(5) Question not attempted

82. Read the following features of India's services exports:
I. Software services constitute the largest component.
II. Export of travel and tourism services is highly vulnerable to global pandemics.
III. India holds a higher share in global services exports compared to its share in global merchandise exports.
IV. Professional and management consulting services are rapidly growing components.
V. India imports more software services than it exports.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(1) I, II, III and V
(2) I, II, III and IV
(3) II, III, IV and V
(4) I, III, IV and V
(5) Question not attempted

83. Which of the following represents the best strategy to improve the quality of employment in the service sector?
(1) Banning all forms of automation in all service and manufacturing industries
(2) Restricting all forms of rural-to-urban migration through strict administrative measures
(3) Formalizing gig work through portable social security and skill up-gradation
(4) Lowering the national minimum wage to encourage much higher hiring volumes in services
(5) Question not attempted

84. The concept of 'Green Services' in the context of future opportunities primarily involves:
(1) Establishing a network of new industrial-scale agricultural farms in dense urban areas
(2) The mandatory and exclusive use of green biodegradable packaging in the global retail sector
(3) Painting all physical transport infrastructure with eco-friendly and heat-resistant colors
(4) Services supporting sustainability, such as energy auditing, ESG consulting, and green finance
(5) Question not attempted

85. Which of the following is the odd one out as it pertains to traditional non-platform services rather than digital platform economy models?
(1) Swiggy
(2) Urban Company
(3) India Post
(4) Ola
(5) Question not attempted

86. Which sub-sector within the broader service sector witnessed the highest contraction during the initial lockdown phase of the COVID-19 pandemic in India?
(1) IT and ITeS
(2) Trade, Hotels, Transport, and Communication
(3) Financial, Real Estate, and Professional Services
(4) Public Administration and Defence
(5) Question not attempted

87. A foreign software company opening a subsidiary in Bangalore to provide IT support to its global clients is an example of which GATS mode of supply?
(1) Mode 1
(2) Mode 2
(3) Mode 3
(4) Mode 4
(5) Question not attempted

88. Read the following statements regarding the healthcare sector's potential:
Statement I: Changing demographics and rising burden of non-communicable diseases are expanding the domestic healthcare market.
Statement II: Investment in preventive healthcare has proven to have lower economic returns compared to tertiary curative care.
Select the correct response:
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(3) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

(4) A-iv, B-i, C-iii, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

49. Read the following statements regarding applications of Artificial Intelligence (AI) as future opportunities in the service sector:
I. Predictive diagnostics and personalized treatment plans in healthcare.
II. Automated underwriting and risk assessment in financial services.
III. Complete replacement of all human teachers with AI chatbots in primary education.
Which of the above statements represent realistic near-future opportunities?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

50. In the context of cloud computing services, which model provides virtualized computing resources over the internet, such as virtual machines and storage?
(1) Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)
(2) Platform as a Service (PaaS)
(3) Software as a Service (SaaS)
(4) Function as a Service (FaaS)
(5) Question not attempted

51. An Indian company establishes a back-office in Jaipur to handle accounting for a client in the United States. According to the standard economic classification, this activity falls under which sector?
(1) Primary
(2) Secondary
(3) Tertiary
(4) Quaternary
(5) Question not attempted

52. Read the following statements about the service sector's contribution to the Indian economy:
I. It contributes over 50 percent to the Gross Value Added (GVA).
II. It attracts the highest amount of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) equity inflows compared to other sectors.
III. It is the primary sector responsible for India's trade deficit.
IV. Its growth rate remained highly resilient and positive throughout the first wave of the COVID-19 pandemic.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(1) I and II
(2) III and IV
(3) I, II and III
(4) II, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

53. Which state in India has recently made significant strides in ITeS and startup ecosystem development, notably launching policies like the iStart program?
(1) Punjab
(2) Odisha
(3) Rajasthan
(4) Jharkhand
(5) Question not attempted

54. Match the financial market regulators in List I with the entities they regulate in List II and select the correct answer:
List I: (Financial Market Regulator)
A. RBI
B. SEBI
C. IRDAI
D. PFRDA
List II: (Entity Regulated)
i. Mutual Funds
ii. Commercial Banks
iii. National Pension System
iv. General Insurance Companies
(1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(4) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

55. All of the following are significant challenges to the growth of the tourism sector in India, except:
(1) Inadequate infrastructure and last-mile connectivity to remote heritage sites
(2) Safety and security concerns for international travelers
(3) Shortage of professionally trained multilingual tourist guides
(4) Lack of geographical and cultural diversity within the country
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

e-commerce moratorium at the World Trade Organization (WTO)?
(1) Permanently banning all foreign-owned e-commerce companies from operating within Indian borders
(2) Preserving policy space for taxing electronic transmissions to protect domestic revenues
(3) Forcing all WTO member nations to utilize the Indian Rupee for all digital trade transactions
(4) Ensuring all physical goods purchased online remain completely free from all customs duties
(5) Question not attempted

97. The 'Kavach' system, recently in the news, is associated with the safety infrastructure of which service sector?
(1) Aviation sector
(2) Railways sector
(3) Telecommunications sector
(4) Banking sector
(5) Question not attempted

98. What defines a 'unicorn' in the context of the digital economy and startup ecosystem?
(1) A privately held startup company valued at over $1 billion
(2) A government-owned enterprise operating in the digital sector
(3) A digital platform that has achieved 100 percent market monopoly
(4) An e-commerce company that has never raised foreign capital
(5) Question not attempted

99. An individual in Rajasthan uses a mobile application to instantly transfer funds to a merchant's bank account using a QR code. This process relies on which underlying core technology?
(1) NEFT (National Electronic Funds Transfer)
(2) RTGS (Real-Time Gross Settlement)
(3) UPI (Unified Payments Interface)
(4) SWIFT (Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication)
(5) Question not attempted

100. Identify the correct statement regarding cloud computing in the service sector:
(1) Cloud computing requires all businesses to maintain extensive physical servers on their own premises
(2) Cloud services are strictly prohibited for use by all financial and banking institutions in India
(3) It is a largely outdated technology that has been entirely replaced by decentralized edge computing
(4) Scalable, on-demand access to resources, reducing capital expenditure for startups
(5) Question not attempted

www.nodia.in

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

(4) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
(5) Question not attempted

89. Identify the correct pair representing the financial service and its primary function:
(1) Commercial Banking – Issuing initial public offerings (IPOs)
(2) Mutual Funds – Providing short-term loans to farmers
(3) Insurance – Risk pooling and mitigation of financial losses
(4) Pension Funds – Facilitating daily inter-bank money market transactions
(5) Question not attempted

90. The term 'FDI in Retail' often differentiates between single-brand and multi-brand retail. Which of the following best defines single-brand retail?
(1) A retail outlet that exclusively sells goods branded under one specific label globally
(2) A store that sells products from various manufacturers under one roof
(3) A platform that only sells unbranded generic commodities
(4) A wholesale market selling goods exclusively to other businesses
(5) Question not attempted

91. Identify the correct statement about the media and entertainment industry's digital shift:
(1) Traditional cinemas and multiplexes have completely ceased all operations due to the rise of OTT platforms
(2) Digital media platforms are entirely exempt from all forms of corporate and indirect taxation in India
(3) The transition to digital has reduced the overall global revenue of the physical music industry to zero
(4) Transition to digital has democratized content creation, allowing niche content to find global audiences
(5) Question not attempted

92. The implementation of strict localization rules for financial data (data localization) by regulatory authorities has what primary effect on foreign financial service providers?
(1) Elimination of all existing and future corporate tax liabilities for foreign firms in India
(2) Increased operational and infrastructure costs to maintain local data servers
(3) Automatic upgrade of their regulatory status to that of a fully licensed domestic commercial bank
(4) Permission to completely bypass the Reserve Bank of India's regulatory and financial oversight
(5) Question not attempted

93. In the context of India's services exports, which geographical region is the largest destination for Indian IT-BPO exports?
(1) European Union
(2) Middle East and North Africa
(3) North America
(4) South-East Asia
(5) Question not attempted

94. All of the following are examples of knowledge-based Future Opportunities in the service sector, except:
(1) Big Data Analytics
(2) Blockchain-based smart contracts
(3) Cybersecurity consulting
(4) Manual data entry operations
(5) Question not attempted

95. Read the following statements regarding transport services:
Statement I: The Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC) is designed to exclusively carry passenger trains at high speeds.
Statement II: DFC aims to decongest existing railway networks and increase the average speed of goods trains.
Select the correct response:
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(3) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(4) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
(5) Question not attempted

96. Which is the most appropriate reason why India is advocating for a permanent solution on the

NODIA

beginning with the formation of the National Association of Software and Service Companies in 1988. This was followed by the establishment of Software Technology Parks of India in 1991. Later, the National Policy on Information Technology was formulated in 2012, and finally, the comprehensive Digital India initiative launched in 2015.

9. (3) Facilitating the purchase and sale of long-term debt and equity-backed securities
Capital markets serve as a vital mechanism for mobilizing long-term financial resources within the economy. Their primary function involves facilitating the purchase and sale of long-term debt and equity-backed securities among investors and entities requiring capital. Unlike money markets which deal in short-term instruments, capital markets focus on longer investment horizons to support industrial expansion, infrastructure development, and overall growth.

10. (1) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the insurance sector is strictly capped at 26 percent under the automatic route.
The financial landscape in India is influenced by regulatory updates regarding international investment. Foreign Direct Investment limits in the insurance sector have been progressively liberalized and are no longer strictly capped at twenty-six percent. Currently, higher limits are permitted under the automatic route. Other entities like scheduled commercial banks and mutual funds continue to play dominant roles in the sector.

11. (4) Low public awareness and the perception of insurance as an investment
Low insurance penetration in the domestic market is primarily driven by a lack of public awareness regarding risk management. Many citizens perceive insurance products as complex investment tools rather than essential safety nets for financial protection. This cultural perspective, combined with limited reach in rural areas, hampers the growth of the industry despite the presence of private players and competitive pricing.

12. (1) I, II, IV, and V
India's tourism sector benefits from several government initiatives and inherent strengths. Enhanced e-visa facilities boost international arrivals, while medical tourism leverages cost-effective high-quality healthcare. The Swadesh Darshan scheme focuses on thematic circuit development across the entire country, not just the south. Being highly labor-intensive, the sector supports inclusive growth by creating diverse employment opportunities for both skilled and semi-skilled workers.

13. (1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
The Swadesh Darshan scheme organizes tourism into regional circuits based on specific geographical or cultural themes. The desert circuit is centered in Rajasthan, featuring its unique arid landscape. The Buddhist circuit links key sites in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. Coastal tourism is promoted in Odisha and Andhra Pradesh, while the Himalayan circuit focuses on the mountainous regions of Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

14. (4) Absence of any regulatory requirements for foreign doctors practicing in India
India's medical tourism industry thrives due to the presence of highly qualified professionals, low costs for complex procedures, and minimal waiting times for elective surgeries. However, all medical practitioners, including foreign doctors, must adhere to strict regulatory requirements and registration processes to practice within the country. The absence of regulation is a misconception, as high clinical and ethical standards remain mandatory.

15. (3) A is true but R is false.
High out-of-pocket expenditure remains a critical challenge for the Indian healthcare system, often pushing vulnerable families into poverty. This situation persists because public health spending has historically remained well below five percent of the Gross Domestic Product, contrary to recommended targets. While citizens face heavy costs, the government's budgetary allocation for public health services has not yet reached sufficient levels.

16. (2) Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY)
Most recent healthcare initiatives focus on achieving universal health coverage through primary care and insurance. Schemes like

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

33. (1) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
Outsourcing is categorized based on the complexity and nature of the tasks performed. Business Process Outsourcing handles routine back-office operations and customer support. Knowledge Process Outsourcing involves advanced research and domain expertise. Legal Process Outsourcing focuses on drafting contracts and patent research. Recruitment Process Outsourcing manages human resource functions. These segments allow global firms to leverage specialized skills available within India.

34. (1) Large pool of English-speaking, domain-specific professionals available at competitive costs
India's competitive advantage in high-end outsourcing is rooted in its vast talent pool. The country offers a large number of English-speaking professionals with specialized domain expertise in fields like finance, medicine, and law. Global firms choose Indian KPO services because they can access this high-quality, knowledge-intensive work at a lower cost than in their home countries, ensuring both efficiency and expertise.

35. (3) The sector suffers from a massive oversupply of highly skilled, employable graduates.
Despite its success, the service sector faces several structural hurdles that impede balanced growth. While there is a high volume of graduates, the sector actually suffers from a shortage of highly skilled and employable professionals due to a mismatch in educational quality. Other challenges include complex regulatory environments, inadequate physical infrastructure in rural areas, and the concentration of services in urban clusters.

36. (2) I, II and IV
Infrastructure hurdles significantly impact the efficiency of various service sub-sectors. Inadequate cold chain facilities hinder organized food retail, while high logistics costs reduce overall competitiveness. Furthermore, limited last-mile internet connectivity in remote areas remains a major barrier to digital inclusion and the expansion of online services. While deep-water ports are vital for merchandise, they are less critical for digital services.

37. (3) Most service sector jobs are concentrated in the informal economy lacking social security benefits.
Employment quality is a significant concern because a large portion of service sector jobs are situated within the informal economy. These roles, often found in unorganized retail or domestic work, lack essential social security benefits, job security, and standardized wages. This concentration in low-productivity informal services means that economic growth does not always translate into high-quality, stable employment for the workforce.

38. (1) Telecommunications, computer, and information services → Business services → Travel
India's services exports are dominated by high-value technology-related activities. Telecommunications, computer, and information services consistently represent the largest share of these exports by volume. This is followed by various business services, which include consultancy and research. Travel and tourism services typically rank below these categories in terms of total export volume, reflecting India's strong global position as a leading technology provider.

39. (4) Global rank in services exports – Usually within the top 10
India maintains a strong presence in the global services trade, consistently ranking within the top ten exporters worldwide. The country enjoys a significant trade surplus in services, which helps offset the deficit in merchandise trade. While the share in global exports is growing, it remains well below fifteen percent. Software and IT services, rather than financial services, remain the dominant category.

40. (1) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
Fintech segments leverage technology to modernize traditional financial functions. Peer-to-peer lending connects individual borrowers and lenders directly. Insurtech enhances insurance processes through digital solutions. Neobanks are digital-only platforms that operate without physical branches. Wealthtech provides digital tools for investment management and robo-advisory. These segments collectively contribute to financial inclusion and efficiency by

NODIA

growth significantly impacts national income and serves as a major indicator of overall economic health.

25. (3) Project delivery delays and transparency issues – Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act
Addressing long-standing issues in the property market required specific legislative intervention to ensure consumer protection. The Real Estate Regulation and Development Act was enacted to tackle pervasive problems such as project delivery delays and a lack of transparency between developers and buyers. This regulatory framework establishes accountability, mandates project disclosures, and provides a grievance redressal mechanism to boost confidence among purchasers.

26. (1) B, A, C, D
Transport infrastructure projects in India have followed a strategic timeline for national connectivity. The Golden Quadrilateral project was initiated first to link major metropolises. The Dedicated Freight Corridor project followed to enhance cargo movement. Bharatmala Pariyojana was later launched for comprehensive highway development. Most recently, the PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan was introduced to integrate various infrastructure modes together.

27. (4) To stimulate regional air connectivity and make air travel affordable to the masses
The UDAN scheme is a flagship initiative aimed at democratizing air travel across the country. Its primary goal is to stimulate regional air connectivity by reviving unserved and underserved airports. By providing financial incentives and subsidies, the scheme makes flying affordable for the common citizen, thereby boosting local economies and improving accessibility to remote regions that were previously poorly connected.

28. (4) I, II, III, IV and V
Modernizing the railway network involves multiple technological and structural upgrades. Initiatives include the introduction of Vande Bharat Express trains and the Kavach safety system. Efforts toward complete electrification and the redevelopment of stations under the Amrit Bharat scheme are also central. Furthermore, the monetization of dedicated freight corridors helps generate revenue for further infrastructure expansion, collectively transforming the efficiency of rail services.

29. (3) A is true but R is false.
India has experienced a significant mobile revolution, rising to become the second-largest telecommunications market in the world. This rapid expansion was driven by a sharp decline in data costs rather than high prices. Currently, India offers some of the most affordable mobile data globally, which has accelerated digital adoption across all social strata, even though it creates revenue challenges for operators.

30. (4) Number of telephone connections for every hundred individuals in a given area
Teledensity is a standard metric used to measure the penetration of telecommunication services within a specific population. It is calculated as the number of active telephone connections available for every hundred individuals in a given geographical area. This indicator helps policymakers assess the extent of digital reach and identify regions where communication infrastructure needs further development to ensure universal access.

31. (3) I and III only
The media sector is undergoing a profound digital transformation driven by the popularity of over-the-top streaming platforms. To manage this shift, the government introduced the IT Rules 2021, which establish a self-regulatory framework for digital news and entertainment content. While digital consumption is surging, traditional print media has faced significant revenue challenges and has generally not surpassed its pre-pandemic performance levels.

32. (1) 26 percent
Regulation of the digital media landscape includes specific limits on foreign investment to ensure domestic oversight. For entities involved in uploading or streaming news and current affairs through digital platforms, the current Foreign Direct Investment limit is set at twenty-six percent. This policy aims to balance the need for capital with the importance of maintaining national perspective within the news sector.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

predictive diagnostics and personalized treatment plans for better patient outcomes. In financial services, AI facilitates automated underwriting and sophisticated risk assessment. While AI can support education through personalized learning tools, the complete replacement of human teachers with chatbots is not a realistic near-future goal.

50. (1) Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)
Infrastructure as a Service is a fundamental cloud computing model that delivers essential computing resources over the internet. It provides users with access to virtualized hardware, including virtual machines, servers, and storage. This model allows businesses to scale their infrastructure dynamically without investing in physical hardware, offering significant flexibility and cost savings for organizations that require robust and adaptable digital environments.

51. (3) Tertiary
An Indian company performing accounting tasks for an international client is engaged in the provision of professional services. According to standard economic classifications, this activity belongs to the tertiary sector, which encompasses all services and intangible goods. This specific type of service is often part of the Business Process Outsourcing industry, highlighting the tertiary sector's role in global trade and specialized expertise.

52. (2) III and IV
The service sector is the primary driver of the Indian economy, contributing over fifty percent to the Gross Value Added and attracting significant foreign investment. However, it is not responsible for the national trade deficit; rather, its surplus often helps narrow it. Furthermore, the sector was not entirely resilient during the pandemic, as hospitality and transport witnessed significant contractions during lockdowns.

53. (3) Rajasthan
Rajasthan has emerged as a proactive state in fostering a digital and entrepreneurial culture. The launch of the iStart program is a key initiative designed to support startups through funding, mentoring, and incubation. This strategic focus on the ITeS sector and the startup ecosystem reflects the state's commitment to diversifying its economy and creating high-value employment opportunities within the modern industry.

54. (1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
Financial stability in India is maintained through specialized regulatory bodies. The Reserve Bank of India oversees commercial banks. The Securities and Exchange Board of India regulates mutual funds and capital markets. The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India manages insurance companies. The Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority is responsible for the National Pension System, ensuring consumer protection across sectors.

55. (4) Lack of geographical and cultural diversity within the country
Growth in the tourism industry is hindered by several factors, including infrastructure gaps, safety concerns for travelers, and a shortage of skilled guides. However, a lack of geographical and cultural diversity is not a challenge for India. In fact, the country's immense variety of landscapes, traditions, and heritage sites is a major strength that attracts tourists from all over the world.

56. (1) I, II, IV and V
The healthcare sector in India is evolving with technology and policy interventions. Telemedicine helps bridge the urban-rural divide, while public-private partnerships improve district hospitals. Schemes like Ayushman Bharat reduce financial burdens on poor families. However, the country still faces a shortage of rural specialists. Additionally, the pharmaceutical industry is not solely self-sufficient, as it relies on imported active pharmaceutical ingredients.

57. (4) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
Historically, the presence of foreign universities in India was highly restricted. However, the National Education Policy 2020 has introduced a significant shift by allowing top-tier global universities to establish physical campuses within the country. This reform aims to enhance the quality of higher education, foster international collaboration, and provide Indian students with access to world-class learning opportunities without needing to travel.

NODIA

providing accessible, technology-driven financial products to various modern consumers.

41. (3) A manufacturing company selling products directly via its own brick-and-mortar retail outlets
The platform economy relies on digital networks to facilitate interactions between multiple parties. Models like ride-sharing aggregators, e-commerce marketplaces, and freelance digital hubs exemplify this interconnected approach. In contrast, a traditional manufacturing company that sells products through its own physical retail stores follows a linear business model. This traditional approach lacks the multi-sided network effects and digital coordination central to platforms.

42. (3) A is true but R is false.
The Unified Payments Interface has transformed the domestic digital payment landscape and is gaining widespread international recognition for its efficiency. This success is due to its open-architecture framework developed by the National Payments Corporation of India, rather than being a closed system owned by multinational corporations. It allows seamless interoperability between different banks and applications, fostering a highly inclusive ecosystem.

43. (2) I, II, III and IV
India has developed a robust domestic digital payment infrastructure through various innovative components. Key elements include the National Payments Corporation of India, which operates systems like the Bharat Bill Payment System and the Aadhaar Enabled Payment System. The introduction of the Central Bank Digital Currency further strengthens this local framework. While SWIFT is used for global transfers, it is not a domestic development.

44. (3) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
India's growth is often described as 'jobless' because the employment elasticity in the high-value service sector is relatively low. This means that significant increases in economic output do not result in a corresponding increase in jobs. Furthermore, the high-skill IT sector cannot easily absorb the large number of workers leaving agriculture, as these individuals often lack the specialized technical training.

45. (3) Increased flexible opportunities but concerns over lack of social security and benefits
The expansion of the gig economy has introduced a new level of flexibility into the labor market, allowing workers to choose tasks via digital platforms. However, this shift has also raised serious concerns regarding the lack of traditional social security, health benefits, and long-term job security for these workers. It creates a precarious employment environment where individuals operate outside standard labor protections.

46. (1) D, B, A, C
International trade in services is classified into four distinct modes under the GATS framework. Mode 1 involves cross-border supply, such as online consulting. Mode 2 covers consumption abroad, like tourism. Mode 3 refers to commercial presence, such as opening a foreign branch. Mode 4 involves the presence of natural persons, where individuals travel to provide services. These modes define how services are delivered.

47. (4) Mode 4
Given its large pool of highly skilled professionals in the information technology and healthcare sectors, India has consistently advocated for greater liberalization of Mode 4 under GATS. This mode facilitates the temporary movement of natural persons across borders to provide services. Enhancing access in this area allows Indian experts to work on international projects more easily, maximizing the country's comparative advantage.

48. (1) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
Global service trade is governed by specific principles to ensure fairness and openness. Most-favoured-nation treatment ensures non-discrimination between different foreign members. National treatment requires that foreign services receive the same treatment as domestic ones. Market access involves allowing foreign suppliers to enter the market. Transparency mandates the publication of all relevant laws and regulations so that trade rules are clearly understood.

49. (1) I and II only
Artificial Intelligence presents significant opportunities for enhancing efficiency across various service sectors. In healthcare, it enables

Ayushman Bharat and the National Health Mission aim to provide affordable access to the masses. In contrast, the Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana is specifically designed to correct regional imbalances in tertiary healthcare and expand specialized medical education by establishing institutes like AIIMS.

17. (2) II and III only
Educational reforms in India emphasize aligning academic outcomes with market demands. The National Education Policy 2020 specifically focuses on integrating vocational training into mainstream curricula to enhance practical skills. Simultaneously, the Skill India Mission works to bridge the gap between industry requirements and existing education. However, the Gross Enrolment Ratio in higher education has not yet crossed the fifty percent mark.

18. (2) 50 percent
The National Education Policy 2020 sets ambitious targets for the transformation of the higher education landscape. By the year 2035, the government aims to achieve a Gross Enrolment Ratio of fifty percent, which includes both general and vocational education. This goal reflects a strategic commitment to increasing access to advanced learning and improving the overall skill level of the domestic workforce.

19. (1) National Policy on Education (1986), Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Right to Education Act, Skill India Mission
India's educational policy framework has evolved through several key milestones over the decades. The process began with the National Policy on Education in 1986. This was followed by the launch of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan for universal primary education. The Right to Education Act later provided a legal mandate for schooling, and the Skill India Mission was subsequently launched to enhance employability.

20. (4) A mismatch between the theoretical academic curriculum and practical industry requirements
The employability gap signifies a critical disconnect between the qualifications held by graduates and the actual skills required by employers. This issue stems primarily from an academic curriculum that emphasizes theoretical knowledge over practical industry applications. Without sufficient hands-on training or alignment with modern technological trends, many students struggle to find suitable employment despite holding formal degrees from various higher institutions.

21. (1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
The retail landscape is diverse, ranging from traditional vendors to digital platforms. Unorganised retail consists of family-run shops and street vendors. Hypermarkets are large facilities offering various products under one roof. Convenience stores are small local outlets with long hours. E-commerce platforms facilitate digital transactions between businesses and consumers, reflecting the modern shift toward online shopping and high-speed delivery services.

22. (3) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
The Indian retail industry is characterized by a high degree of fragmentation, with the unorganised sector, comprising millions of small kirana stores, currently holding the majority of the market share. Organised retail, while growing rapidly, is not limited to luxury goods but covers a wide range of essential commodities and daily products using modern management and organized supply chain systems.

23. (2) I, III and IV
Foreign investment regulations in retail are specific to the business model used. India permits one hundred percent investment in single-brand retail and e-commerce marketplaces under the automatic route. Additionally, investment in inventory-based e-commerce models is strictly prohibited to protect domestic competition. However, multi-brand retail remains more restricted and does not allow one hundred percent investment through the automatic route currently.

24. (1) The second-largest employer in the country after agriculture
The real estate and construction industry plays a pivotal role in the domestic economy as the second-largest employer after agriculture. It provides livelihoods to millions of workers, ranging from unskilled labor to specialized architects and engineers. Due to its extensive linkages with various ancillary industries, its

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

58. (1) Organized retail uses corporate management and complex supply chains; unorganized uses owner-managed shops.
Retail in India is divided into two distinct categories based on operational structure. Organized retail is characterized by corporate management, standardized processes, and complex supply chain systems. In contrast, unorganized retail consists of small, owner-managed shops like traditional kirana stores. While organized retail is growing, it must still comply with domestic tax regulations and is increasingly expanding into smaller cities across the country.

59. (1) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
Real estate terminology covers various investment and regulatory concepts. A Real Estate Investment Trust is a vehicle for owning income-generating property. The Real Estate Regulatory Authority protects home buyers through mandatory disclosures. Affordable housing targets lower-income groups with units below median costs. The Floor Space Index determines the permissible total floor area relative to the size of the plot being developed.

60. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Developing robust transport infrastructure, such as modern railways and expanded aviation networks, creates a powerful multiplier effect throughout the entire economy. By significantly reducing logistics costs and enhancing market access, these improvements make domestic industries more competitive. Furthermore, better connectivity stimulates growth in allied services like tourism and hospitality, leading to increased economic activity and job creation across regional sectors.

61. (3) 5G rollout in India relies entirely on technology imported from neighboring countries without any domestic trials.
The telecommunications sector in India is a competitive oligopoly that has successfully transitioned from being voice-centric to data-centric. While the government supports rural infrastructure through specific funds, it is incorrect to say that 5G rollout relied entirely on imports without domestic trials. In fact, India conducted extensive indigenous 5G trials and developed local technological solutions to ensure a secure network.

62. (4) Canceling traditional cable subscriptions in favor of internet-based streaming services
Cord-cutting describes a significant behavioral shift among media consumers in the digital age. It refers to the practice of canceling traditional cable or satellite television subscriptions in favor of internet-based streaming services. This trend is driven by the flexibility, diverse content libraries, and personalized viewing experiences offered by over-the-top platforms, which allow users to watch their favorite shows on various devices.

63. (1) The absolute absence of data privacy laws making operations unmonitored
India's dominance in the global BPO sector is sustained by its English proficiency, a large demographic dividend, and time zone advantages that allow for continuous global operations. However, the claim that there is an absolute absence of data privacy laws is incorrect. India has been progressively strengthening its data protection framework to meet international standards, ensuring that sensitive information remains secure during outsourcing.

64. (1) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
The service sector faces specific challenges that directly impact its overall performance. Regulatory bottlenecks often lead to delays in business operations and project clearances. A deficit in specialized skills reduces employability and limits the transition to high-value services. Infrastructure constraints hamper the reliability of digital delivery. Additionally, the high level of informalization means many workers lack essential social security benefits and labor protection.

65. (2) Telecommunications, computer, and information services
India has established itself as a global leader in the export of knowledge-intensive services. Telecommunications, computer, and information services represent the country's most significant and competitive export category. This dominance is driven by a large pool of technical talent and a robust IT ecosystem that serves clients worldwide. These services contribute heavily to the nation's foreign exchange earnings and economic growth.

NODIA

of software, meaning it exports more of these services than it imports.

83. (3) Formalizing gig work through portable social security and skill up-gradation
Improving the quality of employment in the service sector requires modernizing the approach to labor protection. A key strategy involves formalizing gig and informal work by providing portable social security benefits and focusing on continuous skill up-gradation. This ensures that workers in flexible roles have financial safety nets and the necessary training to transition into more stable, higher-value positions over time.

84. (4) Services supporting sustainability, such as energy auditing, ESG consulting, and green finance
Green services represent a growing opportunity in the transition toward a sustainable economy. This field primarily involves services that support environmental sustainability, such as energy auditing, ESG consulting, and green finance. These professional services help organizations measure their environmental impact, comply with new green regulations, and secure funding for sustainable projects. This shift reflects a global commitment to addressing climate change.

85. (3) India Post
Digital platform economy models, such as food delivery aggregators and ride-sharing services, coordinate transactions through internet networks. In contrast, India Post is a traditional non-platform service provider that operates a physical network for mail and financial services. While it has modernized its operations, its core business model remains a traditional service delivery system rather than a digital platform that aggregates providers.

86. (2) Trade, Hotels, Transport, and Communication
During the initial phase of the COVID-19 pandemic, the sub-sector comprising trade, hotels, transport, and communication experienced the most severe contraction. These activities rely heavily on physical proximity and mobility, which were strictly restricted during lockdowns. While information technology services remained resilient due to remote work, contact-intensive services suffered a sharp decline in revenue and activity due to necessary public health measures.

87. (3) Mode 3
Under the GATS framework, when a foreign company establishes a subsidiary or a physical branch in another country to provide services locally, it is classified as commercial presence. This is known as Mode 3 of service supply. By opening an office in Bangalore, the foreign software firm creates a permanent physical presence in India, allowing it to deliver IT support directly.

88. (3) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
The domestic healthcare market is expanding due to a rising burden of non-communicable diseases and changing demographics. This creates a growing demand for both specialized and general health services. Furthermore, investment in preventive healthcare has been shown to offer high economic returns by reducing the long-term costs associated with chronic illnesses, making it more sustainable than focusing solely on curative care.

89. (3) Insurance – Risk pooling and mitigation of financial losses
Different financial services serve distinct roles within the economy. Insurance is fundamentally about risk pooling and the mitigation of potential financial losses for individuals and businesses. This function provides a safety net against unforeseen events. Other entities, like commercial banks, handle daily transactions and lending, while mutual funds manage investments. Each contributing to a stable and diverse financial system for consumers.

90. (1) A retail outlet that exclusively sells goods branded under one specific label globally
Single-brand retail refers to a retail format where a store exclusively sells products branded under one specific label. This model allows international brands to maintain a consistent global image and control their entire customer experience. In contrast, multi-brand retail outlets carry products from multiple different manufacturers. Regulations for foreign investment often differ between these two models to balance brand expansion with local interests.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

initiatives. Railways are benefiting from the development of Dedicated Freight Corridors for efficient cargo movement. Aviation is being boosted by Krishi UDAN for transporting agricultural products. Roadways use FASTag for seamless electronic toll collection. Inland waterways are being developed through the Jal Marg Vikas Project to provide a sustainable alternative for cargo movement.

75. (2) Consumption abroad (Mode 2)
Under the GATS framework, trade in services is categorized by how the service is delivered. When a foreign tourist travels to another country, such as India, to experience a festival and purchase local goods, it is classified as consumption abroad. This is known as Mode 2 of service supply, where the consumer moves to the location of the service provider to receive it.

76. (2) Use of the telecom network to deliver public goods via digital identity and payment interfaces
India's telecommunications network serves as the backbone for delivering essential public goods through digital interfaces. By integrating with digital identity and payment systems, the sector enables millions of citizens to access government services and financial products remotely. While the digital divide still exists, the use of mobile-based platforms has significantly enhanced social inclusion and provided a foundation for the growing digital economy.

77. (3) Business Process Outsourcing
BPO stands for Business Process Outsourcing, which involves contracting specific business tasks to a third-party service provider. This sector is a major part of India's service-led growth, covering functions like customer support, technical assistance, and back-office operations. By specializing in these tasks, BPO firms help global companies reduce costs and improve efficiency while providing large-scale employment opportunities for the domestic workforce.

78. (3) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
Tourism is a vital economic driver that provides significant indirect employment across various sectors, including handicrafts, transport, and agriculture. Unlike heavy manufacturing, which requires massive capital investment for every job created, tourism is a labor-intensive sector that can generate high employment with relatively lower capital. This makes it an ideal industry for supporting inclusive growth and providing diverse livelihoods.

79. (1) Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI)
The Securities and Exchange Board of India serves as the primary regulatory authority for the country's capital markets. Its main responsibilities include protecting the interests of investors, promoting the development of the securities market, and regulating the activities of various market intermediaries. By ensuring transparency and fair play, it helps maintain investor confidence and facilitates the efficient flow of capital.

80. (2) A surplus of graduates lacking industry-relevant skills
The rapid expansion of higher education institutions without proper quality control often results in a surplus of graduates who lack the specific skills required by modern industries. This gap between academic degrees and job requirements creates a significant employability challenge. Instead of increasing research output, it necessitates extensive corporate training programs to make new hires work-ready for various professional roles.

81. (2) The introduction of RERA has reduced accountability for real estate developers.
The real estate and construction sector is a major economic pillar with extensive linkages to over two hundred and fifty ancillary industries. While it is a significant employer of migrant labor and contributes to capital formation, the claim that RERA reduced accountability is incorrect. The introduction of the Real Estate Regulatory Authority was specifically designed to increase transparency and hold developers accountable.

82. (2) I, II, III and IV
India's services exports are characterized by the dominance of software services and the growth of professional consulting. These exports are vulnerable to global shocks, as seen with travel during the pandemic. Notably, India holds a larger share in global services exports compared to its merchandise share. It is also a net exporter

NODIA

66. (1) Increased demand for digital payment gateways and localized delivery networks
The rapid rise of e-commerce has fundamentally changed the logistics and payment landscapes. This growth has triggered a surge in demand for efficient digital payment gateways to handle online transactions and specialized localized delivery networks for last-mile fulfillment. Rather than eliminating traditional services, e-commerce has created new opportunities for warehousing, data analytics, and digital marketing, which are essential for platforms.

67. (2) I, III and IV
The Unified Payments Interface is a revolutionary system that allows users to access multiple bank accounts through a single mobile application. It facilitates real-time fund routing twenty-four hours a day and has been successfully integrated with payment systems in several foreign countries. While regulated by the central bank, it is operated by the National Payments Corporation of India, an industry body.

68. (4) Concentration in the unorganized retail and domestic help sectors with low wages and insecurity
The concern over 'low-quality jobs' highlights a structural issue where a large part of the service sector is concentrated in unorganized areas. These roles, such as domestic help and small-scale retail, are characterized by very low wages and a total lack of job security or social benefits. This ensures that while the sector grows, many workers remain in financial precariousness.

69. (3) Green services (Carbon auditing) – Environmental Consulting
Future opportunities in services are often linked to specialized domains that address global challenges. Green services, which include carbon auditing and sustainability consulting, belong to the environmental consulting domain. This field helps businesses meet regulatory requirements and improve their ecological footprint. Other emerging areas include precision analytics for various industries, though they must be correctly matched with their respective functional sectors.

70. (3) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
The General Agreement on Trade in Services is a multilateral treaty under the World Trade Organization designed to liberalize global trade in services. While it establishes a framework for reducing trade barriers, it does not force member countries to privatize essential public sectors like healthcare and education. Governments retain the policy space to provide public services according to their national priorities.

71. (4) Digital networks that coordinate transactions between buyers, sellers, and service providers
The platform economy represents a modern economic system where digital networks play the central role in coordinating transactions. These platforms act as intermediaries, connecting buyers, sellers, and service providers in a highly efficient manner. This model differs from traditional linear businesses by leveraging technology to reduce transaction costs and create large-scale networks, as seen in sectors like transport, retail, and finance.

72. (2) I and III only
Artificial Intelligence is set to augment several service functions, particularly in customer support through generative models. These advanced AI models require massive cloud computing resources, which directly boosts the growth of the data center industry. However, it is unrealistic to expect that AI will completely resolve all employment quality issues or automatically formalize all informal jobs within the tech sector soon.

73. (3) The absolute transparency of algorithms used for pricing by platforms
Regulating the digital economy is complex due to the cross-border nature of services, data privacy needs, and the risk of monopolistic practices by large tech aggregators. One of the main challenges is actually the lack of transparency in the algorithms used for pricing and content delivery. Therefore, absolute transparency is not a current feature of these platforms but a regulatory goal.

74. (1) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
Infrastructure sub-sectors are undergoing transformation through specific national

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

91. (4) Transition to digital has democratized content creation, allowing niche content to find global audiences
The digital shift in the entertainment industry has democratized content creation, allowing independent creators and niche content to reach global audiences through online platforms. While traditional cinemas face competition, they have not ceased operations. The transition to digital has transformed how content is consumed and monetized, creating new opportunities for diverse voices to be heard on a worldwide scale for audiences.

92. (2) Increased operational and infrastructure costs to maintain local data servers
Data localization requirements mandate that financial service providers must store and process user data on servers located within the country. For foreign firms, this policy leads to increased operational and infrastructure costs, as they must invest in local data centers to comply with national regulations. This move is primarily intended to enhance data security and ensure local authorities have access for oversight.

93. (3) North America
North America remains the primary destination for Indian IT and BPO exports, accounting for the largest share of the sector's international revenue. The long-standing partnership with companies in this region is driven by high demand for digital transformation, software development, and specialized back-office services. This strong export link has been a major contributor to India's position as a global hub.

94. (4) Manual data entry operations
Future opportunities in the service sector are increasingly focused on high-value, knowledge-based activities. Fields such as big data analytics, blockchain-based smart contracts, and cybersecurity consulting represent these advanced areas. In contrast, manual data entry is a routine, low-value task that is increasingly being automated. Therefore, it does not fit the category of sophisticated future opportunities that drive next-phase service sector growth.

95. (4) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
The Dedicated Freight Corridor is a strategic infrastructure project specifically designed for the movement of goods, not passenger trains. Its primary objective is to decongest the existing rail network by providing dedicated high-speed tracks for freight. This improvement allows for heavier and faster cargo trains, which significantly increases the efficiency of logistics and reduces the overall cost of transporting goods.

96. (2) Preserving policy space for taxing electronic transmissions to protect domestic revenues
India seeks a permanent solution on the e-commerce moratorium at the WTO to preserve its policy space for taxing electronic transmissions. Currently, there is a temporary ban on applying customs duties to digital trade. By seeking a change, India aims to protect its potential domestic revenue from the rapidly growing digital economy. This policy would allow the government to tax digital imports.

97. (2) Railways sector
Kavach is an indigenously developed automatic train protection system designed to enhance safety in the Indian railways. It acts as an anti-collision system that prevents trains from passing signals at danger and helps avoid accidents in adverse weather conditions. The implementation of this technology is a critical part of the modernization efforts to make rail travel safer through advanced electronic safety protocols.

98. (1) A privately held startup company valued at over $1 billion
In the startup ecosystem, a 'unicorn' is a privately held company that has reached a valuation of over one billion US dollars. This status signifies significant growth, investor confidence, and market potential. India has seen a rapid rise in the number of unicorns, particularly in the fintech, e-commerce, and edtech sectors. This trend reflects the vibrant nature of the domestic digital economy.

99. (3) UPI (Unified Payments Interface)
Real-time fund transfers using mobile applications and QR codes are made possible by the Unified Payments Interface. Developed by the National Payments Corporation of India,

NODIA

issues in nearby regions
(3) Delays in land acquisition and obtaining necessary environmental clearances
(4) High ash content which significantly reduces the calorific value of coal
(5) Question not attempted

7. Select the correct sequence of states in descending order of their total estimated coal reserves in India:
(1) Odisha, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, West Bengal
(2) Jharkhand, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, West Bengal
(3) Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, West Bengal
(4) Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, West Bengal
(5) Question not attempted

8. What is the primary cause for the establishment of pit-head thermal power stations in India?
(1) High cost of transporting bulky coal over long distances
(2) Government mandates to keep power plants away from densely populated urban areas
(3) Lack of sufficient water supply in regions located away from major coal mines
(4) Better availability of specialized and skilled labor near existing mining zones
(5) Question not attempted

9. Which of the following statements correctly describes India's current electricity generation capacity mix?
(1) Renewable energy has surpassed thermal energy in total installed capacity.
(2) Nuclear energy contributes to more than 10 percent of the total installed capacity.
(3) Thermal power constitutes the largest share of the total installed capacity.
(4) Hydropower constitutes more than 30 percent of the total installed capacity.
(5) Question not attempted

10. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The thermal efficiency of coal-based power plants in India is generally lower compared to global averages.
Reason (R): Indian coal largely belongs to the bituminous and sub-bituminous categories with high ash content.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

11. Which region is responsible for the highest share of crude oil production in India?
(1) Assam-Arakan Basin
(2) Cambay Basin
(3) Rajasthan Basin
(4) Bombay High (Offshore)
(5) Question not attempted

12. Consider the following statements regarding the petroleum and natural gas sector in India:
I. India is highly dependent on imports to meet its crude oil requirements.
II. The Mangala, Bhagyam, and Aishwarya fields are major oil discoveries in Rajasthan.
III. The Hazira-Vijaipur-Jagdishpur (HVJ) pipeline is India's first cross-state gas pipeline.
IV. Strategic Petroleum Reserves are maintained solely by private sector refineries in India.
V. Natural gas is considered a cleaner transition fuel compared to coal.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II, III and V
(2) II, III, IV and V
(3) I, III, IV and V
(4) I, II, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

13. Identify the odd one out among the following oil refineries in India based on their geographical location (coastal vs. inland):
(1) Mathura
(2) Barauni
(3) Kochi
(4) Panipat
(5) Question not attempted

14. Which of the following is the most appropriate reason for the Government of India promoting natural gas in the energy mix?
(1) It is abundantly available in India,

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

STUDYING FROM PDFs?

THINK AGAIN.

If you are studying only from PDFs,
you are wasting valuable time.

Research shows that learning from

PRINTED BOOKS has up to

4× HIGHER RETENTION

than studying from screens.

PRINT BOOK = BETTER MEMORY

PDF = LOWER RETENTION

Those who study from **PRINTED BOOKS**
move **AHEAD.**

Others are left **BEHIND**
in competition.

In competitive exams,
being average is not enough.

STAY ONE STEP AHEAD.

CHAPTER 08

Energy, Transportation & Communication

1. Which of the following best defines the difference between conventional and non-conventional sources of energy in the Indian context?
(1) Conventional sources are purely renewable, whereas non-conventional sources are always exhaustible.
(2) Conventional sources are traditional long-used fuels, while non-conventional sources are newer alternatives.
(3) Conventional sources include nuclear energy, whereas non-conventional sources include coal and petroleum.
(4) Conventional sources are purely environmentally friendly, whereas non-conventional sources cause heavy pollution.
(5) Question not attempted

2. Identify the incorrect pair regarding the classification of energy sources in India:
(1) Conventional Energy - Wind and Solar
(2) Commercial Energy - Coal and Petroleum
(3) Non-commercial Energy - Firewood and Cow dung
(4) Non-conventional Energy - Tidal and Geothermal
(5) Question not attempted

3. Consider the following statements regarding coal reserves in India:
I. Gondwana coal accounts for more than 98 percent of the total coal reserves in India.
II. Tertiary coal is mainly found in the peninsular plateau region of India.
III. Anthracite is the most abundantly available type of coal in India.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(1) I only
(2) II and III
(3) I and III
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

4. Read the following statements regarding coal resources in India and select the correct option:
Statement I: India imports a significant amount of coking coal despite having large domestic coal reserves.
Statement II: The majority of Indian coal reserves have high ash content and are non-coking in nature.
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct, and Statement II explains Statement I.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct, but Statement II does not explain Statement I.
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
(5) Question not attempted

5. Match List I with List II:
List I: (Coal/Lignite Mining Area)
A. Jharia
B. Neyveli
C. Palana
D. Talcher
List II: (State)
i. Odisha
ii. Rajasthan
iii. Tamil Nadu
iv. Jharkhand
Select the correct code:
(1) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(2) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(3) A-i, B-iii, C-iv, D-ii
(4) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

6. Which of the following is not a major challenge associated with the coal sector in India?
(1) Sub-optimal transportation infrastructure causing supply bottlenecks
(2) High sulfur levels causing severe acid rain

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

(4) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

36. Read the following statements regarding Run-of-the-River (RoR) hydroelectric projects and select the correct option:
Statement I: RoR projects generally cause less environmental submergence compared to large reservoir-based dams.
Statement II: RoR projects rely primarily on the natural flow of the river rather than large water storage.
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct, and Statement II explains Statement I.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct, but Statement II does not explain Statement I.
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
(5) Question not attempted

37. Identify the incorrect statement regarding India's bioenergy policies:
(1) The National Policy on Biofuels encourages the use of non-edible oilseeds for biodiesel.
(2) The SATAT scheme aims to set up Compressed Bio-Gas (CBG) production plants.
(3) India has advanced its target of achieving 20 percent ethanol blending in petrol to 2030.
(4) Bioenergy utilizes agricultural residues, thus helping in reducing stubble burning.
(5) Question not attempted

38. Consider the following statements regarding Small Hydropower (SHP) in India:
I. Projects up to 25 MW are classified as Small Hydropower.
II. SHP projects are entirely managed by the Ministry of Power, not the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy.
III. They have a shorter gestation period compared to large hydropower projects.
IV. They are particularly suitable for electrification of remote and hilly areas.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II and III
(2) I, III and IV
(3) II, III and IV
(4) I, II and IV
(5) Question not attempted

39. What is the primary cause of frequent technical and maintenance challenges in hydropower projects situated in the Himalayan region?
(1) Extreme temperatures causing rapid evaporation within high altitude water reservoirs.
(2) Presence of excessively saline water in the river systems.
(3) The complete and total absence of perennial rivers throughout the mountain regions.
(4) Fragile geological formations and high siltation levels causing land instability.
(5) Question not attempted

40. By standard definition in the Indian context, what distinguishes 'Small Hydro' from 'Large Hydro' projects?
(1) The installed capacity being 25 MW or less
(2) The height of the dam being less than 15 meters
(3) Being built exclusively on seasonal rivers
(4) Total financial investment being less than 10 Crores
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

41. Which institution was primarily responsible for drafting the National Energy Policy of India, outlining the vision for energy security and sustainability?
(1) Ministry of Power
(2) Central Electricity Authority
(3) NITI Aayog
(4) Ministry of New and Renewable Energy
(5) Question not attempted

42. Consider the following statements regarding the 'Panchamrit' strategy presented by India at COP26:
I. Reaching 500 GW of non-fossil energy capacity by 2030.
II. Meeting 50 percent of energy requirements from renewable energy by 2030.
III. Achieving the target of Net Zero emissions by the year 2050.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(1) I only
(2) II only

eliminating the need for imports.
(2) It requires no specialized infrastructure for transportation and storage.
(3) It is a fully renewable and sustainable source of energy for the future.
(4) Significantly lower carbon dioxide and pollutant emissions than coal or oil.
(5) Question not attempted

15. Match List I with List II:
List I: (Nuclear Power Plant)
A. Rawatbhata
B. Kakrapar
C. Kaiga
D. Kudankulam
List II: (State)
i. Gujarat
ii. Rajasthan
iii. Tamil Nadu
iv. Karnataka
Select the correct code:
(1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(4) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

16. Who among the following is credited with conceptualizing India's three-stage nuclear power programme?
(1) A. P. J. Abdul Kalam
(2) Homi J. Bhabha
(3) Vikram Sarabhai
(4) Satish Dhawan
(5) Question not attempted

17. Read the following statements regarding nuclear energy in India and select the correct option:
Statement I: Nuclear energy currently contributes less than 5 percent to India's total installed power capacity.
Statement II: The Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) operates directly under the Prime Minister of India.
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct, and Statement II explains Statement I.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct, but Statement II does not explain Statement I.
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
(5) Question not attempted

18. Consider the following statements regarding India's nuclear energy programme:
I. The first stage utilizes Pressurized Heavy Water Reactors (PHWRs).
II. Fast Breeder Reactors form the second stage and use Plutonium.
III. Thorium utilization is the primary focus of the first stage.
IV. India possesses vast reserves of Thorium in the monazite sands of Kerala.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II and III
(2) I, II and IV
(3) II, III and IV
(4) I, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

19. Identify the incorrect statement regarding India's energy security and Strategic Petroleum Reserves (SPR):
(1) SPR facilities act as a critical buffer against short-term global supply disruptions.
(2) The Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserves Limited (ISPRL) manages all such reserves.
(3) SPR facilities holding enough crude to meet total demand for two years.
(4) Mangalore and Visakhapatnam are among the primary locations hosting SPR facilities.
(5) Question not attempted

20. An energy company wants to extract a natural gas resource that is trapped within coal seams. Which of the following specific terms describes this resource?
(1) Shale Gas
(2) Tight Gas
(3) Liquefied Natural Gas
(4) Coal Bed Methane
(5) Question not attempted

21. Which solar park holds the distinction of being one of the largest solar parks in the world by capacity, located in Rajasthan?
(1) Pavagada Solar Park
(2) Kurnool Ultra Mega Solar Park
(3) Bhadla Solar Park

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

(4) Rewa Ultra Mega Solar
(5) Question not attempted

22. Consider the following statements regarding solar energy initiatives in India:
I. The National Solar Mission was launched to establish India as a global leader in solar energy.
II. The International Solar Alliance (ISA) is headquartered in Gurugram, India.
III. PM-KUSUM scheme aims at promoting rooftop solar installations in urban households exclusively.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II
(2) II and III
(3) I and III
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

23. Which of the following states is generally considered an exception when listing the top five states with the highest installed solar power capacity in India?
(1) Rajasthan
(2) Gujarat
(3) Karnataka
(4) Assam
(5) Question not attempted

24. Read the following statements regarding wind energy in India and select the correct option:
Statement I: The wind power potential of India is highly concentrated in the coastal states and Rajasthan.
Statement II: Wind speeds are generally higher and more consistent in offshore and coastal regions compared to inland continental areas.
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct, and Statement II explains Statement I.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct, but Statement II does not explain Statement I.
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
(5) Question not attempted

25. Match List I with List II:
List I: (Renewable Energy Park/Project)
A. Charanka Solar Park
B. Kamuthi Solar Power Project
C. Muppandal Wind Farm
D. Jaisalmer Wind Park
List II: (State)
i. Rajasthan
ii. Gujarat
iii. Tamil Nadu
iv. Tamil Nadu
Select the correct code:
(1) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
(2) A-i, B-iv, C-iii, D-ii
(3) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
(4) A-iii, B-ii, C-iv, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

26. Consider the following states:
I. Tamil Nadu
II. Gujarat
III. Karnataka
IV. Maharashtra
Arrange them in descending order of their total installed wind power capacity in India (as per recent general trends):
(1) I, II, III, IV
(2) II, I, IV, III
(3) I, II, IV, III
(4) II, I, III, IV
(5) Question not attempted

27. Identify the correct statement regarding solar energy generation in India:
(1) Grid-connected rooftop solar constitutes a larger capacity than utility-scale ground-mounted solar projects.
(2) Concentrated Solar Power (CSP) is the most widely adopted technology for residential rooftop solar in India.
(3) India imports zero solar panels due to complete self-sufficiency under Atmanirbhar Bharat.
(4) Photovoltaic (PV) technology directly converts sunlight into electricity using semiconductors.
(5) Question not attempted

28. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Large-scale integration of solar and wind energy requires advanced grid

NODIA

balancing mechanisms.
Reason (R): Solar and wind energy generation is intermittent and dependent on weather conditions.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

29. A state government plans to set up a new renewable energy facility in a desert region that experiences high wind speeds at night and intense sunlight during the day. Which of the following would be the most efficient policy choice?
(1) Establishing a standalone solar thermal plant to capture high intensity sunlight.
(2) Setting up an exclusive offshore wind farm near the desert's coastal boundaries.
(3) Developing wind-solar hybrid parks to optimize land and grid infrastructure.
(4) Building a large-scale biomass gasification plant using local agricultural waste.
(5) Question not attempted

30. What is the most significant advantage of implementing a National Green Energy Corridor?
(1) To restrict the movement of endangered wildlife across various new energy parks.
(2) To transport massive coal shipments through specially designed electric railways.
(3) To mandate the systematic planting of trees along all existing national highways.
(4) Synchronizing renewable electricity with conventional power in the national grid.
(5) Question not attempted

31. Which river basin in India has the highest estimated commercially exploitable hydropower potential?
(1) Brahmaputra Basin
(2) Ganga Basin
(3) Indus Basin
(4) Godavari Basin
(5) Question not attempted

32. Consider the following statements regarding major hydropower projects in India:
I. The Tehri Dam is located on the Bhagirathi River.
II. The Bhakra Nangal project is situated on the Sutlej River.
III. The Nathpa Jhakri project is in Himachal Pradesh.
IV. The Idukki Dam is a major project in Karnataka.
V. The Sardar Sarovar Dam is built on the Narmada River.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II, III and V
(2) II, III, IV and V
(3) I, II, IV and V
(4) I, III, IV and V
(5) Question not attempted

33. Identify the odd one out in the context of bioenergy sources and derivatives:
(1) Bagasse
(2) Bitumen
(3) Bio-ethanol
(4) Compressed Biogas
(5) Question not attempted

34. Identify the incorrect pair of a hydroelectric project and its associated river:
(1) Pong Dam - Yamuna
(2) Salal Project - Chenab
(3) Ukai Project - Tapi
(4) Srisailam Project - Krishna
(5) Question not attempted

35. Match List I with List II:
List I: (Energy Concept)
A. Small Hydropower
B. Bio-ethanol
C. Biogas
D. Run-of-the-river project
List II: (Characteristic/Source)
i. Anaerobic digestion of organic waste
ii. Molasses and damaged food grains
iii. Capacity up to 25 MW in India
iv. Utilizes natural flow without a large reservoir
Select the correct code:
(1) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
(2) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
(3) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

technology forms the basis of the FASTag system used for this purpose?
(1) Global Positioning System (GPS)
(2) Radio Frequency Identification (RFID)
(3) Near Field Communication (NFC)
(4) Bluetooth Low Energy (BLE)
(5) Question not attempted

50. Which is the longest National Highway in India, running from Srinagar in the north to Kanyakumari in the south?
(1) NH 44
(2) NH 27
(3) NH 48
(4) NH 52
(5) Question not attempted

51. Into how many zones is the Indian Railways network currently divided for administrative convenience (including the Kolkata Metro)?
(1) 16
(2) 17
(3) 18
(4) 19
(5) Question not attempted

52. Consider the following statements regarding the Indian Railways network:
I. It is the largest railway network in the world under single management.
II. The Unigauge policy aims to convert all tracks to Broad Gauge.
III. The Vivek Express is currently the longest route train in India.
IV. The Konkan Railway connects Maharashtra, Goa, and Karnataka.
V. Over 90 percent of the broad gauge network in India has been electrified.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II, III and IV
(2) II, III, IV and V
(3) I, III, IV and V
(4) I, II, III and V
(5) Question not attempted

53. Identify the odd one out among the following Indian railway gauges based on their track width:
(1) Broad Gauge
(2) Meter Gauge
(3) Standard Gauge
(4) Narrow Gauge
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

54. What is the most appropriate reason for constructing the Dedicated Freight Corridors (DFCs) in India?
(1) To allow high-speed bullet trains to operate between major metropolitan cities
(2) Segregating freight from passenger traffic to increase speed and efficiency.
(3) To completely eliminate the use of road transport for all commercial goods.
(4) To provide entirely free transport of various agricultural goods for farmers.
(5) Question not attempted

55. Match List I with List II:
List I: (Railway Manufacturing Unit)
A. Integral Coach Factory
B. Rail Coach Factory
C. Chittaranjan Locomotive Works
D. Banaras Locomotive Works
List II: (Location)
i. Kapurthala
ii. Perambur (Chennai)
iii. Varanasi
iv. Chittaranjan
Select the correct code:
(1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(4) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

56. What is the expected primary effect of the completion of the Eastern and Western Dedicated Freight Corridors on the logistics sector?
(1) Reduced transit time and unit cost for freight transportation.
(2) Complete shift of all passenger trains to the newly built corridors.
(3) Immediate doubling of freight tariffs to recover major project costs.
(4) Reduction in the overall volume of primary goods transported by rail.
(5) Question not attempted

57. Read the following statements regarding the Dedicated Freight Corridors (DFC) and select the correct option:

(3) III only
(4) I and II
(5) Question not attempted

43. Read the following statements regarding India's road transport network and select the correct option:
Statement I: India has the second-largest road network in the world.
Statement II: National Highways constitute more than 10 percent of the total road length in India but carry about 40 percent of the road traffic.
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct, and Statement II explains Statement I.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct, but Statement II does not explain Statement I.
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
(5) Question not attempted

44. Identify the correct statement regarding the Bharatmala Pariyojana:
(1) It exclusively focuses on developing modern inland waterways across Northern India.
(2) Optimizing freight and passenger movement by bridging infrastructure gaps.
(3) It is solely funded by the World Bank without any domestic or local budgetary support.
(4) It replaces the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana for improving rural connectivity.
(5) Question not attempted

45. Match List I with List II:
List I: (Highway Corridor/Project)
A. Golden Quadrilateral
B. North-South Corridor
C. East-West Corridor
D. Intersection of NS and EW Corridors
List II: (Description/Location)
i. Srinagar to Kanyakumari
ii. Silchar to Porbandar
iii. Connects Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata
iv. Jhansi
Select the correct code:
(1) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
(2) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
(3) A-i, B-iii, C-iv, D-ii
(4) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

46. Consider the following states:
I. Maharashtra
II. Uttar Pradesh
III. Rajasthan
IV. Madhya Pradesh
Arrange them in descending order of the total length of National Highways within the state:
(1) I, II, III, IV
(2) I, II, IV, III
(3) II, I, III, IV
(4) III, I, II, IV
(5) Question not attempted

47. Which of the following is not a primary objective of the Green Highways (Plantation, Transplantation, Beautification & Maintenance) Policy?
(1) To completely replace asphalt with bio-degradable materials for road construction
(2) To promote greening of highway corridors
(3) To reduce the impact of air and noise pollution
(4) To provide employment opportunities to local communities through plantation activities
(5) Question not attempted

48. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The road density in Kerala is significantly higher than the road density in Jammu and Kashmir.
Reason (R): Terrain, topography, and population density heavily influence the development of road networks.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

49. A commercial transport company wants to ensure seamless movement of its trucks across toll plazas on National Highways without stopping for cash transactions. Which

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

this core technology allows for instant peer-to-peer and peer-to-merchant transactions directly between bank accounts. Its ease of use and interoperability have made it the dominant digital payment method in India, reducing reliance on cash today.

100. (4) Scalable, on-demand access to resources, reducing capital expenditure for startups

Cloud computing provides businesses with scalable, on-demand access to computing resources over the internet. This model is particularly beneficial for startups as it significantly reduces initial capital expenditure on physical servers and hardware. By allowing companies to pay only for the resources they use, cloud services offer the flexibility needed to grow rapidly and respond to changing market demands without extensive infrastructure.

www.nodia.in

NODIA

Statement I: The Western Dedicated Freight Corridor connects Dadri in Uttar Pradesh to Jawaharlal Nehru Port in Maharashtra.
Statement II: The Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor is primarily designed to facilitate the rapid transport of coal and steel from eastern India to northern power plants.
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct, and Statement II explains Statement I.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct, but Statement II does not explain Statement I.
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
(5) Question not attempted

58. Consider the following statements regarding Dedicated Freight Corridors (DFCs):
I. The Eastern DFC spans from Ludhiana in Punjab to Dankuni in West Bengal.
II. The Western DFC is being partially funded by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).
III. The DFCs are designed to handle double-stack containers.
IV. The DFCs will allow freight trains to run at a maximum speed of 40 kmph.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II and III
(2) II, III and IV
(3) I, III and IV
(4) I, II and IV
(5) Question not attempted

59. Identify the incorrect statement regarding recent reforms and safety mechanisms in Indian Railways:
(1) Kavach is an indigenously developed Automatic Train Protection system.
(2) The Railway Budget was merged with the General Budget starting from 2017-18.
(3) Vande Bharat Express is a semi-high-speed, locomotive-less trainset.
(4) The Kavach technology was entirely imported from Germany and customized for India.
(5) Question not attempted

60. Which of the following best defines the 'Ro-Ro' (Roll-on/Roll-off) service popularized by the Konkan Railway?
(1) A unique service where passengers can buy tickets on the moving train.
(2) Carrying loaded trucks directly on railway flatbed wagons for transport.
(3) A rotating schedule of train drivers to prevent operational fatigue.
(4) A mechanical system to automatically roll tracks during maintenance.
(5) Question not attempted

61. What is the primary objective of the UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) scheme launched by the Ministry of Civil Aviation?
(1) To privatize all existing large international airports throughout India.
(2) To subsidize total fuel costs for all international cargo flight paths.
(3) Enhancing regional connectivity to make flying affordable for everyone.
(4) To restrict foreign direct investment in domestic airline operations.
(5) Question not attempted

62. Consider the following statements regarding the logistics sector in India:
I. The LEADS (Logistics Ease Across Different States) index is released by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
II. High logistics costs negatively impact the global competitiveness of Indian exports.
III. Multimodal Logistics Parks (MMLPs) aim to reduce freight costs and vehicular pollution.
IV. Indian logistics are currently heavily skewed towards rail transport, which carries 70 percent of total freight.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II and IV
(2) I, II and III
(3) II, III and IV
(4) I, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

63. Consider the following steps in the evolution of space communication in India:
I. Launch of SITE (Satellite Instructional Television Experiment)
II. Launch of INSAT-1B
III. Launch of GSAT-14 with indigenous

ANSWERS

1. (2) Conventional sources are traditional long-used fuels, while non-conventional sources are newer alternatives.
Conventional energy sources refer to traditional fuels like coal, petroleum, and natural gas that have been used for decades and are generally exhaustible. In contrast, non-conventional energy sources are newer alternatives, including solar, wind, and tidal energy. These are mostly renewable and environmentally friendly compared to the established fossil-fuel-based infrastructure that has historically dominated the national energy sector.

2. (1) Conventional Energy - Wind and Solar
In the Indian context, solar and wind energy are classified as non-conventional sources because they are renewable alternatives to traditional fossil fuels. Conventional sources include traditional commercial fuels like coal and petroleum, as well as non-commercial fuels such as firewood and cow dung. Labeling wind and solar as conventional is incorrect because they belong to the modern, sustainable category.

3. (2) II and III
India's coal reserves are predominantly found in the Gondwana formations, representing over ninety-eight percent of total resources. Tertiary coal is actually found in younger rock formations in the northeastern states rather than the peninsular plateau. Anthracite is a high-quality coal but is extremely rare in India, whereas Bituminous coal is the most abundantly available type across major mines.

4. (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct, and Statement II explains Statement I.
India imports coking coal primarily because its domestic reserves consist largely of non-coking coal with high ash content. This high mineral matter reduces the quality and efficiency for steel manufacturing, making imports necessary despite large quantities of thermal coal. Thus, the physical characteristics of Indian coal, specifically its non-coking nature and impurities, directly necessitate the reliance on international markets.

5. (1) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
Coal and lignite mining areas are geographically distributed across several Indian states. Jharia is the most famous coalfield located in Jharkhand, while Neyveli in Tamil Nadu is known for significant lignite deposits. Palana is a lignite mining site situated in Rajasthan, and Talcher represents one of the largest coal reserves in Odisha. Matching these correctly requires knowledge of regional geology.

6. (2) High sulfur levels causing severe acid rain issues in nearby regions
Indian coal is generally characterized by low sulfur content, meaning it does not typically cause severe acid rain issues compared to high-sulfur coal found elsewhere. However, it suffers from high ash content, which reduces its calorific value. Other major challenges include sub-optimal transportation infrastructure and significant delays in land acquisition and environmental clearances for new mining and expansion projects.

7. (2) Jharkhand, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, West Bengal
Jharkhand holds the highest estimated coal reserves in India, followed by Odisha and Chhattisgarh. These three states form the core of India's coal mining industry due to their extensive Gondwana formations. West Bengal also possesses significant reserves, particularly in the Raniganj area. The descending order reflects the total quantity of coal resources identified by geological surveys in these eastern regions.

8. (1) High cost of transporting bulky coal over long distances
Pit-head thermal power stations are established near coal mines to minimize the high costs associated with transporting bulky, low-quality coal over long distances. Since Indian coal has high ash content, transporting it is inefficient as a large portion of the weight consists of non-

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

(3) 15
(4) 18
(5) Question not attempted

72. Consider the following statements regarding ports in India:
I. Jawaharlal Nehru Port (JNPT) is the largest container port in India.
II. Kandla (Deendayal Port) is a tidal port located in the Gulf of Kutch.
III. Kamarajar Port (Ennore) is the first major port in India registered as a company.
IV. Mundra is the largest private port in India.
V. Kolkata Port is a major coastal sea port located directly on the Bay of Bengal.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II, III and IV
(2) II, III, IV and V
(3) I, II, IV and V
(4) I, III, IV and V
(5) Question not attempted

73. Identify the odd one out among the following major Indian ports based on their coast (East Coast vs. West Coast):
(1) Kandla
(2) Mormugao
(3) Paradip
(4) New Mangalore
(5) Question not attempted

74. What is the primary cause for the continuous requirement of dredging at the Syama Prasad Mookerjee Port (Kolkata Port)?
(1) Riverine location on the Hooghly river prone to heavy siltation.
(2) The frequent occurrence of severe tsunamis on the eastern coast.
(3) Industrial waste dumping directly into the main port harbor area.
(4) Its status as the deepest and most stable natural harbor in India.
(5) Question not attempted

75. Match List I with List II:
List I: (Major Port)
A. Mormugao
B. Visakhapatnam
C. Kochi
D. Haldia
List II: (Distinctive Feature/State)
i. Deepest landlocked and protected port
ii. Located at the entrance of the Zuari estuary (Goa)
iii. Riverine port acting as a subsidiary to Kolkata
iv. Located at the head of Vembanad Kayal
Select the correct code:
(1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(4) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

76. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Sagarmala Project:
(1) It is a flagship programme of the Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways.
(2) Its sole focus is the construction of new major ports without upgrading existing ones.
(3) It aims at port-led industrialization and reducing logistics costs for EXIM and domestic trade.
(4) Coastal community development is one of its core pillars.
(5) Question not attempted

77. Read the following statements regarding port-led development under Sagarmala and select the correct option:
Statement I: Sagarmala envisions the creation of Coastal Economic Zones (CEZs) near major ports.
Statement II: Coastal Economic Zones reduce logistics costs by bringing manufacturing closer to the point of export and import.
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct, and Statement II explains Statement I.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct, but Statement II does not explain Statement I.
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
(5) Question not attempted

78. Consider the following statements regarding the Sagarmala programme:
I. Port Modernization & New Port

NODIA

Development is a key pillar.
II. Enhancement of Port Connectivity to the hinterland is included.
III. Promoting coastal shipping and inland waterways transport is a major objective.
IV. Total funding is provided exclusively by private foreign investors.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II and III
(2) II, III and IV
(3) I, III and IV
(4) I, II and IV
(5) Question not attempted

79. Which of the following best describes the concept of 'Hinterland' in the context of ports and transport logistics?
(1) Land area behind a port providing export goods and consuming imports.
(2) The deep water channel created for large cargo ships to anchor safely.
(3) The special economic zones created strictly for foreign large companies.
(4) The geographical area over which a port has exclusive administrative control
(5) Question not attempted

80. The relaxation of 'Cabotage rules' in India primarily benefits which of the following sectors?
(1) Improvement of inland road transport networks.
(2) Coastal shipping and transshipment of EXIM containers.
(3) Modernization of airline cargo operations.
(4) Expansion of passenger railway travel services.
(5) Question not attempted

81. Which regulatory body is responsible for monitoring telecom tariffs and maintaining fair competition in the Indian telecommunications sector?
(1) Department of Telecommunications (DoT)
(2) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI)
(3) Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY)
(4) NITI Aayog
(5) Question not attempted

82. Consider the following statements regarding 5G technology:
I. It offers significantly lower latency compared to 4G LTE.
II. It operates only on low-band spectrums below 1 GHz.
III. It supports massive Machine Type Communications (mMTC) essential for IoT.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II
(2) II and III
(3) I and III
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

83. Identify the correct statement regarding the BharatNet project:
(1) It is a private sector initiative to provide free Wi-Fi in urban malls.
(2) It relies exclusively on 5G wireless technology without using any physical cables.
(3) It aims to connect all Gram Panchayats in the country using optical fibre network.
(4) It is fully funded by the World Bank.
(5) Question not attempted

84. Which of the following is not one of the Nine Pillars of the Digital India programme?
(1) Broadband Highways
(2) Universal Access to Mobile Connectivity
(3) Public Internet Access Programme
(4) Compulsory Cryptocurrency Adoption
(5) Question not attempted

85. Match List I with List II:
List I: (Telecom Generation)
A. 1G
B. 2G
C. 3G
D. 4G
List II: (Defining Feature)
i. Analog voice
ii. Digital voice and SMS
iii. Mobile broadband and basic video calling
iv. High-speed IP-based network (LTE)
Select the correct code:
(1) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-i, B-iii, C-ii, D-iv
(4) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

(5) Question not attempted

86. Consider the following landmark telecom policies in India:
I. National Digital Communications Policy
II. National Telecom Policy 1994
III. New Telecom Policy 1999
Arrange them in chronological order of their introduction:
(1) II, III, I
(2) I, II, III
(3) II, I, III
(4) III, II, I
(5) Question not attempted

87. Read the following statements regarding the telecom sector in India and select the correct option:
Statement I: The Government of India allows 100 percent Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the telecom sector under the automatic route.
Statement II: Increasing FDI is seen as a way to infuse capital required for the massive infrastructure demands of 5G rollout.
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct, and Statement II explains Statement I.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct, but Statement II does not explain Statement I.
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
(5) Question not attempted

88. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Despite high overall teledensity, a significant 'digital divide' exists between rural and urban areas in India.
Reason (R): Urban areas have vastly superior internet infrastructure, affordability, and digital literacy compared to rural areas.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

89. A startup wants to set up public Wi-Fi hotspots across a small town without acquiring a telecom license or paying hefty fees. Which recent government framework enables this distributed public Wi-Fi model?
(1) PM KISAN
(2) PM Gati Shakti
(3) PM WANI
(4) PM eVidya
(5) Question not attempted

90. What is the primary purpose of the Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) in India?
(1) Funding telecom services in commercially unviable rural and remote areas.
(2) To bail out debt-ridden and struggling private telecom operators.
(3) To subsidize the mass manufacturing of low-cost smartphones in India.
(4) To pay for India's contributions to the International Telecommunication Union
(5) Question not attempted

91. Which satellite series of ISRO is primarily dedicated to telecommunications, television broadcasting, and satellite newsgathering in India?
(1) Cartosat
(2) RISAT
(3) Oceansat
(4) GSAT (INSAT)
(5) Question not attempted

92. Consider the following statements regarding space communication applications in India:
I. EDUSAT was India's first satellite built exclusively for the educational sector.
II. NavIC is a regional navigation satellite system that also aids in disaster management communication.
III. High Throughput Satellites (HTS) are used to provide high-speed broadband in remote areas.
IV. Ku and Ka bands are frequently used in satellite communications for DTH services.
V. ISRO's communication satellites are placed only in Low Earth Orbit (LEO).
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II, III and V
(2) I, II, III and IV
(3) II, III, IV and V

NODIA

(4) I, III, IV and V
(5) Question not attempted

93. Identify the incorrect pair regarding satellite orbits and their common communication usage:
(1) Geostationary Orbit (GEO) - Direct-to-Home (DTH) television broadcasting
(2) Low Earth Orbit (LEO) - Satellite broadband constellations (e.g., Starlink, OneWeb)
(3) Polar Orbit - Exclusively used for continuous, uninterrupted voice calls over the equator
(4) Medium Earth Orbit (MEO) - Global Positioning System (GPS) satellites
(5) Question not attempted

94. What is the fundamental objective of the PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan?
(1) To provide free electricity to the entire logistics and transport sector.
(2) To develop the inland waterways network while ignoring road and rail.
(3) To nationalize all private logistics and courier companies across India.
(4) Breaking departmental silos for integrated planning of infrastructure.
(5) Question not attempted

95. Match List I with List II:
List I: (Logistics Concept)
A. Multimodal Transport
B. Last-mile Connectivity
C. Cold Chain Logistics
D. Dry Port
List II: (Description)
i. An inland intermodal terminal directly connected by road or rail to a seaport
ii. Use of more than one mode of transport for a single journey/shipment
iii. Temperature-controlled supply chain
iv. The final leg of delivery from a hub to the end user
Select the correct code:
(1) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
(4) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

96. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the National Logistics Policy (NLP) 2022:
(1) It aims to reduce the logistics cost in India to be comparable to global benchmarks.
(2) It seeks to improve India's ranking in the Logistics Performance Index.
(3) It focuses on data-driven decision support systems for an efficient logistics ecosystem.
(4) It completely restricts the use of digital platforms like the Unified Logistics Interface Platform (ULIP).
(5) Question not attempted

97. Read the following statements regarding the PM Gati Shakti initiative and select the correct option:
Statement I: It integrates the infrastructure schemes of various Ministries and State Governments like Bharatmala, Sagarmala, inland waterways, and UDAN.
Statement II: The plan relies on a Geographic Information System (GIS) based platform with multiple layers of geospatial data.
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct, and Statement II explains Statement I.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct, but Statement II does not explain Statement I.
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
(5) Question not attempted

98. Consider the following statements regarding the logistics sector in India:
I. The LEADS (Logistics Ease Across Different States) index is released by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
II. High logistics costs negatively impact the global competitiveness of Indian exports.
III. Multimodal Logistics Parks (MMLPs) aim to reduce freight costs and vehicular pollution.
IV. Indian logistics are currently heavily skewed towards rail transport, which carries 70 percent of total freight.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II and IV
(2) I, II and III
(3) II, III and IV
(4) I, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

99. Consider the following steps in the evolution of space communication in India:

I. Launch of SITE (Satellite Instructional Television Experiment)
II. Launch of INSAT-1B
III. Launch of GSAT-14 with indigenous cryogenic engine
IV. Launch of GSAT-24 for direct-to-home services

Arrange them in correct chronological sequence:

(1) I, II, III, IV
(2) II, I, III, IV
(3) I, II, IV, III
(4) II, III, I, IV
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

100. What is the most direct macroeconomic effect of modernizing the logistics and communication infrastructure (like DFCs and PM Gati Shakti) on the Indian economy?

(1) Causing an immediate and sharp rise in total urban unemployment rates.
(2) Causing a drastic reduction in the total volume of international trade.
(3) Heavy taxation burdens leading to the closure of small-scale industries
(4) Reducing systemic inefficiencies and increasing export competitiveness.
(5) Question not attempted

www.nodia.in

the long gestation periods of such projects. Administratively, the Department of Atomic Energy operates directly under the Prime Minister, showing the sector's strategic importance. While both facts are accurate, the administrative structure does not directly explain the specific percentage of capacity.

18. (2) I, II and IV
The first stage of India's nuclear programme uses Pressurized Heavy Water Reactors, while the second stage utilizes Fast Breeder Reactors fueled by plutonium. Thorium utilization is the primary focus of the third stage, not the first. India possesses massive thorium reserves within the monazite sands along the Kerala coast, which is a key component for long-term sustainable nuclear power generation.

19. (3) SPR facilities holding enough crude to meet total demand for two years.
Strategic Petroleum Reserves are designed as a critical buffer against short-term global supply disruptions rather than long-term independence. Currently, India's storage capacity, including sites like Mangalore and Visakhapatnam, covers roughly nine to ten days of demand, far less than two years. These facilities are managed by the government-owned Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserves Limited to ensure national energy security during emergencies.

20. (4) Coal Bed Methane
Coal Bed Methane is a form of natural gas extracted directly from coal seams where it is trapped during the coalification process. It is considered an unconventional source of energy and is increasingly being explored in India to supplement traditional gas supplies. This resource is distinct from shale gas or liquefied natural gas due to its specific geological occurrence within coal.

21. (3) Bhadla Solar Park
Bhadla Solar Park, located in the Jodhpur district of Rajasthan, is recognized as one of the largest solar parks in the world by total capacity. Its vast expanse and high solar insolation make it a cornerstone of India's renewable energy goals. While other parks like Pavagada and Kurnool are significant, Bhadla stands out for its massive scale and contribution to solar power.

22. (1) I and II
The National Solar Mission was launched to position India as a global leader in solar energy through ambitious capacity targets. Complementing this, the International Solar Alliance is headquartered in Gurugram, India, fostering global cooperation. The PM-KUSUM scheme, however, focuses on solarizing the agricultural sector and providing energy security to farmers rather than being exclusive to urban household rooftop installations.

23. (4) Assam
Rajasthan, Gujarat, and Karnataka are among the top five states with the highest installed solar power capacity in India due to favorable policies and high solar radiation. These states have large-scale utility projects and solar parks. Assam, located in the northeast, has significantly lower installed capacity compared to these leaders, making it the exception when listing the top solar-producing states.

24. (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct, and Statement II explains Statement I.
India's wind power potential is concentrated in coastal states and Rajasthan because these areas experience higher and more consistent wind speeds. Offshore and coastal regions benefit from sea breezes and unobstructed terrain, providing better conditions for turbines compared to inland continental areas. Thus, the geographical distribution of wind energy infrastructure is directly dictated by these natural atmospheric and topographical factors.

25. (1) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
Renewable energy projects are located in states with high natural potential. Charanka Solar Park is a pioneering project in Gujarat. The Kamuthi Solar Power Project and the Muppandal Wind Farm are both major installations in Tamil Nadu, taking advantage of local geography. Jaisalmer Wind Park is located in Rajasthan, which is known for having some of the highest wind speeds.

26. (4) II, I, III, IV
Recent trends in wind energy capacity show that Gujarat has taken the lead, followed closely by Tamil Nadu. These states have the highest potential and established infrastructure.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

combustible waste. Locating plants at the source allows for more economical electricity generation and easier transmission.

9. (3) Thermal power constitutes the largest share of the total installed capacity.
Thermal power remains the dominant source in India's electricity generation mix, accounting for the largest share of total installed capacity. While renewable energy is growing rapidly through national missions, it has not yet surpassed thermal sources like coal and gas. Hydropower and nuclear energy contribute significant portions, but their shares remain smaller compared to the massive scale of thermal infrastructure.

10. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Indian coal generally has a high ash content, often exceeding thirty-five percent, which significantly lowers its calorific value and thermal efficiency in power plants. This chemical composition means more coal must be burned to generate the same electricity compared to higher-grade global fuel. Therefore, the inherent fuel quality and its classification as high-ash bituminous directly explain the lower performance.

11. (4) Bombay High (Offshore)
Bombay High, an offshore oil field located in the Arabian Sea, remains the most significant contributor to India's domestic crude oil production. Since its discovery, it has consistently provided the largest share of total output compared to onshore basins like Cambay or Rajasthan. While other regions like the Assam-Arakan Basin are historically important, the offshore fields provide much higher volumes.

12. (1) I, II, III and V
India depends heavily on crude imports to satisfy its energy needs. Major discoveries in Rajasthan, such as the Mangala and Bhagyam fields, have boosted domestic production significantly. The Hazira-Vijaipur-Jagdishpur pipeline serves as a critical national gas artery. Furthermore, natural gas is promoted as a cleaner transition fuel. Strategic Petroleum Reserves, however, are managed by the government-owned Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserves Limited.

13. (3) Kochi
Refineries in India are categorized as either coastal or inland based on their location and logisitical focus. Kochi is a major coastal refinery that primarily processes imported crude oil. In contrast, Mathura, Barauni, and Panipat are inland refineries located deep within the country to serve regional demand. This distinction is vital for understanding the supply chain of petroleum products across India.

14. (4) Significantly lower carbon dioxide and pollutant emissions than coal or oil.
The government promotes natural gas because it emits significantly fewer pollutants and carbon dioxide compared to coal or oil, making it an ideal transition fuel for a cleaner economy. While it is not fully renewable and requires imports, its environmental benefits help India meet climate targets. Furthermore, its versatility for power, industry, and transport makes it a valuable energy source.

15. (1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
Nuclear power plants are strategically located across different states to support regional electricity grids. Rawatbhata is located in Rajasthan, while Kakrapar serves the state of Gujarat. Kaiga is a significant facility in Karnataka, and Kudankulam is the largest nuclear plant in India, situated in Tamil Nadu. Correctly identifying these locations is essential for understanding India's nuclear energy infrastructure and distribution.

16. (2) Homi J. Bhabha
Homi J. Bhabha was the visionary physicist who conceptualized India's unique three-stage nuclear power programme. This strategy was designed to achieve energy independence by utilizing India's modest uranium reserves in the first stages and eventually tapping into its vast thorium resources. His foundational work established the Department of Atomic Energy and set the long-term trajectory for nuclear research and development.

17. (2) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct, but Statement II does not explain Statement I.
Nuclear energy currently contributes a small fraction, less than five percent, to India's total installed power capacity, reflecting

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

cryogenic engine
IV. Launch of GSAT-24 for direct-to-home services
Arrange them in correct chronological sequence:
(1) I, II, III, IV
(2) II, I, III, IV
(3) I, II, IV, III
(4) II, III, I, IV
(5) Question not attempted

64. Identify the correct pair of a major International Airport and its corresponding city:
(1) Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose International Airport - Hyderabad
(2) Lokpriya Gopinath Bordoloi International Airport - Guwahati
(3) Rajiv Gandhi International Airport - Kolkata
(4) Kempegowda International Airport - Chennai
(5) Question not attempted

65. Match List I with List II:
List I: (National Waterway)
A. NW-1
B. NW-2
C. NW-3
D. NW-4
List II: (River/Canal System)
i. Brahmaputra River
ii. Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly River
iii. Krishna and Godavari Rivers
iv. West Coast Canal
Select the correct code:
(1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(4) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

66. Select the correct sequence of National Waterways in descending order of their total length:
(1) NW-1, NW-4, NW-2, NW-3
(2) NW-4, NW-1, NW-2, NW-3
(3) NW-1, NW-2, NW-4, NW-3
(4) NW-4, NW-2, NW-1, NW-3
(5) Question not attempted

67. Which of the following is not a major challenge hindering the development and utilization of Inland Waterways in India?
(1) Excessive seasonal variation in water flow
(2) Heavy siltation reducing the navigable depth of rivers
(3) Extremely high fuel costs compared to road transport
(4) Lack of sufficient vertical clearance under existing bridges
(5) Question not attempted

68. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Despite being a highly fuel-efficient and environmentally friendly mode of transport, the share of inland waterways in India's freight transport is very low.
Reason (R): Most Indian rivers lack perennial sufficient depth for large vessels and require continuous, costly dredging.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

69. Identify the correct statement regarding the Krishi Udan scheme:
(1) It provides various subsidies for farmers to travel by commercial air.
(2) It replaces the use of drones in agriculture with commercial aircraft.
(3) Assisting farmers in transporting products to improve value realization.
(4) It mandates that all agricultural exports happen via air transport.
(5) Question not attempted

70. The Jal Marg Vikas Project (JMVP) is being implemented to augment the navigation capacity of which specific National Waterway?
(1) NW-2 (Brahmaputra)
(2) NW-1 (Ganga)
(3) NW-3 (West Coast Canal)
(4) NW-4 (Krishna-Godavari)
(5) Question not attempted

71. How many "Major Ports" are currently operational in India?
(1) 11
(2) 13

NODIA

Karnataka and Maharashtra follow as the next major contributors. The descending order of Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, and Maharashtra reflects the successful implementation of wind power projects across these high-potential states in India.

27. (4) Photovoltaic (PV) technology directly converts sunlight into electricity using semiconductors.
Photovoltaic technology is the most common method for solar generation, utilizing semiconductors to convert sunlight directly into electricity. While rooftop solar is growing, utility-scale ground-mounted projects currently hold a much larger share of India's total capacity. Despite domestic manufacturing efforts, India still imports solar components. PV remains the dominant technology for both residential and large-scale solar installations across the country.

28. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Integrating large-scale solar and wind energy into the national grid is challenging because these sources are intermittent and dependent on variable weather conditions. Since power generation fluctuates throughout the day, advanced grid balancing and storage mechanisms are essential to maintain a stable electricity supply. Therefore, the inherent variability of renewables necessitates the development of sophisticated management systems for grid stability.

29. (3) Developing wind-solar hybrid parks to optimize land and grid infrastructure.
Wind-solar hybrid parks are highly efficient in desert regions because they utilize the complementary nature of these resources. While solar intensity is high during the day, wind speeds often increase at night, allowing for a more consistent power output. This approach optimizes the use of land and existing grid infrastructure, providing a more stable and cost-effective renewable energy solution.

30. (4) Synchronizing renewable electricity with conventional power in the national grid.
The National Green Energy Corridor is a dedicated transmission infrastructure designed to integrate electricity produced from renewable sources into the national grid. Its primary objective is to handle the intermittency of solar and wind power by synchronizing them with conventional thermal and hydro power. This ensures that green energy can be efficiently transmitted from resource-rich states to high-demand regions.

31. (1) Brahmaputra Basin
The Brahmaputra Basin possesses the highest estimated commercially exploitable hydropower potential in India due to its massive water volume and steep gradients. While the Ganga and Indus basins also have significant potential, the unique geography of the northeast makes the Brahmaputra the most promising for large-scale hydro development. However, much of this potential remains untapped due to environmental and technical challenges.

32. (1) I, II, III and V
Major hydropower projects are vital for India's energy and irrigation needs. The Tehri Dam is on the Bhagirathi, while Bhakra Nangal is situated on the Sutlej. Nathpa Jhakri is a key project in Himachal Pradesh, and Sardar Sarovar is on the Narmada. However, the Idukki Dam is a famous arch dam located in Kerala, not Karnataka, making that specific statement incorrect.

33. (2) Bitumen
Bioenergy sources and derivatives include bagasse, which is agricultural residue from sugarcane, bio-ethanol, and compressed biogas produced from organic waste. These are all renewable fuels derived from biological materials. Bitumen, however, is a viscous, black mixture of hydrocarbons obtained during the distillation of petroleum. As a fossil fuel byproduct, it does not belong to the category of modern bioenergy sources.

34. (1) Pong Dam - Yamuna
The Pong Dam is a significant hydroelectric and irrigation project built on the Beas River in Himachal Pradesh, not the Yamuna. Other pairs are correct: the Salal Project is located on the Chenab River in Jammu and Kashmir, the Ukai Project is on the Tapi River in Gujarat, and the Srisailam Project is situated on the Krishna River between Telangana and Andhra Pradesh.

35. (1) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
In India, Small Hydropower projects are defined as those with a capacity up to twenty-five

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

especially perishable goods, via air transport to both domestic and international markets. By improving logistics for farm produce from remote and tribal areas, the scheme helps farmers achieve better price realization and reduces wastage. It focuses on enhancing the value chain rather than providing passenger subsidies or replacing other technology.

70. (2) NW-1 (Ganga)
The Jal Marg Vikas Project is a major initiative aimed at enhancing the navigation capacity of National Waterway 1 on the Ganga River. It involves the construction of multi-modal terminals, fairways, and navigation locks to allow larger vessels to traverse the river between Varanasi and Haldia. This project is critical for boosting inland water transport and economic activity along the Ganga basin.

71. (2) 13
India currently has thirteen major ports that handle a significant portion of its maritime trade. These ports are distributed along both the eastern and western coasts and are governed by the central government. They include well-known sites like Mumbai, Chennai, and Kolkata, as well as newer additions like Kamarajar Port. Additionally, there are hundreds of smaller, non-major ports governed by various state governments.

72. (1) I, II, III and IV
Jawaharlal Nehru Port is India's largest container port, while Kandla is a major tidal port in Gujarat. Kamarajar Port is unique for being the first major port registered as a company, and Mundra is the largest private port. However, Kolkata Port is actually a riverine port located on the Hooghly River, rather than being situated directly on the coastal sea front.

73. (3) Paradip
Paradip is a major port located on the East Coast of India in the state of Odisha. In contrast, Kandla, Mormugao, and New Mangalore are all major ports situated along the West Coast. This geographical distinction is fundamental for understanding trade routes, as west coast ports primarily serve trade with Europe and the Middle East, while east coast ports focus on Southeast Asia.

74. (1) Riverine location on the Hooghly river prone to heavy siltation.
The Syama Prasad Mookerjee Port in Kolkata is a riverine port located on the Hooghly River, which naturally carries a heavy load of sediment. This leads to continuous siltation in the shipping channels, necessitating constant and expensive dredging to maintain the depth required for large vessels. Its inland location makes it unique but also highly dependent on active river management for sustained operations.

75. (1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
Major ports have distinctive geographical and functional features. Mormugao is located at the Zuari estuary in Goa, and Visakhapatnam is known for being a deep, landlocked, and protected harbor. Kochi is situated at the head of the Vembanad Kayal, and Haldia serves as a vital riverine subsidiary port to Kolkata. These features determine the types of cargo handled and the operational efficiency of each port.

76. (2) Its sole focus is the construction of new major ports without upgrading existing ones.
The Sagarmala Project is a comprehensive programme that includes modernizing existing ports as well as developing new ones. Its primary goals are port-led industrialization, reducing logistics costs, and enhancing connectivity between ports and the hinterland. It also places a strong emphasis on coastal community development and promoting coastal shipping. Therefore, focusing exclusively on new ports is not a correct description of this multi-faceted initiative.

77. (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct, and Statement II explains Statement I.
Sagarmala aims to establish Coastal Economic Zones near major ports to create industrial hubs close to maritime gateways. By situating manufacturing and processing units near ports, the cost and time required for transporting goods for export or import are significantly reduced. This strategic integration of industrial zones with port infrastructure is designed to enhance India's trade competitiveness and drive regional economic development through efficient logistics.

NODIA

44. (2) Optimizing freight and passenger movement by bridging infrastructure gaps.
The Bharatmala Pariyojana is a flagship highway development programme aimed at optimizing the efficiency of freight and passenger movement across India. It focuses on bridging critical infrastructure gaps through the construction of economic corridors, feeder routes, and coastal roads. Unlike rural schemes, it addresses the large-scale connectivity needs required to boost industrial growth and improve the overall logistics performance of the nation.

45. (1) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
Major road projects in India are designed to connect distant regions. The Golden Quadrilateral connects the four major metropolitan cities: Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, and Kolkata. The North-South Corridor spans from Srinagar to Kanyakumari, while the East-West Corridor connects Silchar to Porbandar. These two massive corridors intersect at Jhansi in Uttar Pradesh, making it a vital hub for the national road network.

46. (1) I, II, III, IV
Maharashtra has the largest total length of National Highways in India, followed by Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan. Madhya Pradesh also ranks high in this category. The distribution of highway length is influenced by the state's geographic size, its position as a transit hub, and the level of industrial activity. These four states consistently lead the nation in terms of overall highway infrastructure.

47. (1) To completely replace asphalt with bio-degradable materials for road construction
The Green Highways Policy focuses on promoting the greening of highway corridors through tree plantation, transplantation, and maintenance. Its primary objectives include reducing air and noise pollution and providing employment to local communities. It does not aim to replace traditional road construction materials like asphalt with bio-degradable ones. The policy represents a balance between infrastructure development and environmental conservation along the nation's highways.

48. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Road density in Kerala is much higher than in Jammu and Kashmir because of differences in terrain and population. Kerala's relatively flat coastal areas and high population density facilitate extensive road development. In contrast, the rugged mountain topography and sparse population of Jammu and Kashmir make road construction extremely difficult and costly. Thus, geographic and demographic factors are the primary determinants of road density.

49. (2) Radio Frequency Identification (RFID)
The FASTag system uses Radio Frequency Identification technology to enable electronic toll collection on National Highways. An RFID tag is affixed to the vehicle's windshield, allowing sensors at toll plazas to read the tag and automatically deduct the toll fee from a linked account. This system eliminates the need for vehicles to stop for cash transactions, reducing congestion and fuel consumption.

50. (1) NH 44
National Highway 44 is the longest highway in India, stretching from Srinagar in Jammu and Kashmir to Kanyakumari at the southern tip of Tamil Nadu. It was formed by merging several older highways and serves as the primary north-south artery for the nation. This highway plays a critical role in connecting various states and facilitating the large-scale movement of goods and people.

51. (4) 19
The Indian Railways network is currently organized into nineteen administrative zones, including the Kolkata Metro which has been granted zonal status. This divisional structure allows for efficient management of one of the world's largest railway systems. Each zone is headed by a General Manager and is further divided into multiple divisions to handle localized operations, maintenance, and passenger services across the country.

52. (2) II, III, IV and V
Indian Railways is the world's fourth-largest network, not the largest under single management. Key successes include the Unigauge policy, the operation of the long-distance Vivek

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

Policy of 1994 first opened the sector to private participation. This was followed by the New Telecom Policy of 1999, which introduced the revenue-sharing model. Much later, the National Digital Communications Policy was introduced to address the modern needs of broadband, 5G, and the burgeoning digital economy in the country.

87. (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct, and Statement II explains Statement I.
The Indian government allows one hundred percent Foreign Direct Investment in the telecom sector through the automatic route to attract global capital. This policy is specifically designed to infuse the massive investment required for the development of advanced infrastructure, such as the nationwide rollout of 5G networks. Therefore, the need for large-scale capital for next-generation technology directly drives the liberalization of investment rules.

88. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Although India has achieved high teledensity, a significant digital divide persists because urban areas have much better internet infrastructure and higher levels of digital literacy. In many rural regions, connectivity is slower, and the cost of devices and data remains a barrier for many. Thus, the geographical disparity in infrastructure and socio-economic factors like affordability directly explains the uneven digital progress.

89. (3) PM WANI
The PM WANI framework was introduced to facilitate the proliferation of public Wi-Fi hotspots across India. It allows small shopkeepers and local entities to become Public Data Offices without requiring a specialized telecom license. This model aims to increase internet penetration in small towns and rural areas by creating a distributed network of providers, making high-speed data more accessible and affordable for everyone.

90. (1) Funding telecom services in commercially unviable rural and remote areas.
The Universal Service Obligation Fund is used to finance the expansion of telecom services into rural and remote areas that are otherwise commercially unviable for private operators. It is funded through a levy on the revenue of telecom companies. This fund ensures that all citizens, regardless of their location, have access to basic communication services, thereby supporting national digital inclusion goals.

91. (4) GSAT (INSAT)
The GSAT and INSAT series of satellites are specifically designed by ISRO to provide telecommunications, television broadcasting, and satellite newsgathering services across India. These satellites are placed in geostationary orbits to maintain a constant position over the country. They play a vital role in supporting national television networks, mobile communications, and providing emergency communication services during natural disasters or other national crises.

92. (2) I, II, III and IV
India utilizes satellites for diverse communication needs, such as EDUSAT for education and NavIC for regional navigation. High Throughput Satellites provide high-speed broadband to remote regions, and Ku/Ka bands are essential for DTH services. While some satellites are in low orbits, most major communication satellites are placed in Geostationary Earth Orbit to provide wide and continuous coverage across the entire Indian subcontinent.

93. (3) Polar Orbit - Exclusively used for continuous, uninterrupted voice calls over the equator
Polar orbits are typically used for earth observation, weather monitoring, and reconnaissance because they allow satellites to see the entire planet as it rotates. They are not used for continuous voice calls over the equator, which require geostationary satellites. Geostationary orbits are ideal for DTH broadcasting, while Medium Earth Orbits are standard for navigation systems like GPS, and Low Earth Orbits support broadband constellations.

94. (4) Breaking departmental silos for integrated planning of infrastructure.
PM Gati Shakti is a transformative approach designed to break down departmental silos and ensure integrated planning for all major infrastructure projects. By using a centralized digital platform, multiple ministries can coordinate their efforts for roads, railways, ports,

NODIA

61. (3) Enhancing regional connectivity to make flying affordable for everyone.
The UDAN scheme aims to improve regional air connectivity by making flying affordable for the common citizen through subsidized fares and infrastructure development. By reviving unserved and underserved airports, it connects smaller towns with major cities. This initiative boosts regional tourism, economic growth, and provides a faster transport alternative in remote areas where traditional road or rail travel can be time-consuming.

62. (2) I, II and III
The LEADS index helps monitor logistics efficiency across states, while high costs are known to hurt export competitiveness. Multimodal Logistics Parks are being developed to reduce freight costs and pollution. Currently, Indian logistics are heavily skewed towards road transport, which carries the majority of freight, rather than rail. Transitioning more freight to rail is a key objective for improving overall national efficiency.

63. (1) I, II, III, IV
India's space communication has evolved from the early SITE experiment in the 1970s to the launch of the INSAT-1B satellite for operational services. Later milestones include the development of the indigenous cryogenic engine for GSAT-14 and the recent launch of GSAT-24 for high-demand DTH services. This progression reflects India's growing technological self-reliance and its expanding capacity to meet diverse national communication needs.

64. (2) Lokpriya Gopinath Bordoloi International Airport - Guwahati
Major international airports in India are often named after prominent local or national leaders. The Lokpriya Gopinath Bordoloi International Airport is located in Guwahati, serving as the primary gateway to Northeast India. Other airports include Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in Kolkata, Rajiv Gandhi in Hyderabad, and Kempegowda in Bengaluru. Correctly identifying these pairs is important for understanding the national civil aviation network.

65. (1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
National Waterways are designated along major river and canal systems. NW-1 is on the Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly system, while NW-2 is on the Brahmaputra River. NW-3 comprises the West Coast Canal in Kerala, and NW-4 includes parts of the Krishna and Godavari rivers. These waterways provide a fuel-efficient and cost-effective alternative for bulk cargo transport across different geographical regions of the country.

66. (1) NW-1, NW-4, NW-2, NW-3
In terms of total length, National Waterway 1 on the Ganga is the longest, followed by National Waterway 4 on the Krishna and Godavari rivers. National Waterway 2 on the Brahmaputra is the third longest, while National Waterway 3 in Kerala is significantly shorter. This sequence highlights the varying scales of inland waterway development across India's different river systems and regions.

67. (3) Extremely high fuel costs compared to road transport
Inland water transport is actually one of the most fuel-efficient and cost-effective modes of transport, offering much lower fuel costs per ton-kilometer than road or rail. The primary challenges hindering its development include excessive seasonal variations in water flow, heavy siltation that reduces navigable depth, and the lack of vertical clearance under old bridges which restricts the movement of large cargo vessels.

68. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Despite being fuel-efficient, the share of inland waterways in India's total freight is very low because many rivers lack sufficient depth year-round. Continuous and expensive dredging is required to maintain navigable channels for large vessels, particularly during the dry season. Therefore, the physical limitations of the river systems and the high cost of maintenance directly explain the limited commercial utilization of waterways.

69. (3) Assisting farmers in transporting products to improve value realization.
The Krishi Udan scheme was launched to assist farmers in transporting agricultural products,

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

Express, and the strategically important Konkan Railway. Furthermore, the rapid electrification of over ninety percent of the broad gauge network marks a significant shift toward energy efficiency and reducing the rail system's carbon footprint and fuel costs.

53. (3) Standard Gauge
Broad Gauge, Meter Gauge, and Narrow Gauge are the traditional track widths used across the Indian Railways network. Standard Gauge, while common globally and used in most Indian metro systems, is not a traditional gauge used for the main national rail network. Broad Gauge has become the dominant standard due to the Unigauge policy, which aims for uniformity and higher transport efficiency.

54. (2) Segregating freight from passenger traffic to increase speed and efficiency.
Dedicated Freight Corridors are being constructed to segregate heavy freight trains from regular passenger traffic. This separation allows freight trains to carry heavier loads at much higher speeds, significantly improving logistics efficiency and reducing transit times. By freeing up capacity on existing tracks, the DFCs also enable better scheduling and increased speed for passenger services, benefiting the entire national railway infrastructure.

55. (1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
India has several major manufacturing units for railway rolling stock. The Integral Coach Factory is located in Perambur, Chennai, while the Rail Coach Factory is in Kapurthala. Electric locomotives are manufactured at Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, and the Banaras Locomotive Works in Varanasi produces various locomotive types. These units are essential for maintaining and modernizing the vast fleet required for the Indian Railways.

56. (1) Reduced transit time and unit cost for freight transportation.
The completion of Dedicated Freight Corridors will drastically reduce the transit time for goods by providing a high-speed, exclusive rail network. This increased efficiency will lower the unit cost of freight transportation, making rail more competitive compared to road transport. Such improvements are expected to revolutionize the logistics sector, helping to lower overall inflation and boost the global competitiveness of Indian products.

57. (2) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct, but Statement II does not explain Statement I.
The Western Dedicated Freight Corridor connects Dadri in Uttar Pradesh to the Jawaharlal Nehru Port in Maharashtra, serving industrial hubs. Simultaneously, the Eastern DFC facilitates the rapid movement of minerals and coal from eastern regions to northern power plants. Both statements accurately describe the corridors' routes and functions, but they represent independent components of the broader project rather than one explaining the other.

58. (1) I, II and III
The Eastern DFC spans from Ludhiana to Dankuni, while the Western DFC receives funding support from the Japan International Cooperation Agency. These corridors are engineered to handle double-stack containers, which significantly increases freight capacity. Contrary to slow speeds, the DFCs are designed to allow freight trains to run at speeds up to one hundred kilometers per hour, greatly enhancing national transport efficiency.

59. (4) The Kavach technology was entirely imported from Germany and customized for India.
Kavach is an indigenously developed Automatic Train Protection system designed by the Research Designs and Standards Organisation, not imported from Germany. Recent rail reforms include merging the Railway Budget with the General Budget and introducing the Vande Bharat trainsets. Kavach is a key safety initiative aimed at achieving zero accidents by automatically applying brakes if a driver fails to react to signals.

60. (2) Carrying loaded trucks directly on railway flatbed wagons for transport.
The Roll-on/Roll-off service involves transporting loaded trucks directly on railway flatbed wagons over long distances. This multimodal approach saves fuel, reduces wear and tear on trucks, and decreases road congestion and pollution. Popularized by the Konkan Railway, this service is highly efficient for transporters as it provides a faster and more economical alternative to driving trucks through challenging or congested terrains.

NODIA

78. (1) I, II and III
The Sagarmala programme is built on key pillars including port modernization, improving hinterland connectivity, and promoting coastal and inland water transport. It aims to transform India's maritime sector through integrated planning and investment. Contrary to being exclusively funded by private foreign investors, the project involves significant public funding and encourages various public-private partnerships to achieve its large-scale infrastructure and industrial development goals.

79. (1) Land area behind a port providing export goods and consuming imports.
A port's hinterland refers to the inland geographical area that is served by the port for both its exports and imports. The economic viability of a port depends heavily on the size and industrial activity of its hinterland, as well as the quality of transport links connecting them. Strengthening these connections is a primary goal of national infrastructure projects to ensure efficient movement of cargo.

80. (2) Coastal shipping and transshipment of EXIM containers.
Relaxing Cabotage rules allows foreign-flagged vessels to transport cargo between Indian ports, which primarily benefits coastal shipping and the transshipment of export-import containers. This policy change aims to make coastal shipping more competitive, reduce the reliance on foreign transshipment hubs like Colombo, and lower overall logistics costs. It encourages a more efficient use of India's extensive coastline for domestic and international maritime trade.

81. (2) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI)
The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India is the independent body responsible for regulating the telecommunications sector in India. Its duties include monitoring tariffs, ensuring fair competition, and protecting the interests of consumers. While the Department of Telecommunications handles policy and licensing, TRAI provides the regulatory framework necessary for a balanced and growing telecom market, ensuring that services remain affordable and transparent.

82. (3) I and III
5G technology provides significantly lower latency and much higher speeds compared to 4G LTE, enabling real-time applications. It also supports massive Machine Type Communications, which is essential for the growth of the Internet of Things. 5G operates across a wide range of spectrums, including high-band millimeter waves and mid-bands, not just low-band spectrums below one gigahertz, allowing for diverse industrial uses.

83. (3) It aims to connect all Gram Panchayats in the country using optical fibre network.
BharatNet is a flagship government project designed to provide high-speed broadband connectivity to all Gram Panchayats across India using an extensive optical fibre network. By creating this digital infrastructure in rural areas, the project aims to facilitate the delivery of e-governance, e-health, and e-education services. It is a critical component of the Digital India mission, bridging the digital divide between urban and rural populations.

84. (4) Compulsory Cryptocurrency Adoption
The Digital India programme is based on nine pillars, including Broadband Highways, Universal Access to Mobile Connectivity, and Public Internet Access Programmes. Other pillars focus on e-Governance, e-Kranti, and Information for All. Compulsory cryptocurrency adoption is not one of these pillars; instead, the programme emphasizes digitizing government services, improving digital literacy, and expanding the national digital infrastructure to empower all citizens.

85. (2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
Each generation of mobile technology introduced significant advancements. 1G provided basic analog voice services, while 2G introduced digital voice and SMS. 3G enabled mobile broadband and basic video calling, significantly changing how people used mobile devices. 4G brought high-speed, IP-based networks through LTE technology, allowing for seamless high-definition video streaming and advanced data services that are common in modern digital life.

86. (1) II, III, I
India's telecom sector has evolved through several key policy frameworks. The National Telecom

NODIA

megawatts. Bio-ethanol is commonly produced from molasses and damaged food grains. Biogas is generated through the anaerobic digestion of organic waste like cow dung. Run-of-the-river projects are unique because they utilize the natural flow of water for power generation without requiring large, environmentally disruptive reservoirs.

36. (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct, and Statement II explains Statement I.
Run-of-the-River projects are considered more environmentally friendly because they rely on the natural flow of a river rather than creating large water storage reservoirs. By avoiding massive dams, these projects significantly reduce the submergence of land, forests, and local habitats. Therefore, the fundamental design of utilizing natural flow directly results in the advantage of minimized environmental impact and lower ecological disruption.

37. (3) India has advanced its target of achieving 20 percent ethanol blending in petrol to 2030.
The Government of India has actually advanced its target for twenty percent ethanol blending in petrol to 2025-26, rather than 2030. The National Policy on Biofuels encourages using non-edible oilseeds for biodiesel, and the SATAT scheme promotes compressed biogas. Additionally, using agricultural residues for bioenergy is a critical strategy for reducing the environmental issue of seasonal stubble burning in northern states.

38. (2) I, III and IV
Small Hydropower projects, with capacities up to twenty-five megawatts, are managed by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy. They offer the advantages of shorter gestation periods and lower environmental impacts compared to large dams. These projects are particularly vital for providing electricity to remote and hilly areas where extending the national grid is difficult, making them essential for regional energy security.

39. (4) Fragile geological formations and high siltation levels causing land instability.
Hydropower projects in the Himalayan region face frequent challenges due to the area's fragile geological formations and high levels of silt in the rivers. High siltation causes rapid wear and tear on turbines, while geological instability leads to landslides and construction delays. These factors make the development and maintenance of hydropower in this mountainous terrain significantly more technical and costly.

40. (1) The installed capacity being 25 MW or less
In India, the classification of hydropower projects is based primarily on their installed capacity. Projects with a capacity of twenty-five megawatts or less are categorized as Small Hydro and are governed by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy. Projects exceeding this capacity are classified as Large Hydro and fall under the purview of the Ministry of Power, reflecting different regulatory requirements.

41. (3) NITI Aayog
NITI Aayog is the premier policy think tank of the Indian government responsible for drafting the National Energy Policy. This policy provides a comprehensive framework for achieving energy security, affordability, and sustainability. While ministries like Power and New and Renewable Energy handle specific sectors, NITI Aayog ensures an integrated approach to meeting India's long-term energy demands while addressing climate change commitments.

42. (3) III only
At COP26, India's "Panchamrit" strategy included reaching five hundred gigawatts of non-fossil energy capacity and meeting fifty percent of energy requirements from renewables by 2030. However, the target year for achieving Net Zero emissions was set for 2070, not 2050. This distinction is crucial as it reflects India's realistic timeline for decarbonizing its economy while maintaining necessary developmental growth.

43. (3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
India maintains the world's second-largest road network, which is a significant achievement for national logistics. However, while National Highways carry about forty percent of total road traffic, they constitute only about two to three percent of the total road length, not over ten percent. This highlight the immense pressure and strategic importance of these high-capacity corridors within the broader national transport system.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

and airports. This holistic planning aims to reduce project delays, lower logistics costs, and improve the overall efficiency of the national transport and infrastructure network.

95. (1) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
Multimodal transport involves using different modes like rail and road for a single shipment to optimize efficiency. Last-mile connectivity focuses on the final delivery to the end user. Cold chain logistics are essential for temperature-sensitive goods like food and medicine. Dry ports are inland terminals that link regional producers directly to seaports, facilitating smoother international trade for landlocked areas.

96. (4) It completely restricts the use of digital platforms like the Unified Logistics Interface Platform (ULIP).
The National Logistics Policy 2022 actually promotes the use of digital platforms like the Unified Logistics Interface Platform to streamline data and improve efficiency. Its primary goals include reducing logistics costs to global benchmarks and improving India's international ranking. By fostering a data-driven ecosystem and simplifying regulatory processes, the policy aims to make the movement of goods faster and more cost-effective.

97. (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct, and Statement II explains Statement I.
PM Gati Shakti integrates various national infrastructure schemes into a single master plan to ensure coordinated development across different ministries. This integration is powered by a sophisticated GIS-based platform that provides over two hundred layers of geospatial data for better planning. By using this shared digital platform, the government can visualize and synchronize projects, which directly enables the successful integration of diverse transport networks.

98. (2) I, II and III
The LEADS index helps monitor logistics efficiency across states, while high costs are known to hurt export competitiveness. Multimodal Logistics Parks are being developed to reduce freight costs and pollution. Currently, Indian logistics are heavily skewed towards road transport, which carries the majority of freight, rather than rail. Transitioning more freight to rail is a key objective for improving overall national efficiency.

99. (1) I, II, III, IV
India's space communication has evolved from the early SITE experiment in the 1970s to the launch of the INSAT-1B satellite for operational services. Later milestones include the development of the indigenous cryogenic engine for GSAT-14 and the recent launch of GSAT-24 for high-demand DTH services. This progression reflects India's growing technological self-reliance and its expanding capacity to meet diverse national communication needs.

100. (4) Reducing systemic inefficiencies and increasing export competitiveness.
Modernizing logistics and communication infrastructure directly reduces systemic inefficiencies like long transit times and high transport costs. This improvement makes Indian goods more competitive in global markets by lowering the final price for international buyers. Such macroeconomic advancements lead to increased trade volumes, economic growth, and greater industrial productivity, ultimately strengthening the nation's position in the global economy and supporting sustainable development.

www.nodia.in

NODIA

CHAPTER 09

Skill Development and Employment Generation

1. Which of the following best defines the "skill gap" in the context of the Indian labor market?
(1) Geographical distance between specialized training centers and regional industrial production hubs
(2) Disparity between workforce skills and those demanded by employers
(3) Wage differences between certified skilled workers and uncertified laborers in the informal economy
(4) General absence of fundamental literacy and core arithmetic competencies among the rural workforce
(5) Question not attempted

2. Match the sub-missions under the National Skill Development Mission in List I with their core objectives in List II:
List I: (Sub-missions)
A. Institutional Training
B. Convergence
C. Trainers
D. Overseas Employment
List II: (Core Objectives)
i. Coordinating skill efforts across various Central and State ministries
ii. Upgrading ITIs and improving training delivery
iii. Ensuring global mobility of skilled Indian workers
iv. Improving the quality and availability of vocational teachers
(1) A-i, B-ii, C-iv, D-iii
(2) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(3) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(4) A-iv, B-i, C-iii, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

3. Which of the following statements regarding the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) is incorrect?
(1) It operates as a not-for-profit public limited company.
(2) It was set up by the Ministry of Finance under the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) model.
(3) The Government of India holds 100 percent of the equity base of NSDC.
(4) Its primary mandate is to catalyze the skills landscape by funding private sector training initiatives.
(5) Question not attempted

4. Consider the following statements regarding the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY):
I. It is the flagship scheme of the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship.
II. Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) is a key component to certify individuals with informally acquired skills.
III. The scheme places the entire financial burden of training on the enrolled candidates.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

5. The Skill India Mission, launched in 2015, originally set a quantitative target to train a specific number of individuals by the year 2022. What was this target?
(1) 10 crore individuals
(2) 25 crore individuals
(3) 40 crore individuals
(4) 50 crore individuals
(5) Question not attempted

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

6. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) in India have increasingly adopted the Dual System of Training (DST).
Reason (R): The Dual System of Training bridges the gap between theoretical learning and practical industry requirements by integrating on-the-job training.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

7. Under the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS), what is the maximum percentage of the prescribed stipend that the Government of India reimburses to the employer?
(1) 10 percent
(2) 50 percent
(3) 75 percent
(4) 25 percent
(5) Question not attempted

8. Match the types of unemployment in List I with their defining characteristics in List II:
List I: (Types of Unemployment)
A. Structural Unemployment
B. Frictional Unemployment
C. Cyclical Unemployment
D. Disguised Unemployment
List II: (Defining Characteristics)
i. Temporary unemployment when workers are transitioning between jobs
ii. More workers are engaged in a job than actually required
iii. Job losses due to an economic recession or downturn
iv. Mismatch between the skills workers possess and the skills demanded by industry
(1) A-iv, B-i, C-iii, D-ii
(2) A-i, B-iv, C-ii, D-iii
(3) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
(4) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

9. Consider the following statements regarding the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA):
I. It guarantees 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to a rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.
II. At least one-third of the beneficiaries under the scheme must be women.
III. If work is not provided within 15 days of demand, the applicant is entitled to an unemployment allowance.
IV. Social audits of MGNREGA works are mandatorily conducted by the State Government officials only.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II, and IV only
(2) I, II, and III only
(3) II, III, and IV only
(4) I, III, and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

10. Which of the following statements correctly describes the primary objective of the Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY)?
(1) Incentivizing formal employment by paying the employer's contribution to the Pension Scheme
(2) Providing low-interest micro-loans to registered street vendors operating in specified urban clusters
(3) Offering regular direct cash transfers to educated unemployed youth seeking formal sector roles
(4) Mandating that multi-national companies hire a fixed percentage of local workers for technical operations
(5) Question not attempted

11. Which of the following is the most direct economic effect of the rapidly expanding start-up ecosystem in India's metropolitan cities?
(1) A significant and sustained decline in total foreign direct investment across all sectors
(2) The comprehensive and immediate formalization of the national agricultural production sector
(3) The instantaneous reduction of the national fiscal deficit through increased corporate taxes
(4) Growth of the gig economy and platform-

NODIA

based employment
(5) Question not attempted

12. Consider the following landmark government initiatives targeting employment and livelihood:
I. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
II. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana
III. PM SVANidhi
IV. Startup India Action Plan
Which of the following represents the correct chronological order of their launch?
(1) I, IV, II, III
(2) I, II, IV, III
(3) II, I, III, IV
(4) IV, I, II, III
(5) Question not attempted

13. India is currently experiencing a "demographic dividend." Which of the following is an exception to the conditions required for a country to reap the benefits of this demographic dividend?
(1) Significant public and private investments in healthcare and basic education systems
(2) Continuous upgradation of vocational and technical skills for the youth population
(3) A sudden increase in total fertility and child dependency
(4) Sustained creation of productive employment opportunities for the growing labor force
(5) Question not attempted

14. Consider the following statements regarding the recent Labour Reforms in India (the Four Labour Codes):
I. The Code on Wages universally applies minimum wages across all sectors.
II. The Industrial Relations Code increases the threshold for requiring government permission for retrenchment from 100 to 300 workers.
III. The Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code mandates welfare facilities for inter-state migrant workers.
IV. The Code on Social Security introduces a framework to provide social security to gig workers and platform workers.
V. The Four Labour Codes were created by adding 29 entirely new laws to the Constitution without replacing any existing central labour acts.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(1) I and II only
(2) III and IV only
(3) V only
(4) I, II and V only
(5) Question not attempted

15. Which of the following characteristics is the odd one out when describing employment in the informal sector in India?
(1) Mandatory enrollment in the Employees' Provident Fund Organization (EPFO)
(2) Systematic absence of formal written employment contracts and legal job security
(3) Complete lack of statutory paid leave, medical insurance, and maternity benefits
(4) Extreme vulnerability to sudden economic shocks and market-driven fluctuations
(5) Question not attempted

16. Consider the following statements:
Statement I: The Female Labour Force Participation Rate (FLFPR) in India has historically been significantly lower than the male participation rate.
Statement II: The burden of unpaid domestic care work is one of the primary structural constraints limiting women's participation in the formal workforce.
Which of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
(5) Question not attempted

17. Which of the following is the most appropriate description of the SVAMITVA scheme's role in the rural economy?
(1) Providing highly subsidized seeds and chemical fertilizers to small and marginal farmers nationwide
(2) Mapping rural lands with drones to provide property records for securing credit
(3) Ensuring 100 days of guaranteed wage

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

employment for rural youth on diverse infrastructure projects
(4) Establishing specialized vocational training centers in every Gram Panchayat to boost local skills
(5) Question not attempted

18. In the context of the PM SVANidhi scheme, identify the correct pair of loan tranches available to street vendors upon timely repayment:
(1) 1st Tranche: Rs 5,000 | 2nd Tranche: Rs 10,000
(2) 1st Tranche: Rs 10,000 | 2nd Tranche: Rs 20,000
(3) 1st Tranche: Rs 20,000 | 2nd Tranche: Rs 50,000
(4) 1st Tranche: Rs 50,000 | 2nd Tranche: Rs 1,00,000
(5) Question not attempted

19. A family of six is working on a 2-hectare agricultural farm. Even if two members migrate to the city for work, the total agricultural output of the farm remains unchanged. This scenario is a classic application of which economic concept?
(1) Structural unemployment
(2) Seasonal unemployment
(3) Disguised unemployment
(4) Frictional unemployment
(5) Question not attempted

20. In the context of the "Future of Work," the integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and robotic process automation in manufacturing is most likely to result in which of the following?
(1) A comprehensive and total elimination of the requirement for all human cognitive skillsets
(2) An automatic and sustained increase in the global total fertility rate across all nations
(3) The immediate and permanent eradication of disguised unemployment within the agricultural sector
(4) Substituting routine tasks while increasing demand for complex problem-solving
(5) Question not attempted

21. Which skill domain is most commonly cited by employers as lacking among fresh technical graduates, leading to a demand-supply mismatch in the labor market?
(1) Fundamental reading and writing proficiencies in the candidate's regional mother tongue
(2) Advanced mechanical engineering principles and specialized thermodynamic calculations
(3) Soft skills, communication, and the practical application of theoretical knowledge
(4) Comprehensive knowledge of ancient historical texts and classical philosophical theories
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

22. Consider the following statements regarding the institutional framework of the National Skill Development Mission (NSDM):
I. At the apex level, it has a Governing Council chaired by the Prime Minister.
II. It operates independently without any coordination with the State Skill Development Missions.
III. The implementation is driven by an Executive Committee chaired by the Minister of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(1) I only
(2) II only
(3) I and III only
(4) II and III only
(5) Question not attempted

23. Which of the following statements accurately describes the role of Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) under the NSDC?
(1) Statutory government bodies solely responsible for conducting standardized university examinations
(2) Regional regulatory authorities managing primary education and basic literacy in rural areas
(3) Large international organizations providing significant foreign direct investment to state ITIs
(4) Industry-led bodies creating National Occupational Standards and Qualification Packs
(5) Question not attempted

for fresh apprentices
iii. Youth looking for on-the-job training to enhance employability
iv. Directorate General of Training (DGT) / NSDC
(1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(4) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

48. Consider the following statements about unemployment types:
I. Seasonal unemployment is most prevalent in the Indian agricultural sector.
II. Frictional unemployment is considered harmful and indicates an economy in deep recession.
III. Disguised unemployment means that the marginal productivity of an extra worker is zero or negative.
IV. Cyclical unemployment is irrelevant in modern capitalist economies.
V. Structural unemployment can be solved simply by lowering interest rates.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(1) I and III only
(2) II, IV, and V only
(3) I, II, and IV only
(4) III, IV, and V only
(5) Question not attempted

49. The initiative 'GeoMGNREGA' was introduced to:
(1) Digitizing the daily attendance records of all Gram Panchayat administrative officials
(2) Using space technology and GIS for geo-tagging assets created under MGNREGA
(3) Exporting MGNREGA manual labor to neighboring geographical countries for projects
(4) Calculating the total geographic area of agricultural land owned by rural households
(5) Question not attempted

50. Which of the following establishments is explicitly excluded from claiming benefits under the PM Rozgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY)?
(1) Establishments with employees earning more than Rs 15,000 per month
(2) Formal business establishments currently registered with the EPFO for pension schemes
(3) Establishments possessing a valid and verified Labour Identification Number (LIN)
(4) Micro and small scale manufacturing units operating in the industrial sector
(5) Question not attempted

51. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The proliferation of technology-driven start-ups has a complex impact on employment generation.
Reason (R): While start-ups create new high-skilled jobs in tech sectors, their capital-intensive and automated models can sometimes displace traditional routine jobs.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

52. The 'Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan' is based on five foundational pillars. Which of the following is NOT one of the five official pillars?
(1) Economy
(2) Infrastructure
(3) Vibrant Demography
(4) Autocratic Governance
(5) Question not attempted

53. Which of the following demographic segments is most appropriately referred to as the "working-age population" in the context of calculating India's demographic dividend?
(1) 0-14 years
(2) 15-59 years
(3) 60-75 years
(4) Above 75 years
(5) Question not attempted

54. Consider the following statements regarding the Code on Wages, 2019:
I. It consolidates four major wage-related laws including the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

incorrect.
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
(5) Question not attempted

30. Consider the following statements regarding the PM Rozgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY):
I. It is implemented by the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO).
II. It applies only to workers earning wages up to Rs 15,000 per month.
III. It aims to incentivize the formalization of the workforce.
IV. The government pays the full 12% of the employer's contribution to the EPF and EPS for new employees.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and III only
(2) II, III, and IV only
(3) I, II, and IV only
(4) I, II, III, and IV
(5) Question not attempted

31. Match the start-up ecosystem terms in List I with their correct descriptions in List II:
List I: (Terms)
A. Incubator
B. Angel Investor
C. Unicorn
D. Bootstrapping
List II: (Descriptions)
i. A start-up company valued at over $1 billion
ii. Building a business using only personal savings and initial revenue
iii. An organization that helps early-stage start-ups grow by providing workspace and mentorship
iv. A high-net-worth individual who provides financial backing for small start-ups
(1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(2) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(3) A-iii, B-ii, C-iv, D-i
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

32. Under the Atmanirbhar Bharat package, the definition of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) was revised. According to the revised criteria, what is the investment and turnover limit for an enterprise to be classified as a "Small" enterprise?
(1) Investment up to Rs 1 crore and Turnover up to Rs 5 crore
(2) Investment up to Rs 10 crore and Turnover up to Rs 50 crore
(3) Investment up to Rs 50 crore and Turnover up to Rs 250 crore
(4) Investment up to Rs 100 crore and Turnover up to Rs 500 crore
(5) Question not attempted

33. Consider the following factors:
I. Improving access to quality healthcare
II. Modernizing the education system
III. Encouraging early marriages
IV. Promoting skill development programs
V. Implementing business-friendly labor reforms
Which of the above combinations represents the correct factors required for India to maximize its demographic dividend?
(1) I, II, and IV only
(2) I, II, IV, and V only
(3) II, III, IV, and V only
(4) I, III, IV, and V only
(5) Question not attempted

34. Which of the following statements about the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020 is incorrect?
(1) Prohibiting women from working night shifts in any establishment
(2) Consolidating and replacing thirteen distinct and existing central labour enactments
(3) Including mandatory provisions for the issuance of formal appointment letters to employees
(4) Providing a comprehensive statutory framework for the welfare of inter-state migrant workers
(5) Question not attempted

35. The e-Shram portal was launched by the Ministry of Labour and Employment to address the challenges of which specific segment of the workforce?
(1) Multi-national corporate executives
(2) Formal sector employees covered under EPFO
(3) Unorganized and informal sector workers

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

60. Match the technological trends of the "Future of Work" in List I with their primary employment implications in List II:
List I: (Technological Trends)
A. Artificial Intelligence
B. Gig Economy Platforms
C. Blockchain Technology
D. Internet of Things (IoT)
List II: (Employment Implications)
i. Transition from long-term contracts to freelance, task-based work
ii. Automation of cognitive tasks and data analysis
iii. Demand for skills in secure, decentralized digital ledger systems
iv. Demand for hardware-software integration and smart sensor management
(1) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iv, D-iii
(3) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(4) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

61. Consider the following stages of the skill acquisition and placement process:
(1) Assessment → Training → Certification → Mobilization → Placement
(2) Mobilization → Training → Assessment → Certification → Placement
(3) Certification → Assessment → Mobilization → Training → Placement
(4) Training → Certification → Placement → Assessment → Mobilization
(5) Question not attempted

62. The apex decision-making body of the National Skill Development Mission (NSDM) is its Governing Council. Who serves as the Chairperson of this Governing Council?
(1) Minister of Finance
(2) Minister of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship
(3) CEO of National Skill Development Corporation
(4) Prime Minister of India
(5) Question not attempted

63. The funding model of the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) involves providing financial assistance to the private sector. This financial assistance is primarily delivered in which form?
(1) Soft loans and equity investments
(2) Non-refundable grants only
(3) Full takeover of the private entity's operational expenses
(4) Issuance of sovereign gold bonds
(5) Question not attempted

64. Consider the following statements regarding the third iteration of PMKVY (PMKVY 3.0):
I. It marked a shift towards a more decentralized approach with greater responsibilities given to States/UTs.
II. District Skill Committees (DSCs) were empowered to identify local skill gaps and mobilize candidates.
III. It introduced an exclusive focus on IT and coding skills, banning all traditional vocational courses.
IV. It was heavily integrated with the 'Skill India Portal' for robust data management.
V. It was designed to cater strictly to the age group of 45-60 years.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II, and IV only
(2) I, III, and V only
(3) II, IV, and V only
(4) I, II, III, and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

65. Identify the correct pair among the following initiatives operating under the Skill India Mission:
(1) UDAAN : A scheme meant for skilling rural youth in southern Indian states exclusively
(2) SANKALP : Centrally sponsored scheme for institutional mechanisms and quality
(3) STRIVE : An initiative managed directly by the Ministry of Defence for all ex-servicemen
(4) JSS (Jan Shikshan Sansthan) : Elite management training programs for corporate CEOs
(5) Question not attempted

66. Match the institutional bodies in India's skill ecosystem in List I with their primary functions in List II:
List I: (Institutional Bodies)
A. NCVET (National Council for Vocational Education and Training)

NODIA

Statement I: The National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) is entirely funded and operated by private sector enterprises without any government involvement.
Statement II: The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) acts as the apex nodal ministry for all skill development initiatives in the country.
Which of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
(5) Question not attempted

43. Consider the following functions:
I. Providing concessional funding to private entities for setting up training centers.
II. Directly administering and examining candidates in all government-run public schools.
III. Enabling support systems such as quality assurance, information systems, and train-the-trainer academies.
IV. Regulating the fiscal policy and corporate tax rates for manufacturing industries.
Which of the above functions of the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) are incorrect?
(1) I and III only
(2) II and IV only
(3) I, II, and IV only
(4) II, III, and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

44. Which of the following statements regarding the Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) component of PMKVY is incorrect?
(1) It aims to align the competencies of the unregulated workforce to the National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF).
(2) Candidates certified under RPL are required to pay a hefty examination fee to the government.
(3) It provides an opportunity for uncertified workers to get formal certification for their informally acquired skills.
(4) It helps in enhancing the self-esteem and employability of workers in the informal sector.
(5) Question not attempted

45. Consider the following institutional milestones in India's skill development ecosystem:
I. Formation of National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC)
II. Creation of Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE)
III. Establishment of the first Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs)
IV. Launch of the National Skill Development Mission (NSDM)
Which of the following represents the correct chronological order of these milestones?
(1) III, I, II, IV
(2) I, III, II, IV
(3) III, II, I, IV
(4) I, II, IV, III
(5) Question not attempted

46. The grading system introduced for Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) by the Directorate General of Training (DGT) primarily serves to:
(1) Determining the monthly salary of ITI instructors based solely on student attendance rates
(2) Allocating specific raw materials for the development of local handicraft industries
(3) Deciding which state-run ITIs should be completely privatized for better management
(4) Categorizing ITIs from 1 to 5 stars to guide students and employers
(5) Question not attempted

47. Match the components of the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) in List I with their respective descriptions in List II:
List I: (Components)
A. Target Beneficiaries
B. Implementing Agency
C. Financial Support (Stipend)
D. Basic Training Provider
List II: (Descriptions)
i. Up to Rs. 1500 per month per apprentice shared by the government
ii. Institutions facilitating theoretical learning

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

(4) Government civil servants
(5) Question not attempted

36. Identify the correct pair regarding initiatives promoting women's workforce participation:
(1) Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 2017 : Reduced paid maternity leave from 12 weeks to 6 weeks
(2) Stand-Up India Scheme : Facilitates bank loans exclusively for setting up modern retail malls
(3) PM Ujjwala Yojana : Direct cash transfers for female higher education
(4) Mission Shakti : An umbrella scheme for the safety, security, and empowerment of women
(5) Question not attempted

37. What is the most common cause and effect relationship associated with chronic rural unemployment and distress in India?
(1) Rapidly increasing agricultural productivity leading to widespread urban de-industrialization
(2) Extremely high MNREGA wage rates causing an oversupply of specialized IT professionals
(3) Lack of non-farm jobs causing distress migration to urban slums
(4) Extensive agrarian reforms causing the immediate and total eradication of urban poverty
(5) Question not attempted

38. Consider the following statements regarding the PM SVANidhi scheme:
I. It is a Central Sector Scheme funded fully by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.
II. The Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) is the implementation partner for the scheme.
III. It penalizes street vendors for conducting digital transactions to promote a cash economy.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II, and III
(5) Question not attempted

39. The phenomenon where rural surplus labor is drawn from agriculture to the growing urban industrial sector at constant subsistence wages is famously described by which economic model?
(1) The Solow Growth Model
(2) The Harrod-Domar Model
(3) The Keynesian Multiplier Model
(4) The Lewis Model of Unlimited Supplies of Labor
(5) Question not attempted

40. Which of the following is the most appropriate strategy to prepare the Indian workforce for the "Future of Work" driven by Industry 4.0?
(1) Fostering a culture of lifelong learning and upskilling in digital technologies
(2) Gradually phasing out all technical education in favor of theoretical liberal arts degrees
(3) Implementing aggressive and protectionist national policies to completely ban automation
(4) Severely restricting internet access to limit the spread of disruptive modern technologies
(5) Question not attempted

41. Match the types of skills in List I with their corresponding examples in List II:
List I: (Types of Skills)
A. Cognitive Skills
B. Technical Skills
C. Soft Skills
D. Vocational Skills
List II: (Examples)
i. Welding, carpentry, and plumbing
ii. Communication, teamwork, and adaptability
iii. Coding in Python and operating CNC machines
iv. Critical thinking, problem-solving, and analytical reasoning
(1) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-iv, B-ii, C-iii, D-i
(4) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

42. Consider the following statements regarding the institutional structure of skill development in India:

II. It prohibits gender discrimination in matters related to wages and recruitment.
III. It introduces the concept of a statutory "National Floor Wage" fixed by the Central Government.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II, and III
(5) Question not attempted

55. The National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganised Sector (NCEUS), which provided critical insights into informal sector employment in India, was chaired by:
(1) C. Rangarajan
(2) Bimal Jalan
(3) Raghuram Rajan
(4) Arjun Sengupta
(5) Question not attempted

56. Identify the correct statement regarding legislation impacting women's workforce participation in India:
(1) The Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 2017 mandates the provision of crèche facilities for establishments with 50 or more employees.
(2) Indian labour laws strictly prohibit women from undertaking IT-related jobs in Special Economic Zones.
(3) The Equal Remuneration Act allows employers to legally pay lower wages to women for work of a similar nature if they take maternity leave.
(4) The Factories Act mandates that women must constitute 50% of the workforce in heavy manufacturing industries.
(5) Question not attempted

57. Consider the following statements regarding rural development and employment programs:
I. The PURA (Provision of Urban Amenities to Rural Areas) concept was envisioned by Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam.
II. The Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission aims to develop a cluster of smart villages.
III. These schemes intend to curb distress migration by bridging the rural-urban divide.
IV. Both schemes focus heavily on establishing large-scale metropolitan airports in villages.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II, and III only
(2) I, III, and IV only
(3) II, III, and IV only
(4) I, II, III, and IV
(5) Question not attempted

58. Consider the following statements regarding the PM SVANidhi scheme:
Statement I: The scheme encourages the digital empowerment of street vendors by offering monthly cashback incentives on digital transactions.
Statement II: The scheme requires vendors to deposit heavy gold collateral to avail the working capital loan.
Which of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
(5) Question not attempted

59. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Disguised unemployment in agriculture does not negatively affect the total farm output if surplus workers are withdrawn.
Reason (R): The marginal physical productivity of the surplus workers in a situation of disguised unemployment is essentially zero.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

24. Match the iterations of the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) in List I with their defining features in List II:
List I: (PMKVY Iteration)
A. PMKVY 1.0 (2015)
B. PMKVY 2.0 (2016-2020)
C. PMKVY 3.0 (2020-2021)
D. PMKVY 4.0 (2023 onwards)
List II: (Defining Features)
i. Introduced a decentralized model empowering District Skill Committees
ii. Emphasizes on-the-job training, Industry 4.0 courses, and skill hubs in schools
iii. The pilot launch focusing on rapid mass training and reward-based certification
iv. Expanded scale with increased focus on placement and standardized curriculum across states
(1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(2) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(3) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(4) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

25. Which of the following is NOT one of the primary pillars or sub-schemes of the overarching Skill India Mission?
(1) National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS)
(2) Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)
(3) Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)
(4) Upgradation of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs)
(5) Question not attempted

26. Which of the following features is the odd one out regarding the conventional training model of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) before recent reforms?
(1) Integration with modern AI and robotics industry clusters
(2) Sustained and heavy reliance on traditional theoretical classroom instruction methods
(3) Prevalence of outdated machinery and obsolete curriculum in state-run training centers
(4) Significant weakness in linkages between training centers and local industrial units
(5) Question not attempted

27. Consider the following steps in the candidate participation flow for the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS):
(1) Basic Training → Registration → Contract Generation → Assessment → On-the-Job Training
(2) Registration → Contract Generation → Basic Training → On-the-Job Training → Assessment
(3) On-the-Job Training → Registration → Basic Training → Assessment → Contract Generation
(4) Registration → Basic Training → On-the-Job Training → Assessment → Contract Generation
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

28. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Structural unemployment tends to be long-term in nature compared to frictional unemployment.
Reason (R): Structural unemployment arises from fundamental shifts in an economy, such as technological advancements, which make older skills obsolete.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

29. Consider the following statements regarding the MGNREGA scheme:
Statement I: The implementation of MGNREGA has led to a significant increase in the financial inclusion of rural women by mandating wage payments directly into their bank or post office accounts.
Statement II: The scheme places no emphasis on the creation of durable rural assets, focusing solely on immediate wage distribution.
Which of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are

B. DGT (Directorate General of Training)
C. CSTARI (Central Staff Training and Research Institute)
D. NIMI (National Instructional Media Institute)

List II: (Primary Functions)
i. Overarching regulatory body for vocational education and training entities
ii. Apex organization for development and coordination of vocational training including ITIs
iii. Responsible for research, development of curricula, and training of trainers
iv. Develops instructional materials, e-learning content, and question banks

(1) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(2) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(3) A-i, B-iii, C-ii, D-iv
(4) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

67. Consider the following statements regarding Apprenticeship Training in India:
I. The Apprentices Act, 1961 makes it legally optional for all companies, regardless of size, to engage apprentices.
II. Apprentices are legally considered regular employees and are entitled to provident fund and bonus benefits.
III. The National Apprenticeship Training Scheme (NATS) covers degree and diploma holders in engineering and non-engineering streams.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II, and III
(5) Question not attempted

68. Which of the following examples is the odd one out when describing the phenomenon of structural unemployment?
(1) A coal miner losing his job because energy plants switch to sustainable solar power
(2) An industrial assembly line worker replaced by a programmable robotic arm
(3) A typist unable to find work because all modern offices require computer entry skills
(4) Worker laid off during a severe nationwide economic recession
(5) Question not attempted

69. What has been a widely observed economic effect of the implementation of the MGNREGA scheme on the rural labor market?
(1) A drastic and sustained reduction in the average rural agricultural wage rate
(2) The complete and permanent cessation of all essential agricultural activities
(3) Upward pressure on agricultural wages due to workers' enhanced bargaining power
(4) Massive reverse migration of urban professionals back to traditional rural farming
(5) Question not attempted

70. The PM Rozgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) was a significant scheme for incentivizing employment. During the COVID-19 pandemic recovery phase, which successor scheme was launched to boost job creation in the formal sector?
(1) PM Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana
(2) Atmanirbhar Bharat Rojgar Yojana (ABRY)
(3) Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana
(4) Stand-Up India
(5) Question not attempted

71. Which of the following statements regarding the Startup India Seed Fund Scheme (SISFS) is incorrect?
(1) Providing financial assistance to startups for proof of concept and prototype development
(2) Execution of scheme mandates by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade
(3) Operating the scheme through eligible and certified incubators across various Indian states
(4) Disbursing funds directly to founders for their personal living expenses
(5) Question not attempted

72. Consider the following statements about the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme and its link to employment:
I. It aims to make domestic manufacturing globally competitive.
II. It covers labor-intensive sectors such as textiles and electronics manufacturing.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

25. (3) Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)
The Skill India Mission encompasses several strategic initiatives designed to enhance the vocational capabilities of the workforce. These include the flagship training scheme for youth, the apprenticeship promotion program, and efforts to modernize industrial training institutes. However, the direct income support scheme for farmers is focused on providing financial assistance to agricultural households and does not fall under the skill development mandate.

26. (1) Integration with modern AI and robotics industry clusters
Historically, traditional Industrial Training Institutes faced challenges such as outdated curricula, obsolete machinery, and a heavy reliance on theoretical classroom instruction. Weak linkages with local industries often resulted in a gap between training and employment. Integration with advanced technologies like artificial intelligence and robotics is a recent reform measure and was not a characteristic feature of the conventional vocational training model.

27. (2) Registration → Contract Generation → Basic Training → On-the-Job Training → Assessment
Candidates participating in the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme follow a systematic process to ensure effective skill development. The journey begins with registration on the official portal, followed by the formal generation of an apprenticeship contract. Students then receive basic theoretical training before moving into practical on-the-job training within an industry. The cycle concludes with a formal assessment to certify the candidate's proficiency.

28. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Structural unemployment is distinct from frictional unemployment because it results from fundamental economic shifts that make certain skills irrelevant. While frictional unemployment is temporary and involves workers switching jobs, structural issues require extensive retraining and time to resolve. Technological advancements often automate older processes, creating long-term unemployment for individuals whose traditional expertise no longer aligns with the demands of the modern labor market.

29. (3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
The implementation of the rural employment guarantee scheme has significantly enhanced financial inclusion by mandating direct wage transfers into the bank accounts of workers, especially women. However, the scheme is not solely about wage distribution; it places a heavy emphasis on the creation of durable community assets, such as water conservation structures and rural roads, to improve local infrastructure and productivity.

30. (4) I, II, III, and IV
The Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Protsahan Yojana is a comprehensive initiative managed by the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation. It targets the formalization of workers earning up to fifteen thousand rupees monthly. By covering the entire twelve percent employer contribution to social security funds, the government incentivizes businesses to declare their workforce. This dual strategy boosts formal job creation while extending essential welfare.

31. (1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
The start-up ecosystem utilizes several specialized terms to describe growth and funding stages. Incubators provide essential mentorship and workspace for early ventures. Angel investors are individuals who offer critical initial capital. A unicorn refers to a private company reaching a valuation of one billion dollars. Finally, bootstrapping involves entrepreneurs growing their business using only personal savings and revenue without external funding.

32. (2) Investment up to Rs 10 crore and Turnover up to Rs 50 crore
Under the Atmanirbhar Bharat initiative, the government introduced a revised definition for micro, small, and medium enterprises based on combined criteria of investment and turnover. To be classified as a small enterprise, a unit must have an investment in plant and machinery or equipment not exceeding ten crore rupees and an annual turnover not exceeding fifty crore rupees. This reclassification supports business growth.

NODIA

78. Which of the following categories of individuals is the odd one out regarding the primary target beneficiary group of the PM SVANidhi scheme?
(1) Fruit and vegetable sellers operating on pushcarts
(2) Traditional cobblers sitting on pavements in cities
(3) Roadside tea stall operators in urban localities
(4) Owners of multi-story shopping complexes
(5) Question not attempted

79. The term "Feminization of Agriculture" in the Indian context accurately refers to which of the following phenomena?
(1) Increased participation of women in agriculture due to male migration to cities
(2) The legal transfer of all agricultural land ownership rights exclusively to women
(3) The replacement of heavy farm machinery with traditional manual tools used by women
(4) The government mandate that only women can sell agricultural produce in APMC mandis
(5) Question not attempted

80. Consider the following statements regarding platform workers in the gig economy:
I. They typically enjoy the flexibility of choosing their working hours.
II. They face vulnerabilities regarding social security, health benefits, and income stability.
III. They are fully covered by the traditional definitions of an 'employee' under the Factories Act, 1948.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II, and III
(5) Question not attempted

81. Which of the following accurately describes a common method used to assess the "skill gap" in a regional economy?
(1) Calculating the total volume of annual rainfall recorded in major industrial districts
(2) Analyzing gap between job seeker skills and competencies demanded by industry
(3) Comparing the aggregate number of jobs created by state versus central governments
(4) Measuring the physical distance between rural ITIs and urban employment exchanges
(5) Question not attempted

82. Which of the following statements regarding the institutional framework of the National Skill Development Mission (NSDM) is incorrect?
(1) It has strictly forbidden State governments from forming their own State Skill Development Missions.
(2) It operates through a three-tier institutional structure at the central level.
(3) The Governing Council provides overall guidance and policy direction.
(4) The Executive Committee handles the day-to-day administration and implementation.
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

83. In the context of Rajasthan, which is the apex body executing state-level skill development and employment generation initiatives?
(1) National Skill Development Agency (NSDA)
(2) Board of Secondary Education, Rajasthan
(3) Rajasthan Skill and Livelihoods Development Corporation (RSLDC)
(4) Rajasthan Industrial Development and Investment Corporation (RIICO)
(5) Question not attempted

84. Consider the following statements regarding PMKVY 4.0:
Statement I: It introduces "Skill Hubs" in schools and higher education institutions to integrate vocational education with general education.
Statement II: It completely eliminates the role of private training providers in the skilling ecosystem.
Which of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
(5) Question not attempted

99. Which of the following statements regarding employment in the Indian agricultural sector is incorrect?

(1) Agriculture employs nearly half of India's workforce.
(2) The sector suffers heavily from disguised and seasonal unemployment.
(3) The share of agriculture in India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is proportionally equal to its share in employment.
(4) Shifting surplus labor from agriculture to the manufacturing and services sectors is a key goal of economic planning.
(5) Question not attempted

100. In discussions about the "Future of Work," which of the following statements is widely accepted as correct regarding the impact of Artificial Intelligence and automation?

(1) They will completely replace the need for all human labor across all sectors within a decade.
(2) They will exclusively destroy high-level cognitive jobs while leaving routine jobs unaffected.
(3) They have no discernible impact on the employment dynamics of developing countries like India.
(4) Displacement in routine tasks while creating new roles requiring reskilling
(5) Question not attempted

www.nodia.in

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

ecosystem for nurturing innovation and start-ups in the country?
(1) 2012
(2) 2014
(3) 2016
(4) 2019
(5) Question not attempted

92. The Atmanirbhar Bharat Rojgar Yojana (ABRY) was launched to incentivize employers for creation of new employment and restoration of loss of employment. This scheme was introduced as a direct response to which major event?
(1) The Global Financial Crisis of 2008
(2) The COVID-19 pandemic and subsequent lockdowns
(3) The Demonetization exercise in 2016
(4) The introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST)
(5) Question not attempted

93. India's demographic dividend is often described as a "closing window of opportunity." What is the demographic effect that eventually causes this window to close?
(1) A rapid and sustained decline in the average life expectancy of citizens
(2) The sudden and unexpected increase in the national infant mortality rate
(3) Transition into an aging society with a high elderly dependency ratio
(4) The mass emigration of the elderly population to foreign developed nations
(5) Question not attempted

94. The introduction of "Fixed Term Employment" under the recent Labour Reforms is most appropriately aimed at:
(1) Forcing all workers to remain employed in a single company for their entire lifetime
(2) Abolishing the mandatory payment of minimum wages across all industrial sectors
(3) Ensuring that no foreign-owned company can hire Indian workers for technical roles
(4) Flexibility to hire for a duration while ensuring statutory benefits
(5) Question not attempted

95. The Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maandhan (PM-SYM) scheme is an important step towards the formalization and welfare of the informal sector. What is its primary objective?
(1) Minimum pension of Rs. 3,000 per month for unorganized workers after age 60
(2) Providing comprehensive free medical insurance up to Rs. 5 Lakhs for organized workers
(3) To provide a monthly unemployment allowance to all urban postgraduate candidates
(4) To offer subsidized working capital loans to registered urban street vendors
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

96. To obtain high-frequency data on the labor force, employment, and unemployment in India, the government introduced the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS). The PLFS estimates key employment indicators for urban areas at what frequency?
(1) Once every ten years (Decennially)
(2) Once every five years (Quinquennially)
(3) Quarterly
(4) Monthly
(5) Question not attempted

97. The SVAMITVA scheme, which impacts the rural economy by providing property cards that can be monetized, is implemented by which nodal central ministry?
(1) Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare
(2) Ministry of Panchayati Raj
(3) Ministry of Rural Development
(4) Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship
(5) Question not attempted

98. What is the intended economic effect of offering an enhanced loan limit in subsequent tranches under the PM SVANidhi scheme upon the timely repayment of the earlier loan?
(1) Building a credit history to integrate vendors into formal banking
(2) Creating a systematic and inescapable debt trap for poor street vendors
(3) Forcing vendors to pay exorbitant and predatory compound interest rates
(4) Legally transforming all street vendors into large-scale corporate tax payers
(5) Question not attempted

characterized by an excess number of workers performing a task that requires fewer individuals for optimal productivity.

9. (2) I, II, and III only
The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act provides a legal guarantee for one hundred days of wage employment to rural households. It emphasizes gender equality by reserving one-third of jobs for women. Furthermore, the provision of an unemployment allowance ensures government accountability if work is not offered within fifteen days. Social audits are conducted by the Gram Sabha.

10. (1) Incentivizing formal employment by paying the employer's contribution to the Pension Scheme
The Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Protsahan Yojana was designed to encourage employers to hire more workers in the formal sector. By paying the full employer contribution towards the Employee Pension Scheme and Employee Provident Fund for new employees, the government significantly reduces recruitment costs. This initiative facilitates the formalization of the workforce while ensuring that more workers receive social security benefits.

11. (4) Growth of the gig economy and platform-based employment
India's thriving start-up ecosystem has fundamentally transformed urban employment patterns by facilitating the rise of the gig economy. Digital platforms now offer numerous flexible, task-based roles across various services like delivery and consulting. While this provides immediate income opportunities, it also creates a shift toward non-traditional employment structures, moving away from the conventional long-term job security models previously found.

12. (2) I, II, IV, III
Landmark employment initiatives followed a specific timeline in India. The rural employment guarantee act was passed in two thousand five, followed by the skill development scheme in two thousand fifteen. The startup action plan was subsequently launched in early two thousand sixteen. Finally, the specialized scheme for street vendors was introduced in two thousand twenty to provide relief during the pandemic.

13. (3) A sudden increase in total fertility and child dependency
To capitalize on a demographic dividend, a country requires a high proportion of working-age individuals relative to dependents. A sudden surge in fertility rates would increase the child dependency ratio, diverting resources from productive investments into basic childcare. Successful realization of the dividend instead depends on improved healthcare, quality education, skill development, and the creation of ample employment opportunities.

14. (3) V only
The recent labor reforms in India involved the consolidation of twenty-nine existing central labor laws into four simplified codes. These codes address wages, industrial relations, social security, and occupational safety. The claim that these codes were created without replacing any existing acts is incorrect, as the primary objective of this legislative overhaul was to modernize and streamline the historical legal framework.

15. (1) Mandatory enrollment in the Employees' Provident Fund Organization (EPFO)
The informal sector in India is primarily characterized by the absence of formal legal protections and social security benefits for workers. Employment in this segment typically lacks written contracts, paid leave, and job security, making individuals highly vulnerable to economic fluctuations. Mandatory enrollment in retirement funds like the provident fund organization is a hallmark of formal employment and does not apply here.

16. (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Female labor participation in India remains lower than male participation due to various deep-seated structural and social factors. One of the most significant barriers is the disproportionate burden of unpaid domestic care work placed on women. This responsibility often prevents them from seeking or maintaining formal employment, highlighting the need for policies that support child care and flexible working arrangements.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

ANSWERS

1. (2) Disparity between workforce skills and those demanded by employers
The concept of a skill gap identifies a significant mismatch between the specific competencies possessed by the labor force and the actual requirements of the industry. This phenomenon often leads to high unemployment rates among educated youth while industries struggle to find qualified personnel. Addressing this misalignment is critical for enhancing national productivity and economic growth.

2. (2) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
The National Skill Development Mission utilizes specialized sub-missions to streamline vocational training. Institutional training focuses on upgrading Industrial Training Institutes for better delivery. Convergence ensures unified efforts across various ministries. The trainers sub-mission improves teacher quality, while overseas employment initiatives facilitate global mobility for the Indian workforce. These components collectively aim to create a highly skilled and employable labor pool.

3. (3) The Government of India holds 100 percent of the equity base of NSDC.
The National Skill Development Corporation is a unique public-private partnership where the private sector holds a majority stake of fifty-one percent. The Government of India, through the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, maintains the remaining forty-nine percent of the equity. This structure allows for industry-led initiatives in the skilling landscape while receiving strategic government support.

4. (1) I and II only
The Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana serves as the premier scheme for skill certification under the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship. It incorporates Recognition of Prior Learning to validate competencies acquired through informal experience. Unlike many vocational programs, the scheme provides free training and monetary rewards, ensuring that the financial burden does not fall on candidates.

5. (3) 40 crore individuals
When the Skill India Mission was officially inaugurated in July 2015, the government established an ambitious quantitative objective. The primary goal was to provide vocational training and certification to over forty crore individuals by the year 2022. This target encompassed several flagship schemes designed to improve employability and standardise training protocols across diverse industrial sectors nationwide.

6. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Industrial Training Institutes are adopting the Dual System of Training to better prepare students for the modern job market. This model combines theoretical classroom education with practical on-the-job training within industrial units. By allowing students to gain real-world experience during their course, the system effectively bridges the historical gap between vocational education and actual industrial requirements.

7. (4) 25 percent
The National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme provides financial incentives to encourage establishments to engage more apprentices. Under this initiative, the Government of India reimburses twenty-five percent of the prescribed monthly stipend paid to each apprentice, capped at fifteen hundred rupees. This financial support reduces the burden on employers, particularly small enterprises, while promoting essential hands-on learning opportunities.

8. (1) A-iv, B-i, C-iii, D-ii
Different types of unemployment reflect various economic conditions. Structural issues arise from a mismatch between worker skills and industry needs. Frictional unemployment occurs during brief transitions between jobs. Cyclical trends are linked to economic downturns and recessions. Disguised unemployment is specifically

NODIA

85. Match the skill development initiatives in List I with their salient features in List II:
List I: (Skill Initiatives)
A. SANKALP
B. STRIVE
C. PMKVY
D. NAPS
List II: (Salient Features)
i. Short-term training and RPL certification
ii. Financial support to employers for apprenticeship
iii. World Bank assisted project for improving the relevance and efficiency of ITIs
iv. World Bank assisted project for strengthening institutional mechanisms for skill development
(1) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
(2) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
(3) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(4) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

86. Consider the following statements regarding the recent reforms and upgradation of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs):
I. Several state governments have partnered with private sector giants to upgrade ITIs into Centers of Excellence.
II. The focus of the upgradation is on introducing Industry 4.0 trades like robotics, 3D printing, and IoT.
III. The upgradation process strictly bans the involvement of industry experts in curriculum design.
IV. It aims to boost the employability of ITI graduates in the modern manufacturing sector.
V. The reforms include digitizing the functioning and assessment processes of ITIs.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II, III, and IV only
(2) I, II, IV, and V only
(3) II, III, IV, and V only
(4) I, III, IV, and V only
(5) Question not attempted

87. Which of the following is NOT provided for under the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS)?
(1) Sharing of the prescribed monthly stipend by the Government of India
(2) Sharing the cost of basic training with registered Basic Training Providers
(3) Specific encouragement to MSMEs to engage apprentices for on-the-job training
(4) Provision of lifelong pensions after the completion of the training
(5) Question not attempted

88. Consider the following measures of unemployment as traditionally calculated by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO):
I. Current Daily Status (CDS)
II. Usual Principal Status (UPS)
III. Current Weekly Status (CWS)
Which of the following represents the correct sequence of these measures in decreasing order of their reference period (from longest period to shortest period)?
(1) II, III, I
(2) I, III, II
(3) II, I, III
(4) III, II, I
(5) Question not attempted

89. Under MGNREGA, if an eligible rural applicant demands work and the Gram Panchayat fails to provide employment within the stipulated 15 days, the financial liability to pay the unemployment allowance rests primarily with:
(1) The Central Government
(2) The Local NGO
(3) The State Government
(4) The District Collector's personal fund
(5) Question not attempted

90. Identify the correct pair regarding schemes and their core mechanism:
(1) PMRPY : Government pays 12% EPF contribution for new formal employees
(2) MGNREGA : Government provides 100 days of guaranteed skilled IT work in urban areas
(3) PM SVANidhi : Highly subsidized tractor loans for small and marginal farmers
(4) Startup India : Direct and permanent employment in large public sector units
(5) Question not attempted

91. In which year was the "Startup India Action Plan" officially launched to build a strong

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

17. (2) Mapping rural lands with drones to provide property records for securing credit
The SVAMITVA scheme utilizes advanced drone technology to accurately map land parcels in rural inhabited areas. By providing villagers with formal property cards, the initiative establishes clear ownership records for residential assets. These legal documents allow rural residents to use their property as financial collateral, thereby facilitating access to institutional credit and reducing land-related disputes within the village community.

18. (2) 1st Tranche: Rs 10,000 | 2nd Tranche: Rs 20,000
The PM SVANidhi scheme provides affordable working capital loans to street vendors to help them resume their livelihoods. Initially, vendors can access a first tranche of ten thousand rupees. Upon timely repayment of this initial loan, they become eligible for an enhanced second tranche of twenty thousand rupees. This graduated credit structure encourages financial discipline and helps vendors build credit history.

19. (3) Disguised unemployment
Disguised unemployment is a common phenomenon in the agricultural sector where the number of people working on a farm exceeds the actual requirement. In such cases, the marginal productivity of additional workers is zero, meaning their removal does not decrease the total output. This situation reflects a lack of alternative employment opportunities, forcing family members to share existing agricultural tasks inefficiently.

20. (4) Substituting routine tasks while increasing demand for complex problem-solving
The integration of advanced technologies like artificial intelligence and automation is reshaping the manufacturing landscape. These tools primarily automate routine, repetitive tasks that were previously performed by human workers. However, this shift simultaneously increases the demand for high-level cognitive skills, complex problem-solving abilities, and technical expertise required to manage, maintain, and innovate alongside these sophisticated robotic and digital systems.

21. (3) Soft skills, communication, and the practical application of theoretical knowledge
While many technical graduates possess strong theoretical knowledge, employers frequently report a significant deficit in essential soft skills and practical application abilities. Effective communication, teamwork, and the capacity to solve real-world problems are highly valued in the modern workplace. This gap between academic learning and industry requirements is a major factor contributing to the prevailing employability challenges among Indian graduates.

22. (4) II and III only
The National Skill Development Mission features a structured three-tier framework for implementation. While the Governing Council is led by the Prime Minister, it maintains deep coordination with various State Skill Development Missions to ensure regional alignment. Furthermore, the day-to-day operations and executive functions are typically overseen by an Executive Committee chaired by the Secretary of the Ministry, rather than the Minister.

23. (4) Industry-led bodies creating National Occupational Standards and Qualification Packs
Sector Skill Councils play a pivotal role in the Indian skilling ecosystem as industry-led organizations. They are responsible for identifying the specific skill requirements of various sectors and developing National Occupational Standards for different job roles. By creating Qualification Packs, these councils ensure that vocational training remains aligned with current industry needs, thereby improving the employability and quality of the certified workforce.

24. (1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
The Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana has evolved through several iterations to refine its impact. The initial launch focused on mass training and rewards. The second version expanded scale and standardized curricula. The third iteration introduced a decentralized model empowering local committees to address regional needs. Currently, the fourth version emphasizes modern Industry 4.0 courses, on-the-job training, and integrated skill hubs.

NODIA

III. It has the potential to absorb semi-skilled labor shifting away from agriculture.
IV. It completely ignores employment generation and focuses only on corporate tax cuts.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II, and III only
(2) II, III, and IV only
(3) I, III, and IV only
(4) I, II, and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

73. Match the stages of demographic transition in List I with their population characteristics in List II:

List I: (Stages of Transition)
A. Stage 1 (Pre-industrial)
B. Stage 2 (Developing)
C. Stage 3 (Industrializing)
D. Stage 4 (Developed)

List II: (Population Characteristics)
i. High birth rate, high death rate, slow population growth
ii. High birth rate, rapidly falling death rate, population explosion
iii. Falling birth rate, low death rate, increasing working-age demographic
iv. Low birth rate, low death rate, aging population

(1) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(2) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(3) A-i, B-iii, C-ii, D-iv
(4) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

74. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):

Assertion (A): The consolidation of 29 central labour laws into Four Labour Codes promotes the "Ease of Doing Business" while protecting workers' rights.

Reason (R): The consolidation eliminates the multiplicity of definitions, authorities, and contradictory compliances that plagued the earlier legal regime.

In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

75. Consider the following statements regarding the informal sector in India:

Statement I: The Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act provides a framework for providing welfare benefits to workers not covered by formal labor laws.

Statement II: More than 80% of India's total workforce is currently employed in the formal, organized sector.

Which of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
(5) Question not attempted

76. Increased mechanization of agriculture, absence of safe transport, and deep-rooted patriarchal norms are key factors contributing to which socio-economic outcome?
(1) High attrition rates in urban IT companies
(2) Low Female Labour Force Participation Rate (FLFPR) in India
(3) Hyper-inflation in urban real estate markets
(4) 100% formalization of the MSME sector
(5) Question not attempted

77. The rural economy offers multiple avenues for livelihood. Which of the following is NOT primarily a measure for addressing rural unemployment and poverty?
(1) Nationwide implementation of the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)
(2) Promotion of agro-based industries and specialized food processing units
(3) Special Economic Zones for advanced semiconductor fabrication
(4) Development of allied agricultural activities like commercial dairy and poultry
(5) Question not attempted

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

33. (2) I, II, IV, and V only
Maximizing the benefits of a demographic dividend requires a healthy and well-educated workforce. Key factors include providing quality healthcare, modernizing the education system, and implementing robust skill development programs. Additionally, business-friendly labor reforms are essential to create productive jobs for the growing population. Encouraging early marriages is counterproductive as it often leads to higher dependency ratios and limits the economic potential of women.

34. (1) Prohibiting women from working night shifts in any establishment
The Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code modernizes the legal framework by consolidating thirteen existing labor laws. It introduces mandatory appointment letters and provides comprehensive welfare provisions for inter-state migrant workers. Notably, it does not prohibit women from night shifts; instead, it allows them to work during the night in all establishments with their consent, provided that adequate safety measures are ensured.

35. (3) Unorganized and informal sector workers
The e-Shram portal was established to create the first comprehensive national database of unorganized workers, including migrant laborers, construction workers, and gig workers. By registering on this platform, individuals in the informal sector receive a unique identification number that facilitates access to various social security schemes and government benefits. This initiative is a critical step toward improving the welfare and formalization of the vulnerable workforce.

36. (4) Mission Shakti : An umbrella scheme for the safety, security, and empowerment of women
Mission Shakti serves as a comprehensive umbrella initiative designed to strengthen interventions for women's safety and empowerment. It integrates various schemes to provide a holistic support system throughout their life cycle. Other initiatives, like the amended maternity act, actually increased paid leave to twenty-six weeks. Such policies are vital for encouraging higher female labor force participation by addressing safety, healthcare, and work-life balance requirements.

37. (3) Lack of non-farm jobs causing distress migration to urban slums
Chronic rural unemployment in India is often exacerbated by a lack of diverse, non-agricultural job opportunities in villages. When agricultural productivity stagnates or becomes seasonal, rural residents face severe economic distress. This situation frequently forces individuals to migrate to urban centers in search of livelihoods, often resulting in the expansion of urban slums and increased pressure on city infrastructure and basic services.

38. (1) I and II only
The PM SVANidhi scheme is a central sector initiative fully funded by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs to support street vendors. The Small Industries Development Bank of India serves as the technical implementation partner. Rather than penalizing digital usage, the scheme actively promotes a digital economy by offering monthly cashback incentives to vendors who conduct transactions electronically, fostering greater financial inclusion.

39. (4) The Lewis Model of Unlimited Supplies of Labor
The Lewis model explains how developing economies grow by shifting surplus labor from a traditional subsistence sector, like agriculture, to a modern industrial sector. This transition occurs at a constant wage rate as long as there is an unlimited supply of labor in the rural areas. This movement of workers facilitates capital accumulation and industrial expansion, driving the overall structural transformation of the economy.

40. (1) Fostering a culture of lifelong learning and upvilling in digital technologies
To thrive in the era of Industry 4.0, the workforce must adapt to rapid technological disruptions by embracing continuous skill development. Lifelong learning and frequent upskilling in digital domains ensure that workers remain relevant as automation changes job roles. This proactive strategy focuses on enhancing human capabilities rather than resisting technological progress, allowing the labor force to leverage new opportunities created by digital innovation.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

57. (1) I, II, and III only
Rural development initiatives like the smart cluster mission and the urban amenities concept aim to bridge the rural-urban divide. By improving local infrastructure and economic opportunities, these programs help reduce distress migration to cities. While they focus on creating essential services like healthcare, education, and digital connectivity within village clusters, the establishment of large-scale metropolitan airports is not part of their mandate.

58. (3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
The PM SVANidhi scheme encourages the digital empowerment of street vendors by offering monthly cashback incentives to those who adopt electronic payment methods. This initiative helps vendors build a verifiable digital footprint. Importantly, the scheme is designed to be accessible to poor urban dwellers; therefore, it does not require any collateral, such as gold or property, to avail of the working capital loan.

59. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
In many agricultural regions, the presence of more workers than necessary leads to disguised unemployment. Because the marginal physical productivity of these surplus laborers is essentially zero, their withdrawal does not decrease the total farm output. This situation indicates that the available labor is not being utilized efficiently, highlighting the urgent need for creating non-farm employment opportunities to absorb the excess rural workforce.

60. (1) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
Technological advancements are fundamentally changing employment dynamics. Artificial intelligence automates complex cognitive tasks, while gig platforms facilitate a shift toward freelance work. Blockchain creates demand for experts in secure, decentralized ledgers. Additionally, the growth of interconnected devices requires professionals skilled in managing sensors and hardware-software integration. Understanding these implications is vital for aligning education and training with the evolving requirements of the global digital economy.

61. (2) Mobilization → Training → Assessment → Certification → Placement
The standard process for skill development programs begins with mobilization, where potential candidates are identified and encouraged to enroll. Once enrolled, they undergo rigorous vocational training followed by a formal assessment to evaluate their progress. Successful candidates receive official certification, which validates their competencies. The final and most crucial stage is placement, where certified individuals are connected with relevant employment opportunities.

62. (4) Prime Minister of India
The National Skill Development Mission features a robust governance structure to ensure high-level political commitment. At the apex level, the Governing Council is chaired by the Prime Minister of India. This council provides the overarching policy direction and monitors the progress of skilling initiatives across various ministries. Having the Prime Minister at the helm ensures better coordination and prioritized implementation of national skills programs.

63. (1) Soft loans and equity investments
To catalyze the growth of a sustainable vocational training ecosystem, the National Skill Development Corporation provides critical financial assistance to private sector partners. This support is primarily delivered through soft loans with favorable terms and equity investments in training ventures. This funding model encourages private entities to establish high-quality training centers while maintaining financial accountability, rather than relying solely on non-refundable government grants.

64. (1) I, II, and IV only
The third phase of the national skill development scheme introduced a decentralized approach by empowering District Skill Committees to identify local needs. It leveraged the integrated skill portal for better data management and tracking. While it focused on modernizing skills, it did not ban traditional courses or restrict age groups to older adults. Instead, it sought to make the skilling process more responsive to regional industrial requirements.

NODIA

STUDYING FROM PDFs?

THINK AGAIN.

If you are studying only from PDFs,
you are wasting valuable time.

Research shows that learning from

PRINTED BOOKS has up to

4× HIGHER RETENTION

than studying from screens.

PRINT BOOK = BETTER MEMORY

PDF = LOWER RETENTION

Those who study from **PRINTED BOOKS**
move **AHEAD.**

Others are left **BEHIND**
in competition.

In competitive exams,
being average is not enough.

STAY ONE STEP AHEAD.

distinctions is crucial for designing effective and targeted economic policies.

49. (2) Using space technology and GIS for geo-tagging assets created under MGNREGA
The GeoMGNREGA initiative leverages advanced space technology and Geographic Information Systems to enhance the transparency and accountability of the rural employment scheme. By geo-tagging every asset created, such as check dams or roads, the government can track physical progress and verify the existence of projects in real-time. This digital mapping ensures that public funds are utilized effectively for the creation of durable community infrastructure.

50. (1) Establishments with employees earning more than Rs 15,000 per month
The Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Protsahan Yojana specifically targets the entry-level workforce to promote formal job creation. To qualify for the government-paid pension and provident fund contributions, the new employees must have a monthly wage of fifteen thousand rupees or less. Workers earning above this threshold are not covered under the scheme's incentives, as the primary goal is to support low-wage workers in the informal sector.

51. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Technology-driven start-ups have a dual impact on the national employment landscape. While they generate high-skilled opportunities in software development, data science, and engineering, their reliance on automation and capital-intensive models can displace traditional job roles. This complexity necessitates a balanced approach to economic planning, focusing on both the promotion of innovation and the widespread reskilling of the workforce to adapt to digital shifts.

52. (4) Autocratic Governance
The Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan is built upon five foundational pillars designed to create a self-reliant India. These include the economy, infrastructure, a technologically driven system, vibrant demography, and demand. The inclusion of autocratic governance is entirely incorrect, as the initiative operates within a democratic framework aiming to empower citizens and businesses through structural reforms, improved supply chains, and enhanced domestic manufacturing capabilities.

53. (2) 15-59 years
In the context of the demographic dividend, the working-age population is traditionally defined as the cohort between fifteen and fifty-nine years of age. This group represents the productive engine of the economy. A high proportion of individuals in this age bracket, compared to dependents like children and the elderly, allows a nation to achieve higher economic growth through increased labor supply and savings.

54. (4) I, II, and III
The Code on Wages serves as a major legislative reform that simplifies four earlier labor laws into a single unified framework. It ensures universal minimum wages across all sectors and introduces a statutory national floor wage. Furthermore, the code explicitly prohibits gender-based discrimination in recruitment and wage payments, promoting a more equitable and transparent labor market for both formal and informal workers.

55. (4) Arjun Sengupta
The National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganised Sector was established to analyze the conditions of the informal workforce in India. Under the chairmanship of Arjun Sengupta, the commission highlighted the extreme vulnerabilities of millions of workers lacking formal contracts and social security. Its landmark reports provided the intellectual foundation for many subsequent social welfare policies and reforms targeting the vast unorganized segment.

56. (1) The Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 2017 mandates the provision of crèche facilities for establishments with 50 or more employees.
To support working mothers, the amended Maternity Benefit Act introduced several critical provisions, including the requirement for creche facilities in establishments with fifty or more workers. This legislation also increased paid maternity leave to twenty-six weeks. Such measures are essential for reducing the structural barriers that often force women to choose between their careers and childcare, thereby promoting higher workforce participation.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

CHAPTER 10
Social Justice and Empowerment

1. Article 15 of the Constitution of India prohibits discrimination by the State against any citizen on grounds only of:
(1) Religion, race, caste, sex, descent, or place of birth
(2) Religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth
(3) Religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth, or residence
(4) Religion, race, caste, language, or place of birth
(5) Question not attempted

2. Which of the following is the primary justification for the implementation of the reservation policy in India?
(1) To address historical disadvantages and ensure equity for marginalized communities
(2) To achieve total economic parity by redistributing national wealth among all citizens
(3) To ensure proportionate political representation across all distinct linguistic groups
(4) To completely abolish the traditional caste system through a singular legislative decree
(5) Question not attempted

3. Match List I (Constitutional Article) with List II (Provision related to SC/ST) and select the correct option:
List I: (Constitutional Article)
A. Article 330
B. Article 332
C. Article 338
D. Article 338A
List II: (Provision related to SC/ST)
i. National Commission for Scheduled Tribes
ii. Reservation of seats for SC/ST in the House of the People
iii. National Commission for Scheduled Castes
iv. Reservation of seats for SC/ST in the Legislative Assemblies of the States
(1) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
(2) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(3) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
(4) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

4. The Mandal Commission, officially known as the Second Backward Classes Commission, was appointed under the chairmanship of B.P. Mandal in which year?
(1) 1953
(2) 1989
(3) 1992
(4) 1979
(5) Question not attempted

5. Consider the following statements regarding the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) reservation:
I. It was introduced by the 103rd Constitutional Amendment Act.
II. It provides a maximum of 10 percent reservation in higher education and public employment.
III. The Supreme Court of India declared it unconstitutional in the Janhit Abhiyan case.
Which of the combination of statements given above is correct?
(1) II and III only
(2) I and III only
(3) I and II only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

6. Which of the following is not a welfare scheme primarily designed for the educational empowerment of Scheduled Castes in India?
(1) Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for SCs
(2) PM Kisan Samman Nidhi
(3) National Fellowship for SC Students
(4) Shreyas Scheme
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

65. (2) SANKALP : Centrally sponsored scheme for institutional mechanisms and quality
SANKALP is a World Bank-assisted project focused on strengthening institutional mechanisms at the state and district levels to ensure high-quality skill development. It aims to improve the market relevance of vocational training across the country. Other initiatives like STRIVE focus on upgrading industrial training institutes, while JSS targets the rural and marginalized populations, reflecting the multi-faceted approach of the mission.

66. (1) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
The regulatory and development functions in India's skilling landscape are distributed among specialized bodies. The vocational council serves as the overarching regulator. The training directorate coordinates nationwide vocational education, including the management of training institutes. Research and curriculum development are handled by specialized staff training institutes, while the instructional media institute creates high-quality learning materials and e-content for students and trainers.

67. (1) I and II only
Under the Apprentices Act, it is legally mandatory for establishments with a certain workforce size to engage apprentices. Furthermore, apprentices are not legally classified as regular employees and, therefore, are not entitled to statutory benefits like provident funds or bonuses during their training period. However, the national apprenticeship training scheme effectively covers degree and diploma holders to enhance their practical employability in technical fields.

68. (4) Worker laid off during a severe nationwide economic recession
Structural unemployment occurs when workers' skills become obsolete due to long-term technological or industrial changes, such as miners losing jobs to renewable energy or typists being replaced by computers. In contrast, being laid off during a nationwide economic recession is a classic example of cyclical unemployment. This type of job loss is tied to fluctuations in the business cycle rather than permanent shifts.

69. (3) Upward pressure on agricultural wages due to workers' enhanced bargaining power
The implementation of the rural employment guarantee scheme has provided a reliable wage floor for laborers in the countryside. By offering a guaranteed alternative source of income, the scheme has significantly enhanced the bargaining power of rural workers. This shift has led to a widely observed upward pressure on agricultural wages, compelling private farmers to match or exceed the government-stipulated rates.

70. (2) Atmanirbhar Bharat Rojgar Yojana (ABRY)
Following the challenges of the pandemic, the government introduced the Atmanirbhar Bharat Rojgar Yojana to accelerate the recovery of the formal labor market. Similar to its predecessor, it provided financial incentives by covering employee and employer contributions to social security funds for new hires. This scheme was specifically designed to boost job creation and support the restoration of employment lost during the nationwide lockdowns.

71. (4) Disbursing funds directly to founders for their personal living expenses
The Startup India Seed Fund Scheme provides essential financial support for early-stage ventures to develop prototypes and prove their business concepts. Managed by the industry and internal trade department, the scheme operates through certified incubators that evaluate and support promising startups. However, the funds are strictly intended for business development activities and cannot be used by founders to cover their personal living expenses.

72. (1) I, II, and III only
The production-linked incentive scheme aims to transform India into a global manufacturing hub by rewarding companies for increased domestic production. It specifically targets labor-intensive sectors like textiles and electronics, which have a high capacity for job creation. By expanding the manufacturing base, the scheme offers significant potential to absorb semi-skilled workers who are currently underemployed in the agricultural sector.

73. (1) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
Demographic transition describes how populations change over time. Initial stages

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

feature high birth and death rates, leading to slow growth. As healthcare improves, death rates fall rapidly, causing a population explosion. Later, birth rates begin to decline, leading to a surge in the working-age demographic. Finally, developed societies experience low birth and death rates, eventually resulting in an aging population with high dependency ratios.

74. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Consolidating twenty-nine central labor laws into four codes is a strategic move to improve the business environment while protecting worker interests. This reform eliminates the previous complexity of multiple definitions and contradictory compliance requirements. By simplifying the legal framework, the government aims to encourage investment and formalize employment, ensuring that businesses can operate more efficiently and workers can access their rights more easily.

75. (3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
The social security act for unorganized workers provides a necessary legal framework to extend welfare benefits to the informal workforce. It is important to note that the vast majority of India's labor force—exceeding eighty percent—is actually employed in the informal or unorganized sector. The claim that most workers are in the formal segment is incorrect and overlooks the significant challenges of the workforce.

76. (2) Low Female Labour Force Participation Rate (FLFPR) in India
Several complex factors contribute to the low participation of women in the Indian workforce. Mechanization in agriculture often displaces female labor, while the lack of safe and accessible transportation limits their ability to seek urban jobs. Additionally, deep-rooted patriarchal norms often restrict women's mobility and prioritize their domestic roles. Addressing these diverse challenges is crucial for empowering women and achieving inclusive national growth.

77. (3) Special Economic Zones for advanced semiconductor fabrication
Efforts to address rural poverty focus on enhancing local livelihoods through agricultural development, food processing, and rural life missions. These initiatives aim to create jobs within the village ecosystem to curb distress migration. While high-tech projects like semiconductor fabrication are vital for national industrial growth, they are typically located in specialized urban zones and do not serve as primary measures for rural unemployment.

78. (4) Owners of multi-story shopping complexes
The PM SVANidhi scheme was specifically designed to provide financial relief to vulnerable urban workers who rely on street-side businesses. This includes fruit sellers, cobblers, and tea stall operators who lack access to formal credit. In contrast, owners of large shopping complexes are established commercial entities with access to traditional banking services and do not fall within the intended target group for this micro-credit scheme.

79. (1) Increased participation of women in agriculture due to male migration to cities
The feminization of agriculture in India is a phenomenon driven primarily by the migration of men from rural areas to cities in search of better wages. As men leave the villages, women increasingly take over the primary responsibility for farming and management of land. While this increases their role in production, it often occurs without a corresponding increase in their land ownership or legal rights.

80. (1) I and II only
Platform workers in the modern gig economy benefit from the flexibility to choose their own working schedules. However, they often lack the social security, health insurance, and job stability associated with traditional employment. Most current labor laws, including the Factories Act, do not fully cover these workers, as their relationship with digital platforms does not fit the conventional definition of a formal employee-employer bond.

81. (2) Analyzing gap between job seeker skills and competencies demanded by industry
Assessing a regional skill gap involves a systematic analysis of the difference between the actual competencies of the local labor force and the specific skills demanded by regional employers. This process identifies areas where vocational

NODIA

training is lacking, allowing policymakers to design more effective educational interventions. Closing this gap is essential for reducing unemployment and ensuring that local industries have access to a qualified workforce.

82. (1) It has strictly forbidden State governments from forming their own State Skill Development Missions.
The National Skill Development Mission operates as a collaborative framework that actively encourages state governments to establish their own specialized missions. These state-level bodies are essential for implementing skilling initiatives on the ground and addressing regional labor market needs. The central mission provides overall policy guidance and coordination through its governing and executive committees, ensuring a unified yet decentralized approach to vocational training.

83. (3) Rajasthan Skill and Livelihoods Development Corporation (RSLDC)
In the state of Rajasthan, the Skill and Livelihoods Development Corporation serves as the apex agency for promoting vocational training and employment. It was established to design and implement various state-specific schemes that address the unique livelihood challenges of the local population. By partnering with private training providers and industries, the corporation aims to create a skilled workforce that can drive regional economic development.

84. (3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
The fourth iteration of the national skill development scheme introduces "Skill Hubs" within schools and colleges to integrate vocational training with mainstream education. This initiative aims to make skill development accessible to a larger student population. Contrary to the idea of eliminating private providers, the scheme continues to rely on a collaborative model that involves both government institutions and private training partners.

85. (1) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
India's skilling strategy involves various specialized projects. SANKALP focuses on strengthening institutional frameworks, while STRIVE aims to improve the efficiency of industrial training institutes. Both receive support from the World Bank. The flagship skill development scheme provides short-term training and certification, whereas the national apprenticeship program offers financial incentives to employers to promote essential on-the-job learning for the youth.

86. (2) I, II, IV, and V only
Recent reforms have focused on modernizing Industrial Training Institutes by partnering with private industry giants to create Centers of Excellence. These upgrades prioritize Industry 4.0 trades, such as robotics and the internet of things, to improve graduate employability. Crucially, the process encourages the active involvement of industry experts in designing the curriculum to ensure that the training remains relevant to modern manufacturing standards.

87. (4) Provision of lifelong pensions after the completion of the training
The National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme provides critical support to both employers and trainees by sharing the cost of stipends and basic training. It specifically encourages small and medium enterprises to participate in vocational training. However, the scheme is a short-term skill development initiative and does not include provisions for lifelong pensions or other long-term retirement benefits once the apprenticeship period is concluded.

88. (1) II, III, I
The National Sample Survey Office utilizes different reference periods to estimate unemployment. The Usual Principal Status measures employment based on a person's activity over the preceding three hundred and sixty-five days. The Current Weekly Status uses a shorter reference period of seven days. Finally, the Current Daily Status provides the most detailed estimate by considering an individual's work status for each day.

89. (3) The State Government
Under the legal framework of the rural employment guarantee act, the responsibility to provide work within fifteen days lies with the state authorities. If the government fails to fulfill this demand, the state becomes financially liable to pay an unemployment allowance to the

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

41. (1) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
The modern labor market requires a diverse range of competencies. Cognitive skills involve critical thinking and analytical reasoning. Technical skills are specific to a profession, such as coding or machine operation. Soft skills encompass interpersonal qualities like communication and teamwork. Finally, vocational skills refer to practical, craft-based expertise in trades like welding or carpentry. Mastery across these domains is essential for comprehensive professional development.

42. (4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is the primary nodal agency responsible for coordinating all vocational training efforts across the country. In contrast, the National Skill Development Corporation is not a purely private entity; it operates as a public-private partnership with significant government involvement and funding. It was established specifically to catalyze the private sector's participation in building the national skilling infrastructure.

43. (2) II and IV only
The National Skill Development Corporation is tasked with funding private training initiatives and providing critical support systems like quality assurance and trainer academies. However, it does not directly manage or examine candidates in public schools, which falls under educational boards. Additionally, the organization has no mandate to regulate national fiscal policies or corporate tax rates, as those functions are handled by the Ministry of Finance.

44. (2) Candidates certified under RPL are required to pay a hefty examination fee to the government.
Recognition of Prior Learning is a vital component of the national skill development scheme that validates the skills of uncertified workers in the informal sector. It aligns their existing competencies with the national qualification framework to improve their employability. Contrary to the idea of high costs, the program is designed to be accessible and does not require candidates to pay heavy examination fees to the government.

45. (1) III, I, II, IV
The institutional journey of skill development began with the establishment of the first Industrial Training Institutes in the post-independence era. Decades later, the National Skill Development Corporation was formed as a public-private partnership. This was followed by the creation of a dedicated Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship in twenty-fourteen. Finally, the National Skill Development Mission was launched in twenty-fifteen to provide a unified framework.

46. (4) Categorizing ITIs from 1 to 5 stars to guide students and employers
The grading system for Industrial Training Institutes is a quality assurance initiative implemented by the Directorate General of Training. It uses a star-rating mechanism, from one to five, to evaluate the performance and infrastructure of these centers. This transparent categorization helps prospective students and employers identify high-quality training providers and encourages institutes to improve their standards through healthy competition and systematic assessments.

47. (1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
The National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme consists of several key elements designed to boost vocational training. It targets youth seeking on-the-job experience while the Directorate General of Training and the skill corporation act as implementing agencies. The government provides financial support by sharing part of the monthly stipend. Specialized institutions act as basic training providers, offering the necessary theoretical foundation before practical industry exposure begins.

48. (2) II, IV, and V only
Frictional unemployment is a natural part of a healthy economy where workers transition between jobs. Cyclical unemployment remains highly relevant during business cycles, while structural unemployment requires long-term retraining rather than simple monetary policy adjustments. Conversely, seasonal unemployment is common in agriculture, and disguised unemployment is defined by zero marginal productivity. Understanding these

NODIA

98. (1) Building a credit history to integrate vendors into formal banking
By offering enhanced loan limits in subsequent tranches, the PM SVANidhi scheme incentivizes street vendors to maintain disciplined repayment schedules. This process allows vendors to gradually build a verifiable credit history, which is essential for accessing larger loans from formal financial institutions in the future. This graduated credit structure serves as a bridge for integrating informal workers into the mainstream banking system.

99. (3) The share of agriculture in India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is proportionally equal to its share in employment.
While the agricultural sector remains the largest employer in India, providing livelihoods for nearly half of the workforce, its contribution to the national Gross Domestic Product is significantly lower. This mismatch indicates low productivity and widespread underemployment within the sector. A key objective of economic development is to shift this surplus labor into more productive manufacturing and service industries to ensure balanced growth.

100. (4) Displacement in routine tasks while creating new roles requiring reskilling
Expert discussions on the future of work emphasize that artificial intelligence and automation will not eliminate all human labor. Instead, these technologies will likely displace workers in routine, repetitive tasks while simultaneously creating entirely new job categories. This transition underscores the urgent need for widespread reskilling and upskilling programs to ensure that the workforce can navigate these structural changes and leverage new opportunities.

NODIA

applicant. This provision ensures that the right to work is upheld and that local administrations remain accountable for effective implementation.

90. (1) PMRPY : Government pays 12% EPF contribution for new formal employees
The Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Protsahan Yojana incentivized formal employment by having the government pay the full employer's contribution to social security funds for three years. This mechanism lowered the cost of hiring new workers for businesses. Other schemes like the rural employment guarantee provide manual work rather than IT jobs, while vendor initiatives focus on credit rather than agricultural equipment or permanent public roles.

91. (3) 2016
The Startup India Action Plan was officially launched in January twenty-sixteen to foster a robust ecosystem for innovation and entrepreneurship. The initiative introduced various measures, such as tax exemptions, simplified compliance, and funding support, to encourage the growth of new ventures. By reducing regulatory burdens, the plan aims to transform India into a nation of job creators rather than just job seekers.

92. (2) The COVID-19 pandemic and subsequent lockdowns
The Atmanirbhar Bharat Rojgar Yojana was introduced as a vital part of the economic stimulus package following the global health crisis. Its primary goal was to incentivize the creation of new jobs and the re-employment of those who lost work during the pandemic-induced lockdowns. By subsidizing social security contributions, the government aimed to accelerate the formalization of the labor market during recovery.

93. (3) Transition into an aging society with a high elderly dependency ratio
A demographic dividend is a temporary opportunity that occurs when a nation's working-age population is large. However, this window eventually closes as the large workforce grows older, leading to a transition into an aging society. When the elderly dependency ratio increases significantly, the economic burden shifts, making it essential for a country to have invested in productivity during the dividend phase.

94. (4) Flexibility to hire for a duration while ensuring statutory benefits
The introduction of fixed-term employment in the recent labor codes provides industries with the flexibility to hire workers for a specific duration based on project needs. Crucially, this reform ensures that such workers are entitled to the same statutory benefits as permanent employees, including wages and social security. This balanced approach supports seasonal business requirements while protecting the welfare of the workforce.

95. (1) Minimum pension of Rs. 3,000 per month for unorganized workers after age 60
The Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maandhan is a voluntary, contributory pension scheme designed specifically for workers in the informal sector. It targets individuals like street vendors, rickshaw pullers, and domestic workers. Upon reaching the age of sixty, beneficiaries who have made regular contributions receive a guaranteed minimum monthly pension of three thousand rupees, providing essential financial security in their old age.

96. (3) Quarterly
The Periodic Labour Force Survey was established to provide more frequent and reliable data on the Indian labor market. In urban areas, the survey provides key employment and unemployment indicators every three months. This quarterly frequency allows policymakers to track labor trends in real-time and respond effectively to economic shifts, unlike earlier surveys that were conducted only once every five years.

97. (2) Ministry of Panchayati Raj
The SVAMITVA scheme is a major property validation initiative implemented by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj. By using drone-based surveys to map rural residential land, the ministry provides villagers with formal property documents. This effort is critical for empowering rural citizens, as it clarifies land ownership, enables the use of property as collateral for loans, and supports more effective local governance and planning.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

7. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option:
Assertion (A): The Governor of a State having Scheduled Areas is required to submit a report to the President regarding the administration of such areas.
Reason (R): The executive power of the Union extends to giving directions to the State as to the administration of Scheduled Areas.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

8. Under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, which of the following is considered an offence of atrocity?
(1) A non-SC/ST individual forcing an SC/ST member to consume any inedible substance
(2) A legal dispute between two members of the Scheduled Castes concerning the ownership of inherited property
(3) A standard civil breach of contract occurring between a general category employer and an SC employee
(4) A physical altercation or neighborhood dispute between two distinct Scheduled Tribe communities
(5) Question not attempted

9. Consider the following statements regarding the constitutional framework for women empowerment:
Statement I: Article 39(d) of the Constitution directs the State to ensure equal pay for equal work for both men and women.
Statement II: The Maternity Benefit Act was enacted solely to fulfill the fundamental duties outlined in Article 51A.
Which of the following is correct?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are false
(3) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
(4) Statement I is false but Statement II is true
(5) Question not attempted

10. Consider the following statements regarding the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) scheme:
I. The scheme was launched in 2015 from Panipat, Haryana.
II. Enforcement of the Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PC&PNDT) Act is a core component.
III. The scheme has no provision for individual direct cash transfers.
IV. The scheme exclusively focuses on rural areas and completely excludes urban centers.
Which of the combination of statements given above is correct?
(1) I, II and III
(2) II, III and IV
(3) I, III and IV
(4) I, II, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

11. Which of the following best defines the primary objective of the Mahila Shakti Kendra (MSK) scheme?
(1) To provide direct low-interest micro-loans to rural women specifically for establishing heavy manufacturing industries
(2) To construct specialized physical market spaces for women artisans located exclusively within major urban centers
(3) To mandate comprehensive and compulsory self-defense training modules for all women working in corporate environments
(4) To empower rural women by facilitating community participation and access to various government schemes
(5) Question not attempted

12. Match List I (Disability Type) with List II (Specific Condition) as per the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016, and select the correct option:
List I: (Disability Type)
A. Locomotor Disability
B. Visual Impairment
C. Intellectual Disability
D. Chronic Neurological Conditions
List II: (Specific Condition)
i. Blindness
ii. Multiple Sclerosis
iii. Specific Learning Disabilities
iv. Leprosy Cured Person

NODIA

(5) Question not attempted

51. Consider the following statements regarding the Mahila Shakti Kendra (MSK) scheme:
I. It aims to empower rural women through community participation.
II. Student volunteers are encouraged to participate to help women access government schemes.
III. It operates at national, state, district, and block levels.
IV. It prioritizes block-level initiatives in 115 aspirational districts.
V. It was entirely replaced by the Poshan Abhiyan in 2021.
Which of the combination of statements given above is correct?
(1) I, II, IV and V
(2) II, III, IV and V
(3) I, III, IV and V
(4) I, II, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

52. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option:
Assertion (A): The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 mandates a 4% reservation in government jobs for persons with benchmark disabilities.
Reason (R): The Constitution of India explicitly mentions reservation quotas specifically for disabled persons under Article 16(4).
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

53. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007?
(1) It applies only to biological children and exempts adoptive children from maintenance obligations.
(2) It establishes Maintenance Tribunals presided over by an officer not below the rank of Sub-Divisional Officer.
(3) Childless senior citizens have no legal recourse under this Act to claim maintenance from any relative.
(4) Legal representation by lawyers is mandatory for proceedings before the Maintenance Tribunal.
(5) Question not attempted

54. Which of the following is an exception to the services provided under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme?
(1) Supplementary nutrition
(2) Non-formal pre-school education
(3) Formal primary school education (Classes 1 to 5)
(4) Immunization and health check-ups
(5) Question not attempted

55. The concept behind the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) relies heavily on identifying intended beneficiaries correctly. Which of the following data sources was initially used to identify the adult women of BPL families for PMUY?
(1) Aadhaar registration database
(2) National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) 68th Round
(3) Election Commission Voter Lists
(4) Socio-Economic Caste Census (SECC) 2011
(5) Question not attempted

56. What is the definition of "wages" for the purpose of contributions under the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952?
(1) Basic wages, dearness allowance, and retaining allowance
(2) Basic wages and annual performance bonus only
(3) Overtime allowance and house rent allowance only
(4) Gross salary including all possible allowances and perquisites
(5) Question not attempted

57. The Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities primarily aims to ensure:
(1) To provide complete and absolute administrative autonomy to all minority-run religious and cultural institutions
(2) To ensure minorities receive an equitable

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

Scheme (IGNWPS)
(3) Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)
(4) National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS)
(5) Question not attempted

20. Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY)?
(1) It provides a health cover of Rs. 5 lakhs per family per year for secondary and tertiary care hospitalization.
(2) There is no cap on family size, age, or gender under the scheme.
(3) The beneficiary households are identified strictly based on the SECC 2011 data.
(4) The scheme requires beneficiaries to pay an annual premium of Rs. 1000 to maintain the health cover.
(5) Question not attempted

21. Consider the following statements regarding Article 16 of the Constitution:
I. It guarantees equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment under the State.
II. It permits the State to make provisions for the reservation of appointments in favor of any backward class of citizens.
III. It explicitly prohibits reservation in promotions for all categories of employees.
Which of the combination of statements given above is incorrect?
(1) I only
(2) I and II only
(3) III only
(4) II and III only
(5) Question not attempted

22. Consider the following statements regarding the evolution of the reservation policy:
Statement I: The Poona Pact of 1932 resulted in the abandonment of separate electorates for the depressed classes in favor of reserved seats within the general Hindu electorate.
Statement II: The Communal Award of 1932 was strictly opposed by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar as it denied representation to the depressed classes.
Which of the following is correct?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are false
(3) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
(4) Statement I is false but Statement II is true
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

23. What is the most appropriate definition of "Scheduled Castes" under the Constitution of India?
(1) Groups of castes that are socially and economically advanced but are considered to be educationally backward
(2) Any caste identified and notified by the State Legislature through a simple majority vote in the assembly
(3) Specific castes residing exclusively in the designated Scheduled Areas governed under the Fifth Schedule
(4) Groups, castes, or tribes deemed to be Scheduled Castes under the provisions of Article 341
(5) Question not attempted

24. Which of the following is the correct chronological sequence of events related to OBC reservation in India?
(1) Kaka Kalelkar Commission → Mandal Commission → Indra Sawhney Judgment → 102nd Constitutional Amendment
(2) Mandal Commission → Kaka Kalelkar Commission → 102nd Constitutional Amendment → Indra Sawhney Judgment
(3) Kaka Kalelkar Commission → Indra Sawhney Judgment → Mandal Commission → 102nd Constitutional Amendment
(4) Mandal Commission → Indra Sawhney Judgment → Kaka Kalelkar Commission → 102nd Constitutional Amendment
(5) Question not attempted

25. The 103rd Constitutional Amendment Act, which introduced the EWS reservation, amended which of the following pairs of Articles of the Constitution?
(1) Articles 14 and 15
(2) Articles 16 and 17
(3) Articles 15 and 16
(4) Articles 15 and 19
(5) Question not attempted

26. Match List I (SC Welfare Scheme/Initiative) with List II (Objective) and select the correct option:

(1) A-i, B-ii, C-iv, D-iii
(2) A-iv, B-i, C-iii, D-ii
(3) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

13. Which of the following portals or schemes is the odd one out, as it is not primarily related to the welfare of senior citizens?
(1) SACRED Portal
(2) SAGE Portal
(3) PM-DAKSH Yojana
(4) Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana
(5) Question not attempted

14. Arrange the following child welfare and nutrition programmes in the chronological order of their initial launch:
I. Mid-Day Meal Scheme (National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education)
II. Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)
III. Poshan Abhiyan (National Nutrition Mission)
IV. Beti Bachao Beti Padhao
(1) I, II, III, IV
(2) II, IV, I, III
(3) I, IV, II, III
(4) II, I, IV, III
(5) Question not attempted

15. What is the most appropriate description of the primary objective of the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY)?
(1) To protect the health of women and children by providing clean cooking fuel via LPG connections
(2) To provide comprehensive free electricity connections to all households classified as being Below the Poverty Line
(3) To facilitate monthly direct cash transfers to women who belong to socially and economically marginalized communities
(4) To distribute specialized solar cooking stoves at no cost in rural and remote tribal residential areas
(5) Question not attempted

16. Consider the following schemes and organizations related to social security in India:
I. Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO)
II. Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC)
III. Atal Pension Yojana (APY)
IV. Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-dhan (PM-SYM)
V. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)
Which of the combination represents schemes primarily providing old age pension or post-retirement financial security directly to unorganized sector workers?
(1) I, II and V
(2) III and IV
(3) I, III and IV
(4) II, III, IV and V
(5) Question not attempted

17. Identify the correct pair regarding minority welfare schemes and their target areas:
(1) Nai Manzil - Preservation of the diverse and rich cultural heritage of all minority communities
(2) Padho Pardesh - Interest subsidy on loans for overseas studies
(3) USTTAD - Comprehensive formal education and vocational skilling of minority school dropouts
(4) Nai Roshni - Providing high-quality free coaching for various competitive government examinations
(5) Question not attempted

18. The Denotified Tribes (DNTs) in India refers specifically to those communities that were:
(1) Notified as "criminal tribes" under the Criminal Tribes Act of 1871
(2) Notified as Scheduled Tribes under the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution
(3) Excluded from the original list of the Mandal Commission
(4) Removed from the list of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)
(5) Question not attempted

19. Which of the following is not a component of the National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)?
(1) Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS)
(2) Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

the first time under the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016, and was not present in the 1995 Act?
(1) Blindness
(2) Acid Attack Victims
(3) Hearing Impairment
(4) Locomotor Disability
(5) Question not attempted

33. Consider the following statements about the Mid-Day Meal Scheme (now PM POSHAN):
I. It aims to improve the nutritional status of children in classes I-VIII in Government and Government-aided schools.
II. It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme.
III. It encourages the involvement of Farmers Producer Organizations (FPOs) and Women Self Help Groups.
IV. It provides a hot cooked meal with prescribed nutritional norms.
V. It completely excludes pre-primary or Balvatika students from its coverage under the new guidelines.
Which of the combination of statements given above is incorrect?
(1) I and II only
(2) III and V only
(3) V only
(4) IV and V only
(5) Question not attempted

34. Match List I (Component of ICDS) with List II (Target Group) and select the correct option:
List I: (Component of ICDS)
A. Supplementary Nutrition
B. Non-formal Preschool Education
C. Immunization
D. Nutrition and Health Education
List II: (Target Group)
i. Women in the age group of 15-45 years
ii. Children below 6 years, pregnant and lactating mothers
iii. Children 3-6 years
iv. Infants and pregnant women
(1) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
(2) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(3) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
(4) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

35. Under the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY), the financial support provided by the Government of India for each LPG connection is:
(1) Rs. 1000
(2) Rs. 1600
(3) Rs. 2500
(4) Rs. 3200
(5) Question not attempted

36. Identify the incorrect pair regarding social security initiatives and their target beneficiaries:
(1) Atal Pension Yojana - Unorganized sector workers
(2) PM Shram Yogi Maan-dhan - Large scale corporate employers
(3) ESIC - Employees of factories and covered establishments
(4) PM Kisan Maan-dhan Yojana - Small and marginal farmers
(5) Question not attempted

37. Which of the following accurately defines the constitutional basis for minority welfare under Article 30?
(1) It provides specific reservations in all public employment sectors exclusively for recognized religious minorities
(2) It mandates the State to identify and declare certain communities as minorities based on economic criteria
(3) It provides for separate and dedicated electoral constituencies for all religious and linguistic minorities
(4) It allows religious and linguistic minorities to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice
(5) Question not attempted

38. The government established the Scheme for Economic Empowerment of DNTs (SEED). A key conceptual application of this scheme is to address the fact that Denotified Tribes:
(1) They often lack permanent addresses and formal documents, making it difficult to access welfare
(2) They are fully integrated into the Scheduled Tribes list and already receive all relevant benefits
(3) They constitute a highly wealthy and influential segment of agricultural

63. Article 46 of the Directive Principles of State Policy directs the State to promote with special care the educational and economic interests of:
(1) The welfare and advancement of women and children belonging to all sections of society exclusively
(2) The protection and promotion of the interests of religious and linguistic minorities throughout India
(3) The weaker sections of the people, especially the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes
(4) The educational and economic interests of all senior citizens and persons with physical disabilities
(5) Question not attempted

64. Match List I (Commission/Case related to OBCs) with List II (Key Association) and select the correct option:
List I: (Commission/Case related to OBCs)
A. First Backward Classes Commission
B. Second Backward Classes Commission
C. Indra Sawhney Case
D. 102nd Constitutional Amendment
List II: (Key Association)
i. Constitutional status to NCBC
ii. B.P. Mandal
iii. Kaka Kalelkar
iv. 50% ceiling on reservation
(1) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
(2) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(3) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
(4) A-iii, B-ii, C-iv, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

65. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option:
Assertion (A): The 103rd Constitutional Amendment Act inserted Article 15(6) and Article 16(6) to provide reservation for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS).
Reason (R): Prior to this amendment, the Constitution did not have any explicit provision to provide reservation solely on the basis of economic backwardness.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

66. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC)?
(1) It is a purely statutory body that was established under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955
(2) It has the powers of a civil court while investigating matters relating to safeguards for SCs
(3) The Chairman and all other members are appointed directly by the President of India's office
(4) It continues to exercise full jurisdiction over the Scheduled Tribes even after the 89th Amendment
(5) Question not attempted

67. Consider the following statements regarding the administration of tribal areas:
I. The Fifth Schedule deals with tribal areas in states other than Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram.
II. The Sixth Schedule provides for the creation of Autonomous District Councils.
III. The Panchayat (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA) extends Part IX of the Constitution to Fifth Schedule areas.
IV. Gram Sabhas under PESA are endowed with the power to prevent alienation of land in the Scheduled Areas.
V. The Governor has the power to repeal or amend any act of Parliament applicable to a Fifth Schedule area.
Which of the combination of statements given above is correct?
(1) I, II, III and IV
(2) III, IV and V
(3) I, III, IV and V
(4) I, II, III, IV and V
(5) Question not attempted

68. Under Section 14 of the SC and ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, the State Government is required to specify for each district a Court of Session to be a Special Court. What is the primary purpose of this provision?
(1) To ensure the speedy trial of offences under

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

sections (EWS) of citizens other than the SCs, STs, and non-creamy layer OBCs.
Statement II: The amendment requires private unaided minority educational institutions to mandate a 10% quota for EWS students.
Which of the following is correct?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are false
(3) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
(4) Statement I is false but Statement II is true
(5) Question not attempted

46. Arrange the following statutory and constitutional developments related to Scheduled Castes in chronological order:
I. Enactment of the Protection of Civil Rights Act
II. Enactment of the SC and ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act
III. Bifurcation of the National Commission to create a separate NCSC (Article 338)
IV. Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act
(1) II, I, IV, III
(2) I, II, III, IV
(3) I, III, II, IV
(4) III, I, II, IV
(5) Question not attempted

47. Consider the following statements about the Fifth Schedule:
I. It applies to the administration and control of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes in any State other than Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram.
II. The President has the power to declare any area to be a Scheduled Area.
III. The Governor must submit a report to the President annually or whenever required regarding the administration of Scheduled Areas.
IV. Tribes Advisory Councils must be established in every State having Scheduled Areas.
Which of the combination of statements given above is correct?
(1) I, II and III
(2) II, III and IV
(3) I, III and IV
(4) I, II, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

48. Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding the SC and ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989?
(1) The Act applies to offences committed by persons belonging to SC/ST communities against members of the general category.
(2) The Act establishes Special Courts for the speedy trial of offences under it.
(3) Anticipatory bail under Section 438 of the CrPC is generally not available for offences committed under this Act.
(4) The Act provides for the economic and social rehabilitation of the victims of atrocities.
(5) Question not attempted

49. Match List I (Legislation related to Women) with List II (Year of Enactment) and select the correct option:
List I: (Legislation related to Women)
A. Dowry Prohibition Act
B. Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act
C. Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act
D. Prohibition of Child Marriage Act
List II: (Year of Enactment)
i. 2005
ii. 2006
iii. 2013
iv. 1961
(1) A-i, B-ii, C-iv, D-iii
(2) A-iv, B-ii, C-iii, D-i
(3) A-iv, B-i, C-iii, D-ii
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

50. The Beti Bachao Beti Padhao scheme is a collaborative initiative of which of the following three Union Ministries?
(1) Ministry of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, and Ministry of Education
(2) Ministry of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Rural Development, and Ministry of Panchayati Raj
(3) Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, and Ministry of Education
(4) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Ministry of Minority Affairs, and Ministry of Finance

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

List I: (SC Welfare Scheme/Initiative)
A. PM-DAKSH
B. Stand-Up India
C. Venture Capital Fund for SCs
D. Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana
List II: (Objective)
i. Concessional finance for entrepreneurship and innovation
ii. Construction of hostels for students
iii. High-quality skill development training
iv. Bank loans between 10 lakh and 1 crore for greenfield enterprises
(1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(2) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
(3) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(4) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

27. The declaration of an area as a Scheduled Area under the Fifth Schedule primarily leads to which of the following effects?
(1) The complete administrative and political separation of the area from the respective State's general governance
(2) The automatic and permanent exemption of the designated area from paying all forms of national taxes
(3) The immediate transfer of all civil law and order responsibilities directly to the central military command
(4) Establishing a Tribes Advisory Council in the State to advise on the welfare and advancement of STs
(5) Question not attempted

28. Consider the following statements regarding the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Act, 2018:
I. It inserted Section 18A to the original Act.
II. It mandates that a preliminary enquiry shall not be required for the registration of an FIR against any person.
III. It states that the investigating officer requires prior approval for the arrest of an accused.
IV. It restores the provision that denies the benefit of anticipatory bail to the accused under the Act.
Which of the combination of statements given above is correct?
(1) I, II and IV
(2) II, III and IV
(3) I, III and IV
(4) I, II, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

29. Which of the following is not a constitutional provision specifically intended to promote the welfare and empowerment of women?
(1) Article 15(3)
(2) Article 39(a)
(3) Article 330
(4) Article 42
(5) Question not attempted

30. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option:
Assertion (A): The Beti Bachao Beti Padhao scheme places strong emphasis on enforcing the Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PC&PNDT) Act.
Reason (R): The primary objective of the scheme is to reverse the declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR) and ensure the survival of the girl child.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

31. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the Mahila Shakti Kendra scheme?
(1) It utilizes student volunteers in backward districts to generate awareness about various women's schemes
(2) It provides direct monthly cash benefits to working women residing in urban areas exclusively
(3) It operates strictly at the national level and does not involve any state, district, or block interventions
(4) It is a statutory body established under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005
(5) Question not attempted

32. Which of the following conditions is the odd one out, as it was recognized as a disability for

share in economic activities, employment, and developmental schemes
(3) To grant immediate and unconditional citizenship to all minority refugees coming from neighboring nations
(4) To exempt all members of minority communities from the obligation of paying any form of personal income tax
(5) Question not attempted

58. What is the most appropriate reason for the extreme marginalization of De-notified Tribes (DNTs) in modern India?
(1) The historical stigma of the colonial-era Criminal Tribes Act, which labeled them as born criminals
(2) Their collective and voluntary refusal to participate in the democratic and electoral processes of the nation
(3) Their strict and traditional religious prohibitions against acquiring any form of formal or modern education
(4) The existence of a constitutional ban that prevents the government from providing them with any reservation
(5) Question not attempted

59. Identify the correct pair regarding components of the NSAP:
(1) IGNOAPS - Monthly pension for all citizens above 40 years of age living significantly below the poverty line
(2) IGNWPS - Monthly pension specifically for widows aged between 18 to 39 years residing in BPL households
(3) IGNDPS - Pension for persons with severe disabilities aged 18 to 79 from BPL households
(4) NFBS - Providing a consistent monthly pension to all families below the poverty line regardless of any fatalities
(5) Question not attempted

60. What is a significant intended effect of implementing the Ayushman Bharat PM-JAY scheme across India?
(1) The immediate and complete privatization of all public district hospitals throughout the country
(2) The total eradication of all infectious and communicable diseases within a five-year period
(3) The compulsory recruitment of all private medical practitioners into permanent government service
(4) Reducing catastrophic out-of-pocket health expenditure for poor and vulnerable families
(5) Question not attempted

61. Which of the following represents the correct sequential order of the fundamental rights articles related to social justice in the Constitution of India?
(1) Equality before law → Prohibition of discrimination → Equality of opportunity in public employment → Abolition of untouchability
(2) Prohibition of discrimination → Equality before law → Abolition of untouchability → Equality of opportunity in public employment
(3) Equality before law → Equality of opportunity in public employment → Prohibition of discrimination → Abolition of untouchability
(4) Equality of opportunity in public employment → Prohibition of discrimination → Equality before law → Abolition of untouchability
(5) Question not attempted

62. Consider the following statements regarding the historical background of reservation in India:
I. The Communal Award of 1932 provided separate electorates for the depressed classes.
II. The Poona Pact of 1932 replaced separate electorates with reserved seats for depressed classes within the general Hindu electorate.
III. The Constitution of India originally provided for reservation in promotions for SCs and STs under Article 16.
Which of the combination of statements given above is correct?
(1) II and III only
(2) I and II only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

landowners in rural India
(4) They are legally and constitutionally barred from receiving any form of general public welfare benefits
(5) Question not attempted

39. Which of the following statements regarding the National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) is incorrect?
(1) It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme under the Ministry of Rural Development.
(2) It fulfills the Directive Principles of State Policy outlined in Article 41 of the Constitution.
(3) The entire financial burden of the NSAP is borne by the respective State Governments.
(4) It provides financial assistance to the elderly, widows, and persons with disabilities from below poverty line households.
(5) Question not attempted

40. Under the Ayushman Bharat - PMJAY scheme, the costs related to treatment, hospital stay, and post-hospitalization expenses are covered. Which of the following represents the correct number of days for pre and post-hospitalization coverage?
(1) 1 day pre-hospitalization and 5 days post-hospitalization
(2) 3 days pre-hospitalization and 15 days post-hospitalization
(3) 5 days pre-hospitalization and 20 days post-hospitalization
(4) 7 days pre-hospitalization and 30 days post-hospitalization
(5) Question not attempted

41. Match List I (Constitutional Article) with List II (Subject Matter related to Social Justice) and select the correct option:
List I: (Constitutional Article)
A. Article 14
B. Article 15
C. Article 16
D. Article 17
List II: (Subject Matter related to Social Justice)
i. Equality of opportunity in public employment
ii. Abolition of Untouchability
iii. Equality before law
iv. Prohibition of discrimination on certain grounds
(1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(2) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(3) A-i, B-ii, C-iv, D-iii
(4) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

42. Which of the following committees/ commissions is the odd one out, as it is not primarily associated with the determination or welfare of backward classes/OBCs?
(1) Kaka Kalelkar Commission
(2) Sarkaria Commission
(3) B.P. Mandal Commission
(4) Justice Rohini Commission
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

43. Consider the following statements regarding constitutional provisions for SCs and STs:
I. Article 335 mandates that the claims of SCs and STs shall be taken into consideration consistently with the maintenance of efficiency of administration.
II. Article 341 empowers the President to specify the castes, races or tribes deemed to be Scheduled Castes.
III. A law enacted by Parliament is required to include or exclude any caste from the list of Scheduled Castes once promulgated.
Which of the combination of statements given above is correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I, II and III
(4) I and III only
(5) Question not attempted

44. The implementation of the Mandal Commission recommendations by the V.P. Singh government in 1990 led directly to which of the following landmark Supreme Court cases?
(1) Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala
(2) Minerva Mills v. Union of India
(3) I.R. Coelho v. State of Tamil Nadu
(4) Indra Sawhney v. Union of India
(5) Question not attempted

45. Consider the following statements regarding the 103rd Constitutional Amendment:
Statement I: It empowers the State to make special provisions for the economically weaker

the Act
(2) To provide a forum for out-of-court settlements
(3) To handle civil property disputes of SC/ST communities
(4) To function as an appellate authority over the High Court
(5) Question not attempted

69. Which of the following constitutional provisions is the odd one out, as it does not explicitly deal with the empowerment, welfare, or rights of women?
(1) Article 15(3)
(2) Article 39(a)
(3) Article 280
(4) Article 42
(5) Question not attempted

70. The Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) campaign utilizes a targeted approach. In its initial phase, the scheme focused its multi-sectoral action in 100 districts. What was the primary criterion for selecting these specific districts?
(1) Districts with the lowest Child Sex Ratio (CSR) as per Census 2011
(2) Districts with the highest female literacy rates
(3) Districts with the highest maternal mortality rates
(4) Districts with the highest concentration of minority populations
(5) Question not attempted

71. Consider the following statements regarding the Mahila Shakti Kendra Scheme:
Statement I: It was approved as a sub-scheme under the umbrella scheme Mission for Protection and Empowerment for Women.
Statement II: The scheme envisions deploying college student volunteers at the block level to act as catalysts for awareness generation.
Which of the following is correct?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are false
(3) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
(4) Statement I is false but Statement II is true
(5) Question not attempted

72. Consider the following statements regarding the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016:
I. It increased the number of recognized disabilities from 7 to 21.
II. It increased the quantum of reservation for persons with benchmark disabilities in government jobs from 3% to 4%.
III. It introduced the concept of benchmark disability as having at least 40% of a specified disability.
IV. It excludes acid attack victims and persons with Parkinson's disease from the list of recognized disabilities.
Which of the combination of statements given above is incorrect?
(1) I and II only
(2) III and IV only
(3) IV only
(4) II and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

73. Match List I (Initiative for Senior Citizens) with List II (Objective) and select the correct option:
List I: (Initiative for Senior Citizens)
A. Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana
B. Vayo Naman Programme
C. SACRED Portal
D. SAGE Portal
List II: (Objective)
i. Employment opportunities for senior citizens
ii. Start-ups providing elderly care products and services
iii. Providing physical aids and assisted-living devices for BPL senior citizens
iv. Honouring senior citizens on International Day of Older Persons
(1) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iv, D-iii
(3) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
(4) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

74. Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding the Poshan Abhiyan?
(1) It targets the reduction of stunting, under-nutrition, anemia, and low birth weight.
(2) It utilizes ICT-based tools like the Poshan Tracker for real-time monitoring.
(3) It promotes "Jan Andolan" or community mobilization for behavioral change regarding nutrition.
(4) It merges all existing higher education

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

I. 65th Amendment Act (Multi-member National Commission for SCs and STs)
II. 89th Amendment Act (Bifurcation of the Commission into NCSC and NCST)
III. 82nd Amendment Act (Relaxation in qualifying marks for SCs/STs in promotions)
IV. 104th Amendment Act (Extension of reservation of seats in Lok Sabha and State Assemblies)
(1) I, II, III, IV
(2) III, I, II, IV
(3) I, III, II, IV
(4) II, I, IV, III
(5) Question not attempted

88. Match List I (Section of PoA Act, 1989) with List II (Provision) and select the correct option:
List I: (Section of PoA Act, 1989)
A. Section 3
B. Section 14
C. Section 15A
D. Section 21
List II: (Provision)
i. Special Courts and Exclusive Special Courts
ii. Punishments for offences of atrocities
iii. Duty of Government to ensure effective implementation of the Act
iv. Rights of victims and witnesses
(1) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(2) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(3) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

89. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option:
Assertion (A): Article 15(3) of the Constitution permits the State to make special provisions for women and children.
Reason (R): This provision acts as an enabling clause and an exception to the general rule of non-discrimination laid down in Article 15(1).
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

90. Consider the following statements regarding Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP):
I. It is a tri-ministerial initiative of Women and Child Development, Health and Family Welfare, and Education.
II. It provides direct cash transfers to the individual bank accounts of girls upon completing primary education.
III. It primarily targets districts with a critically declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR).
Which of the combination of statements given above is correct?
(1) I and III only
(2) I and II only
(3) II and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

91. Which mechanism is primarily utilized by the Mahila Shakti Kendra (MSK) scheme at the block level to generate awareness about government initiatives?
(1) Organizing dedicated squads of armed female police officers to patrol backward districts
(2) Deploying student volunteers to generate awareness and assist in scheme utilization
(3) Mandating corporate social responsibility funding from all local industries to support women
(4) Implementing direct administration by Gram Panchayat Sarpanchs exclusively without any outside help
(5) Question not attempted

92. Which of the following is the most appropriate description of a "person with benchmark disability" under the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016?
(1) A person who possesses a unique and globally recognized certificate of disability issued by the WHO
(2) Any person suffering from a temporary and non-recurring illness that lasts for more than three months
(3) A person with at least 40 percent of a specified disability as defined in the Act
(4) A person whose specific disability strictly renders them incapable of any physical or bodily movement
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

to educational institutions, including private institutions?
(1) 86th Amendment Act, 2002
(2) 97th Amendment Act, 2011
(3) 102nd Amendment Act, 2018
(4) 93rd Amendment Act, 2005
(5) Question not attempted

82. Match List I (Concept/Provision related to Reservation) with List II (Related Amendment/ Case) and select the correct option:
List I: (Concept/Provision related to Reservation)
A. Catch-up Rule
B. Consequential Seniority
C. Carry Forward Rule
D. Creamy Layer
List II: (Related Amendment/Case)
i. 85th Amendment Act
ii. 81st Amendment Act
iii. Virpal Singh Chauhan Case
iv. Indra Sawhney Case
(1) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iv, D-iii
(3) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
(4) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

83. Consider the following statements regarding legislative reservations:
Statement I: Article 332 provides for the reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assemblies of the States.
Statement II: The number of seats reserved under Article 332 is calculated strictly as a fixed number of 10 seats per state, regardless of the population.
Which of the following is correct?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are false
(3) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
(4) Statement I is false but Statement II is true
(5) Question not attempted

84. Consider the following statements regarding the Mandal Commission:
I. It was appointed in 1979 under the chairmanship of B.P. Mandal.
II. It used social, educational, and economic indicators to determine backwardness.
III. It estimated the OBC population at approximately 52%.
IV. It recommended a 27% reservation for OBCs in government jobs and educational institutions.
V. Its recommendations were immediately implemented by the Morarji Desai government in 1980.
Which of the combination of statements given above is correct?
(1) II, III, IV and V
(2) I, II, IV and V
(3) I, III, IV and V
(4) I, II, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

85. Which of the following is a negative condition (exclusion criteria) for a family to claim the EWS quota under the Central Government guidelines?
(1) The family owns more than 2 acres of agricultural land within a designated rural development area
(2) The family owns a residential flat with a total area of 800 square feet or more in a city
(3) Possession of a residential plot of 100 sq. yards or above in notified municipalities
(4) The family has a gross annual income exceeding the threshold of Rs. 6 lakhs from all sources
(5) Question not attempted

86. Identify the incorrect pair regarding welfare schemes for Scheduled Castes:
(1) Post-Matric Scholarship - Financial assistance for studying at post-matriculation or post-secondary stage
(2) PM-AJAY - A scheme exclusively for the international higher education of SC students
(3) Special Central Assistance to SCSP - 100% grant to States/UTs as an additive to their Scheduled Caste Sub Plan
(4) National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation - Concessional loans for self-employment of safai karamcharis
(5) Question not attempted

87. Arrange the following Constitutional Amendments related to the reservation and welfare of SCs/STs in chronological order:

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

scholarship schemes under one digital platform.
(5) Question not attempted

75. Which of the following statements represents a negative aspect or a common implementation challenge associated with the PM Ujjwala Yojana?
(1) The scheme prevents all eligible beneficiaries from receiving any other types of food subsidies
(2) High refilling costs for LPG cylinders after the initial free connection is provided
(3) The scheme mandates that beneficiaries must surrender their original Aadhaar cards permanently
(4) The scheme strictly restricts the ownership of the LPG connection to the male head of the household
(5) Question not attempted

76. Identify the correct pair regarding social security provisions:
(1) Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 - Applicable only to women working in the unorganized agricultural sector
(2) Atal Pension Yojana - Provides fully employer-funded pension for high-income corporate executives
(3) Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 - Provides a lump sum payment to employees upon retirement, resignation, or death
(4) ESIC Scheme - Provides life insurance cover up to Rs. 1 crore for all rural citizens
(5) Question not attempted

77. Which constitutional article ensures that no citizen shall be denied admission into any educational institution maintained by the State or receiving aid out of State funds on grounds only of religion, race, caste, language or any of them, thus acting as a safeguard for minorities?
(1) Article 30(1)
(2) Article 25(1)
(3) Article 16(4)
(4) Article 29(2)
(5) Question not attempted

78. In the context of welfare boards, what does the term "Semi-Nomadic Tribes" typically define?
(1) Communities that move periodically but have a fixed habitation for a certain part of the year
(2) Tribes that have permanently settled in large urban metropolitan areas and abandoned all agricultural practices
(3) Groups that are constantly on the move and never reside in any single place for more than one day
(4) Tribal populations that frequently migrate internationally to seek better employment and living conditions
(5) Question not attempted

79. What is the most appropriate description of the Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS)?
(1) It provides a one-time grant of Rs. 50,000 to widows for starting a business.
(2) It provides a monthly pension to widows aged 40 years and above belonging to BPL households.
(3) It guarantees a government job to the widow of any deceased government employee.
(4) It provides a 100% subsidy for building a pucca house for all widows in India.
(5) Question not attempted

80. A major cause for the introduction of the Ayushman Bharat PM-JAY was that earlier health insurance schemes like Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) had limitations. What was a primary limitation of RSBY that PM-JAY sought to overcome?
(1) RSBY only covered basic outpatient department (OPD) expenses and neglected all inpatient procedures
(2) RSBY was a mandatory scheme for all citizens regardless of their income level or social status
(3) RSBY's coverage limit of Rs. 30,000 was inadequate for expensive tertiary care treatments
(4) RSBY completely excluded secondary health care coverage and only focused on minor ailments
(5) Question not attempted

81. Which Constitutional amendment added Article 15(5), enabling the State to make special provisions for the advancement of socially and educationally backward classes in admission

NODIA

93. Consider the following statements regarding the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007:

I. It makes the maintenance of parents and senior citizens by children and relatives a legal obligation.

II. A Maintenance Tribunal is constituted under the Act to decide on maintenance claims.

III. The maximum maintenance allowance that can be ordered by the Tribunal cannot exceed Rs. 5,000 per month.

IV. Childless senior citizens can claim maintenance from relatives who are in possession of, or would inherit, their property.

Which of the combination of statements given above is correct?

(1) I, III and IV
(2) II, III and IV
(3) I, II, III and IV
(4) I, II and IV
(5) Question not attempted

94. The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme operates primarily through a vast network of grassroots centers. What are these centers officially called?

(1) Anganwadi Centres (AWCs)
(2) Primary Health Centres (PHCs)
(3) Bal Bhavans
(4) Krishi Vigyan Kendras
(5) Question not attempted

95. Which of the following target groups or schemes is the odd one out, as it is not related to the stated objectives of the PM Ujjwala Yojana?

(1) SC/ST households
(2) Beneficiaries of the PM Kisan Tractor Subsidy
(3) Beneficiaries of PMAY (Gramin)
(4) Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) beneficiaries
(5) Question not attempted

96. A significant cause for the creation of the unorganized worker specific Atal Pension Yojana (APY) was the high vulnerability of this workforce to old-age poverty. What is the guaranteed benefit for a subscriber upon reaching 60 years of age under APY?

(1) A guaranteed minimum monthly pension ranging from Rs. 1000 to Rs. 5000
(2) A one-time lump sum payment of Rs. 10 Lakhs provided upon reaching the age of retirement
(3) An immediate and guaranteed government job for the designated nominee of the deceased subscriber
(4) Lifelong free medical treatment at any registered private hospital throughout the country
(5) Question not attempted

97. Which of the following statements regarding the constitutional provisions for minorities in India is incorrect?

(1) Article 29 protects the interests of minorities by allowing them to conserve their distinct language, script, or culture.
(2) Article 30 grants all minorities, whether based on religion or language, the right to establish and administer educational institutions.
(3) The term 'minority' is not explicitly defined in the Constitution.
(4) The Constitution explicitly defines the criteria and minimum population percentage required to be recognized as a minority at the national level.
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

98. Consider the following statements regarding the welfare measures for De-notified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes (DNTs):

Statement I: The National Commission for Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes (NCDNT) was constituted under the chairmanship of Bhiku Ramji Idate.

Statement II: A Development and Welfare Board for DNTs (DWBDNCs) has been established for implementing welfare programmes specifically for these communities.

Which of the following is correct?

(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are false
(3) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
(4) Statement I is false but Statement II is true
(5) Question not attempted

99. Under the National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), what is the definition of

of marginalized groups by prescribing stringent punishments for such dehumanizing acts.

9. (3) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
Article 39(d) of the Constitution is a Directive Principle of State Policy that mandates equal pay for equal work for both genders. The Maternity Benefit Act was enacted to fulfill the objectives of Article 42, which requires the State to ensure just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief. It is not derived from fundamental duties under Article 51A.

10. (1) I, II and III
Launched in 2015 from Panipat, the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao scheme addresses the declining child sex ratio through multi-sectoral action. It emphasizes the strict enforcement of the Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act to prevent sex-selective elimination. Notably, the scheme focuses on behavioral change and institutional reforms rather than providing direct cash transfers to individuals, ensuring survival and education for girls.

11. (4) To empower rural women by facilitating community participation and access to various government schemes
The Mahila Shakti Kendra scheme is designed to empower rural women by facilitating community participation and providing them with a one-stop interface for government schemes. It focuses on awareness generation and capacity building at the grassroots level. By leveraging student volunteers, the initiative helps marginalized women access entitlements related to health, education, and employment, fostering holistic development in backward districts.

12. (2) A-iv, B-i, C-iii, D-ii
The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016, classifies various conditions under specific disability categories. Locomotor disability includes leprosy-cured persons, while visual impairment encompasses blindness. Intellectual disability covers specific learning disabilities, and chronic neurological conditions include multiple sclerosis. This expanded classification ensures that a wider range of individuals with diverse needs can access legal protections, reservations, and various welfare benefits.

13. (3) PM-DAKSH Yojana
PM-DAKSH is a national action plan for skilling marginalized groups, including Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes, to enhance their employability. It is not primarily focused on senior citizens. Conversely, the SACRED and SAGE portals, along with Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana, are specifically designed to provide employment, elderly care products, and physical aids to the elderly, ensuring their social and economic well-being.

14. (4) II, I, IV, III
The evolution of child welfare in India began with the Integrated Child Development Services in 1975, followed by the Mid-Day Meal Scheme in 1995 to improve school nutrition. Later, the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao initiative was launched in 2015 to protect the girl child. Finally, the Poshan Abhiyan was introduced in 2018 as a comprehensive mission to eradicate malnutrition across the country.

15. (1) To protect the health of women and children by providing clean cooking fuel via LPG connections
The Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana aims to safeguard the health of women and children by providing clean cooking fuel through LPG connections. By replacing traditional fuels like firewood and coal, the scheme reduces indoor air pollution and respiratory illnesses. It empowers women by saving their time and improving their quality of life, particularly for those living in households below the poverty line.

16. (2) III and IV
The Atal Pension Yojana and Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-dhan are key social security schemes designed to provide post-retirement financial security to workers in the unorganized sector. These schemes offer guaranteed monthly pensions to subscribers after they reach sixty years of age. Unlike MGNREGA or ESIC, these initiatives focus specifically on voluntary contributions and government co-contributions to build a dedicated retirement corpus.

17. (2) Padho Pardesh - Interest subsidy on loans for overseas studies
Padho Pardesh is a scheme providing interest subsidies on educational loans for overseas

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

ANSWERS

1. (2) Religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth
Article 15 of the Indian Constitution is a fundamental right that prohibits the State from discriminating against any citizen. The prohibition applies specifically to grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth. This provision ensures legal equality and protects citizens from arbitrary State actions based on these specific identities, fostering a more inclusive and democratic society.

2. (1) To address historical disadvantages and ensure equity for marginalized communities
The primary justification for India's reservation policy is the pursuit of substantive equality and social justice. It aims to address centuries of historical disadvantages, systemic exclusion, and social discrimination faced by marginalized communities like Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. By providing quotas in education and employment, the State seeks to ensure level playing fields and equitable representation.

3. (3) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
Article 330 mandates seat reservations for Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the Lok Sabha, while Article 332 provides similar reservations in State Legislative Assemblies. Article 338 established the National Commission for Scheduled Castes to safeguard their interests. Furthermore, Article 338A created a separate National Commission for Scheduled Tribes to address the unique needs and rights of tribal populations effectively.

4. (4) 1979
The Second Backward Classes Commission, popularly known as the Mandal Commission, was established in 1979 under the chairmanship of B.P. Mandal. Its primary mandate was to identify socially or educationally backward classes and recommend steps for their advancement. The commission's report eventually led to the implementation of 27 percent reservation for Other Backward Classes in central government employment.

5. (3) I and II only
The 103rd Constitutional Amendment Act introduced a ten percent reservation for Economically Weaker Sections in public employment and higher education. This quota applies to individuals not covered under existing reservations for SCs, STs, or OBCs. In the Janhit Abhiyan case, the Supreme Court upheld the amendment's validity, affirming that economic criteria can be a permissible basis for providing reservation.

6. (2) PM Kisan Samman Nidhi
PM Kisan Samman Nidhi is a central sector scheme providing income support to landholding farmer families across India, regardless of their caste. In contrast, schemes like the Post Matric Scholarship, National Fellowship, and Shreyas specifically target the educational empowerment of Scheduled Castes. These initiatives provide financial aid and research opportunities to help marginalized students pursue higher education and skill development.

7. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Under the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution, the Governor of a state with Scheduled Areas must submit annual reports to the President regarding their administration. Simultaneously, the executive power of the Union extends to directing states on how these areas should be managed. This mechanism ensures central oversight and accountability, prioritizing the welfare and protection of tribal communities within those regions.

8. (1) A non-SC/ST individual forcing an SC/ST member to consume any inedible substance
The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989, identifies specific acts of humiliation as criminal offences. Forcing a member of these communities to consume inedible or obnoxious substances is explicitly listed as an atrocity. The Act aims to prevent indignities and protect the social status

NODIA

to make special provisions for EWS citizens in educational institutions and public employment. This change marked a shift by allowing economic status as a standalone criterion for reservation, separate from traditional backwardness.

26. (1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
Various government initiatives target the upliftment of Scheduled Castes through diverse strategies. PM-DAKSH focuses on high-quality skill development, while Stand-Up India provides bank loans for greenfield enterprises. The Venture Capital Fund for SCs offers concessional finance to promote entrepreneurship and innovation. Additionally, the Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana supports education by funding the construction of hostels for students from these communities.

27. (4) Establishing a Tribes Advisory Council in the State to advise on the welfare and advancement of STs
Declaring an area as a Scheduled Area under the Fifth Schedule mandates the establishment of a Tribes Advisory Council in the state. This council consists of representatives from Scheduled Tribes and advises the Governor on matters pertaining to their welfare and advancement. This provision ensures that tribal communities have a voice in local governance and that their specific cultural and land rights are protected.

28. (1) I, II and IV
The SC and ST Prevention of Atrocities Amendment Act, 2018, was enacted to strengthen the original law. It inserted Section 18A, which removes the requirement for a preliminary enquiry before registering an FIR. Furthermore, it clarifies that the investigating officer does not need prior approval for arrests. It also restores the provision that denies anticipatory bail to the accused, ensuring effective protection.

29. (3) Article 330
Article 330 of the Constitution provides for the reservation of seats in the Lok Sabha specifically for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It does not contain any provisions related to gender-based empowerment. In contrast, Articles 15(3), 39(a), and 42 are dedicated to the welfare of women, enabling special laws, ensuring livelihoods, and providing maternity relief, thereby promoting gender equality.

30. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Beti Bachao Beti Padhao scheme prioritizes the enforcement of the Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act to prevent female feticide. This focus is directly linked to the scheme's overarching goal of improving the declining child sex ratio in India. By ensuring the survival and protection of the girl child, the initiative seeks to address deep-rooted social biases and balanced growth.

31. (1) It utilizes student volunteers in backward districts to generate awareness about various women's schemes
The Mahila Shakti Kendra scheme is designed to bridge the gap between rural women and government welfare initiatives. A key feature is the deployment of college student volunteers at the block level to act as catalysts for awareness generation. These volunteers help women understand their rights and access various empowerment schemes, ensuring that the benefits of national and state policies reach the grassroots.

32. (2) Acid Attack Victims
The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016, significantly expanded the list of recognized disabilities from seven to twenty-one. Among the newly included categories are acid attack victims, who were not recognized under the earlier 1995 legislation. This inclusion provides them with access to legal safeguards, medical support, and various social security benefits, acknowledging the long-term physical impacts of such violence.

33. (3) V only
The Mid-Day Meal Scheme, now rebranded as PM POSHAN, is a centrally sponsored initiative aiming to improve child nutrition in government schools. Contrary to being excluded, the new guidelines specifically include children studying in pre-primary or Balvatika classes. The scheme provides hot cooked meals and encourages community participation through local groups, ensuring that nutritional support starts from the earliest stages.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

studies to students from recognized minority communities. It aims to enhance their employability and access to global higher education. Other schemes like USTTAD focus on traditional arts, while Nai Manzil targets school dropouts. Each initiative is specifically tailored to address different socioeconomic challenges faced by minorities, ensuring their inclusive growth.

18. (1) Notified as "criminal tribes" under the Criminal Tribes Act of 1871
Denotified Tribes refer to various communities that were originally classified as "criminal tribes" under the colonial-era Criminal Tribes Act of 1871. These groups faced systemic harassment and social stigma due to this discriminatory legislation. After independence, the Act was repealed in 1952, and these communities were "denotified." Despite this, they continue to face extreme marginalization and require targeted welfare interventions for their development.

19. (3) Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)
The National Social Assistance Programme includes components like the Old Age Pension, Widow Pension, and the National Family Benefit Scheme, targeting poor households. However, the Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana is a maternity benefit program under the Ministry of Women and Child Development. It provides cash incentives to pregnant and lactating mothers and is not categorized as a component of the NSAP framework.

20. (4) The scheme requires beneficiaries to pay an annual premium of Rs. 1000 to maintain the health cover.
Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana is a completely government-funded scheme, and beneficiaries are not required to pay any annual premium to maintain their health cover. It provides five lakh rupees per family annually for secondary and tertiary care. Beneficiary identification is primarily based on the Socio-Economic Caste Census 2011 data, ensuring that the most vulnerable populations receive medical treatment.

21. (3) III only
Article 16 of the Constitution guarantees equality of opportunity in public employment but also enables the State to provide reservations for backward classes. Crucially, Clause 4A specifically permits the State to provide reservations in matters of promotion for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Therefore, stating that the article explicitly prohibits reservations in promotions for all categories is legally incorrect under the current constitutional framework.

22. (3) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
The Poona Pact of 1932 was a significant agreement between Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. It led to the rejection of separate electorates for depressed classes in favor of reserved seats within the general electorate. While Ambedkar initially supported the Communal Award for providing separate representation, Gandhi's opposition led to the compromise. This event was pivotal in shaping India's reservation policies.

23. (4) Groups, castes, or tribes deemed to be Scheduled Castes under the provisions of Article 341
Scheduled Castes are defined under Article 341 of the Constitution as those castes, races, or tribes that the President of India specifies through a public notification. This list includes communities traditionally considered marginalized and subject to untouchability. Once the President issues the initial list, only Parliament has the authority to include or exclude any specific group from this schedule through subsequent legislation.

NODIA

24. (1) Kaka Kalelkar Commission → Mandal Commission → Indra Sawhney Judgment → 102nd Constitutional Amendment
The evolution of OBC reservations began with the Kaka Kalelkar Commission in 1953, the first of its kind. Later, the Mandal Commission was established in 1979, recommending 27 percent reservation. The legal validity of these quotas was confirmed by the Supreme Court in the landmark 1992 Indra Sawhney judgment. Finally, the 102nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 2018 granted constitutional status to the NCBC.

25. (3) Articles 15 and 16
The 103rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 2019, introduced reservations for the Economically Weaker Sections by amending Articles 15 and 16. It added Clause 6 to both articles, enabling the State

the target group for the National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS)?

(1) Families that have legally adopted a girl child under a government-recognized adoption agency
(2) BPL families in case of death of the primary breadwinner aged 18-59 years
(3) Families having more than three children who are currently attending government-aided schools
(4) BPL families where all living members are currently above the age of 60 and have no income
(5) Question not attempted

100. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the financing and implementation structure of Ayushman Bharat - PMJAY?

(1) It is a Central Sector Scheme completely funded by the Government of India.
(2) Private insurance companies are strictly prohibited from participating in the scheme implementation in any state.
(3) The funding is shared between the Centre and State governments in the ratio of 60:40 for most states.
(4) Beneficiaries must pay a 10% co-payment for all surgical procedures.
(5) Question not attempted

www.nodia.in

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

34. (4) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
The Integrated Child Development Services scheme provides a package of services to specific target groups. Supplementary nutrition is for children under six and mothers, while non-formal preschool education targets children aged three to six. Immunization services are prioritized for infants and pregnant women. Additionally, nutrition and health education is primarily directed at women in the fifteen to forty-five age group.

35. (2) Rs. 1600
Under the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana, the central government provides financial assistance of sixteen hundred rupees for each new LPG connection to eligible households. This support covers the security deposit for the cylinder, pressure regulator, and installation charges. The initiative aims to reduce the initial financial barrier for poor families, enabling them to transition from hazardous traditional fuels to cleaner alternatives.

36. (2) PM Shram Yogi Maan-dhan - Large scale corporate employers
Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-dhan is a voluntary pension scheme specifically designed for unorganized sector workers, such as street vendors and domestic helps. It is not intended for large-scale corporate employers, who are typically covered under the Employees' Provident Fund. Conversely, the Atal Pension Yojana and PM Kisan Maan-dhan Yojana correctly target unorganized workers and marginal farmers.

37. (4) It allows religious and linguistic minorities to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice
Article 30 of the Constitution provides a fundamental right to all religious and linguistic minorities to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice. This provision ensures that minority communities can preserve their culture and impart education according to their own traditions. The State is also prohibited from discriminating against any such institution while providing financial aid, upholding secularism.

38. (1) They often lack permanent addresses and formal documents, making it difficult to access welfare
Denotified Tribes often face severe challenges in accessing government welfare because of their nomadic history and lack of permanent addresses or formal identification documents. The Scheme for Economic Empowerment of DNTs was specifically launched to address these systemic hurdles. By facilitating better access to health, housing, and education, the scheme aims to integrate these marginalized communities into mainstream society.

39. (3) The entire financial burden of the NSAP is borne by the respective State Governments.
The National Social Assistance Programme is a centrally sponsored scheme, meaning the financial responsibility is shared between the Centre and the States. It is not borne entirely by state governments. The programme fulfills the Directive Principle in Article 41 by providing pensions to the elderly, widows, and disabled persons from poor households. This collaborative model ensures a basic safety net.

40. (2) 3 days pre-hospitalization and 15 days post-hospitalization
The Ayushman Bharat - PMJAY scheme offers comprehensive health coverage that includes costs incurred before and after hospital stays. Specifically, it covers three days of pre-hospitalization expenses, such as consultations and diagnostic tests. Additionally, it provides fifteen days of post-hospitalization coverage for medicines and follow-up care. This ensures that the financial burden on vulnerable families is minimized throughout the treatment cycle.

41. (1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
Several fundamental rights in the Constitution establish the foundation for social justice. Article 14 ensures equality before the law, while Article 15 prohibits discrimination on specific grounds. Article 16 guarantees equality of opportunity in public employment, facilitating fair representation for all citizens. Furthermore, Article 17 takes the significant step of abolishing untouchability and forbidding its practice to ensure human dignity.

NODIA

59. (3) IGNDPS - Pension for persons with severe disabilities aged 18 to 79 from BPL households
The Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme is a key component of the NSAP, providing financial assistance to persons with severe or multiple disabilities. Eligible beneficiaries must be between eighteen and seventy-nine years of age and belong to households below the poverty line. This targeted support aims to provide a basic social security net for those who face significant physical or mental challenges.

60. (4) Reducing catastrophic out-of-pocket health expenditure for poor and vulnerable families
A major objective of the Ayushman Bharat PM-JAY scheme is to protect poor and vulnerable families from the devastating financial impact of serious illnesses. By providing a health cover of five lakh rupees per family, the initiative aims to significantly reduce catastrophic out-of-pocket health expenditures. This allows families to access quality healthcare without the fear of falling deeper into poverty.

61. (1) Equality before law → Prohibition of discrimination → Equality of opportunity in public employment → Abolition of untouchability
The fundamental rights articles related to social justice in the Indian Constitution follow a logical sequential order starting from Article 14. This article establishes the broad principle of equality before the law. It is followed by Article 15, which prohibits discrimination, and Article 16, which ensures equality in employment. Finally, Article 17 provides specific protection by completely abolishing untouchability.

62. (2) I and II only
The historical landscape of Indian reservation policy was shaped by the 1932 Communal Award, which initially offered separate electorates to depressed classes. This was later modified by the Poona Pact, which substituted them with reserved seats. Importantly, the original Constitution did not include provisions for reservations in promotions; this was only introduced later through the 77th Amendment in 1995 for SCs.

63. (3) The weaker sections of the people, especially the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes
Article 46 is a Directive Principle of State Policy that guides the government to promote the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of society. It specifically mentions the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, urging the State to protect them from social injustice and exploitation. This article provides the constitutional foundation for various affirmative action programs and specialized welfare schemes.

64. (4) A-iii, B-ii, C-iv, D-i
The journey of OBC welfare is marked by key commissions and legal rulings. Kaka Kalelkar chaired the First Backward Classes Commission, while B.P. Mandal led the second. The Indra Sawhney case established a significant legal precedent by imposing a fifty percent ceiling on total reservations. More recently, the 102nd Constitutional Amendment Act granted constitutional status to the National Commission for Backward Classes.

65. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The 103rd Constitutional Amendment Act introduced a transformative change by inserting Articles 15(6) and 16(6) into the Constitution. This was necessary because, prior to this amendment, the legal framework primarily recognized social and educational backwardness as the basis for reservation. By explicitly allowing economic status as a standalone criterion, the amendment addressed the needs of poor individuals not previously covered.

66. (2) It has the powers of a civil court while investigating matters relating to safeguards for SCs
The National Commission for Scheduled Castes is a constitutional body established under Article 338 to safeguard the rights of marginalized communities. While performing its duties, such as investigating complaints or inquiring into specific matters, the commission is vested with the powers of a civil court. This allows it to summon witnesses, require the discovery of documents, and receive evidence, ensuring effective oversight.

67. (4) I, II, III, IV and V
The administration of tribal areas in India is governed by the Fifth and Sixth Schedules, with the latter focusing on autonomous councils

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

51. (4) I, II, III and IV
The Mahila Shakti Kendra scheme focuses on empowering rural women through community participation and awareness. It utilizes student volunteers to help women access various government schemes at national, state, district, and block levels. The initiative prioritizes interventions in 115 aspirational districts to address regional imbalances. It remains a distinct sub-scheme under the Mission Shakti umbrella and was not replaced.

52. (3) A is true but R is false.
The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016, provides a mandatory four percent reservation in government jobs for persons with benchmark disabilities. However, the Constitution of India does not explicitly mention reservation quotas for the disabled under Article 16(4). Such reservations are instead categorized as horizontal reservations, which the State provides through its legislative and executive powers.

53. (2) It establishes Maintenance Tribunals presided over by an officer not below the rank of Sub-Divisional Officer.
The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007, provides a legal framework for ensuring the well-being of the elderly. It mandates the establishment of Maintenance Tribunals in each subdivision, typically presided over by an officer not below the rank of a Sub-Divisional Officer. The Act simplifies the process by excluding mandatory legal representation, making it more accessible.

54. (3) Formal primary school education (Classes 1 to 5)
The Integrated Child Development Services scheme offers a comprehensive package of six services, including supplementary nutrition, immunization, and health check-ups. It also provides non-formal pre-school education to children aged three to six years at Anganwadi centers. However, formal primary school education for classes one to five is not part of ICDS; it is instead covered under the general school system.

55. (4) Socio-Economic Caste Census (SECC) 2011
To ensure that the benefits of the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana reach the most deserving families, the government initially used the Socio-Economic Caste Census 2011 database. This data helped identify adult women from households classified as being below the poverty line. By using a standardized and comprehensive dataset, the scheme aimed to provide clean cooking fuel connections to those facing hardships.

56. (1) Basic wages, dearness allowance, and retaining allowance
For the purpose of calculating contributions under the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952, "wages" primarily include basic salary, dearness allowance, and retaining allowance. These components form the basis for both employer and employee contributions to the fund. Other variables like overtime, bonuses, or house rent allowances are typically excluded from this definition, ensuring a standardized approach to social security.

57. (2) To ensure minorities receive an equitable share in economic activities, employment, and developmental schemes
The Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme is a comprehensive framework designed for the welfare of recognized minority communities. Its primary objective is to ensure that minorities receive an equitable share in economic activities, employment opportunities, and various developmental schemes. By focusing on education and improved living conditions, the programme seeks to foster inclusive growth and social harmony across society.

58. (1) The historical stigma of the colonial-era Criminal Tribes Act, which labeled them as born criminals
The extreme marginalization of De-notified Tribes in India is largely rooted in the historical stigma of the colonial-era Criminal Tribes Act. This legislation branded entire communities as hereditary criminals, leading to systemic social exclusion and police harassment. Although the Act was repealed after independence, deep-seated prejudice and lack of permanent documentation continue to hinder their access to education and employment.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

42. (2) Sarkaria Commission
The Sarkaria Commission was established to examine the relationship and power balance between the Centre and the States. It is not related to the welfare or identification of backward classes. In contrast, the Kaka Kalelkar and Mandal Commissions were specifically formed to address OBC concerns. Similarly, the Justice Rohini Commission was appointed to examine the sub-categorization of OBCs in India.

43. (3) I, II and III
Article 335 requires that the claims of SCs and STs be considered for public services while maintaining administrative efficiency. Article 341 empowers the President to notify the initial list of Scheduled Castes for each state. Crucially, once this list is promulgated, any further inclusion or exclusion of a caste can only be achieved through a law enacted by the Parliament.

44. (4) Indra Sawhney v. Union of India
The implementation of the Mandal Commission's recommendations for OBC reservations in 1990 led to widespread legal challenges. This culminated in the landmark Indra Sawhney v. Union of India case, where the Supreme Court examined the validity of the quotas. The court ultimately upheld the twenty-seven percent reservation for backward classes but also introduced the concept of the creamy layer.

45. (3) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
The 103rd Constitutional Amendment enables the State to provide ten percent reservation for Economically Weaker Sections who do not belong to SC, ST, or OBC categories. Importantly, the amendment specifies that this reservation does not apply to minority educational institutions, whether aided or unaided, established under Article 30. This ensures that the special rights of minorities are preserved.

46. (2) I, II, III, IV
Legal protections for Scheduled Castes have evolved over several decades. The Protection of Civil Rights Act was first enacted in 1955 to penalize untouchability. This was followed by the more comprehensive Prevention of Atrocities Act in 1989. Later, in 2003, the National Commission for Scheduled Castes was bifurcated from the joint commission. Finally, the Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers Act was passed.

47. (4) I, II, III and IV
The Fifth Schedule governs the administration of Scheduled Areas and Tribes in states other than Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram. The President is empowered to declare these areas, while the Governor must provide regular administrative reports. Additionally, every state with Scheduled Areas is required to establish a Tribes Advisory Council to advise on tribal welfare, ensuring structured representation for these communities.

NODIA

48. (1) The Act applies to offences committed by persons belonging to SC/ST communities against members of the general category.
The Prevention of Atrocities Act specifically protects members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from crimes committed by non-SC/ST individuals. It does not apply to offences committed by SC/ST members against the general category. The law focuses on historical imbalances and provides for Special Courts. It also strictly restricts anticipatory bail and mandates comprehensive rehabilitation for victims of atrocities.

49. (3) A-iv, B-i, C-iii, D-ii
India has enacted various laws over time to protect women's rights and safety. The Dowry Prohibition Act was passed in 1961 to curb social evils. Much later, the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act was introduced in 2005. The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act followed in 2006. Recently, the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act was enacted in 2013.

50. (1) Ministry of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, and Ministry of Education
The Beti Bachao Beti Padhao scheme is a collaborative tri-ministerial initiative aimed at addressing the declining child sex ratio. It is jointly implemented by the Ministry of Women and Child Development, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, and the Ministry of Education. This integrated approach ensures that issues related to survival, protection, and education are addressed through coordinated government efforts.

in specific northeastern states. The PESA Act extends panchayat provisions to Scheduled Areas, empowering Gram Sabhas to manage local resources and prevent land alienation. Furthermore, the Governor holds significant power to modify central or state laws to protect tribal populations.

68. (1) To ensure the speedy trial of offences under the Act
Section 14 of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes Prevention of Atrocities Act requires state governments to designate a Court of Session as a Special Court for each district. The primary goal of this provision is to ensure the speedy trial of offences committed under the Act. By establishing dedicated judicial forums, the law seeks to provide timely justice and deterrence.

69. (3) Article 280
Article 280 of the Constitution provides for the establishment of the Finance Commission to recommend the distribution of taxes between the Centre and the States. It has no direct connection to women's rights or welfare. Conversely, Articles 15(3), 39(a), and 42 specifically empower the State to make special provisions for women, ensure their right to livelihood, and provide just working conditions.

70. (1) Districts with the lowest Child Sex Ratio (CSR) as per Census 2011
In its initial phase, the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao campaign targeted one hundred districts across the country. The primary criterion for selecting these districts was their critically low Child Sex Ratio as recorded in the 2011 Census. By focusing resources on these specific areas, the government aimed to address the most severe instances of gender imbalance and intensive interventions.

71. (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
The Mahila Shakti Kendra scheme was approved as an integral part of the overarching Mission for Protection and Empowerment of Women. It envisions a multi-layered approach to women's empowerment, particularly in rural areas. A central component involves the deployment of college student volunteers at the block level. These volunteers serve as links, helping local women understand and access various welfare initiatives.

72. (3) IV only
The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016, significantly improved the legal framework by expanding the list of recognized disabilities to twenty-one. Contrary to being excluded, both acid attack victims and persons with Parkinson's disease are explicitly included in this new list. The Act also increased reservation in government jobs to four percent and defines benchmark disability as forty percent.

73. (4) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
Several government initiatives address the diverse needs of senior citizens in India. Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana provides physical aids to poor elderly individuals, while the SACRED portal facilitates employment opportunities. The SAGE portal encourages start-ups to develop innovative products for elderly care. Additionally, the Vayo Naman Programme is organized to honor the elderly on the International Day of Older Persons.

74. (4) It merges all existing higher education scholarship schemes under one digital platform.
Poshan Abhiyan is a multi-ministerial mission aimed at reducing malnutrition, stunting, and anemia through behavioral change and real-time monitoring. It utilizes tools like the Poshan Tracker and encourages community involvement through "Jan Andolan." However, it does not involve merging scholarship schemes; such initiatives are managed under different educational departments and platforms like the National Scholarship Portal, not the nutrition mission.

75. (2) High refilling costs for LPG cylinders after the initial free connection is provided
A major implementation challenge of the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana is the high cost of refilling LPG cylinders. While the scheme provides the initial connection and first cylinder free of charge, many poor families struggle to afford subsequent refills at market prices. This often leads them to return to traditional, unhealthy fuels like biomass for cooking, which limits the benefits.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

76. (3) Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 - Provides a lump sum payment to employees upon retirement, resignation, or death
The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, is a key social security law that mandates a lump sum payment to employees by their employers as a mark of recognition for their long-term service. This benefit is typically paid upon retirement, resignation, or the unfortunate event of death. It provides a financial cushion to workers and families, ensuring economic stability.

77. (4) Article 29(2)
Article 29(2) of the Constitution provides a crucial safeguard for citizens, including minorities, regarding access to education. It mandates that no citizen shall be denied admission to any educational institution maintained by the State or receiving State aid solely on grounds of religion, race, caste, or language. This provision ensures non-discriminatory access to public educational resources and upholds egalitarian values.

78. (1) Communities that move periodically but have a fixed habitation for a certain part of the year
Semi-Nomadic Tribes are communities that engage in periodic migration but also maintain a fixed habitation for a specific part of the year. Unlike fully nomadic groups who move continuously, semi-nomadic tribes often have a base location where they reside during certain seasons. Understanding these migration patterns is essential for the government to design effective welfare schemes and provide stable services.

79. (2) It provides a monthly pension to widows aged 40 years and above belonging to BPL households.
The Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme is a component of the NSAP that provides monthly financial assistance to widows. To be eligible, a widow must be at least forty years old and belong to a household living below the poverty line. This scheme aims to provide a basic level of social security and dignity to women who lack support.

80. (3) RSBY's coverage limit of Rs. 30,000 was inadequate for expensive tertiary care treatments
The earlier Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana had a significant limitation with its coverage capped at only thirty thousand rupees per family. This amount was often insufficient to cover the high costs of specialized surgeries and tertiary healthcare treatments. Ayushman Bharat PM-JAY was introduced to overcome this by providing a much higher coverage of five lakh rupees, ensuring more comprehensive care.

81. (4) 93rd Amendment Act, 2005
The 93rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 2005, added Clause 5 to Article 15, significantly expanding the scope of affirmative action. It empowers the State to make special provisions for the advancement of backward classes, including SCs and STs, in admissions to educational institutions. Crucially, this applies to both government-aided and private unaided institutions, though it explicitly excludes minority-run educational institutions.

82. (1) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
The legal framework of reservations in India includes several specialized rules and cases. The "catch-up rule" was established in the Virpal Singh Chauhan case, while "consequential seniority" was introduced by the 85th Amendment. The "carry forward rule" for unfilled vacancies was validated by the 81st Amendment. Furthermore, the concept of the "creamy layer" to exclude wealthier OBC members was introduced in the Indra Sawhney judgment.

83. (3) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
Article 332 of the Constitution mandates the reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assemblies of every state. Unlike a fixed quota, the number of reserved seats is determined based on the proportion of these communities to the total population of the state. This ensures that marginalized groups have fair and proportionate political representation in state legislatures.

84. (4) I, II, III and IV
The Mandal Commission was appointed in 1979 to identify backward classes using various social and educational criteria. It estimated that Other Backward Classes constituted approximately fifty-two percent of India's population and recommended a twenty-seven percent reservation for them. Although the report was submitted in 1980, its recommendations were not immediately implemented; they were only put into effect later.

NODIA

85. (3) Possession of a residential plot of 100 sq. yards or above in notified municipalities
To qualify for the Economically Weaker Sections reservation under central government guidelines, families must meet specific income and asset criteria. One significant exclusion criterion is the possession of a residential plot of one hundred square yards or more in notified municipalities. Families owning assets above these defined thresholds, regardless of their annual income, are generally ineligible for the ten percent EWS quota.

86. (2) PM-AJAY - A scheme exclusively for the international higher education of SC students
PM-AJAY is a merged scheme that focuses on the socio-economic development of SC-dominated villages through infrastructure and income-generating projects. It is not an international education scheme. On the other hand, the Post-Matric Scholarship provides local educational aid, while the Safai Karamcharis Corporation offers concessional loans. The Special Central Assistance helps states implement their Scheduled Caste Sub Plans.

87. (3) I, III, II, IV
The constitutional framework for SC/ST welfare has been updated through various amendments. The 65th Amendment in 1990 established a multi-member National Commission. In 2000, the 82nd Amendment allowed for relaxed qualifying marks in promotions. This was followed by the 89th Amendment in 2003, which bifurcated the joint commission. Finally, the 104th Amendment in 2020 extended seat reservations for another decade.

88. (4) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
The Prevention of Atrocities Act is structured into sections that define offences and procedural safeguards. Section 3 lists the various punishments for atrocities committed against SCs and STs. Section 14 mandates the creation of Special Courts for fast-track trials. Section 15A was added to protect the rights of victims and witnesses. Finally, Section 21 places a duty on the government.

89. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Article 15(3) of the Constitution is a critical provision that empowers the State to create special laws and policies for women and children. This clause serves as an enabling exception to the general prohibition against discrimination found in Article 15(1). By allowing for protective and affirmative measures, it acknowledges unique needs, thereby promoting substantive equality in society.

90. (1) I and III only
The Beti Bachao Beti Padhao scheme is a joint initiative involving the ministries of Women and Child Development, Health, and Education. It primarily targets districts showing a significant decline in the child sex ratio. Unlike some other welfare programs, it does not provide direct cash transfers; instead, it focuses on social mobilization and institutional reforms to ensure that girls are protected.

91. (2) Deploying student volunteers to generate awareness and assist in scheme utilization
The Mahila Shakti Kendra scheme operates at the block level by utilizing a unique mechanism of community engagement. It involves the deployment of motivated college student volunteers who act as catalysts. These volunteers engage directly with rural women to raise awareness about various government initiatives and help them navigate the process of utilizing these schemes, ensuring more effective delivery of services.

92. (3) A person with at least 40 percent of a specified disability as defined in the Act
Under the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016, a “person with benchmark disability” is defined as an individual who has at least forty percent of any specified disability. This threshold is verified by a certifying medical authority as per the rules defined in the Act. Meeting this criteria is essential for individuals to access various legal benefits, including reservation.

93. (4) I, II and IV
The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act makes it a legal duty for children and relatives to provide for the elderly. It establishes Maintenance Tribunals to settle claims

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

6. Among the broad sectors of Rajasthan's economy, which sector has demonstrated the highest resilience and steady expansion in its percentage share to GSDP over the last two decades?
(1) Agriculture and Allied Sectors
(2) Services Sector
(3) Mining and Quarrying
(4) Manufacturing and Construction
(5) Question not attempted

7. What is the primary cause for the frequent and significant fluctuations observed in the growth rate of the agricultural sector in Rajasthan?
(1) Frequent changes in the Minimum Support Price (MSP) by the Central Government
(2) Continuous shift of agricultural labor to the industrial sector
(3) Excessive use of chemical fertilizers degrading soil fertility
(4) High reliance on rainfed agriculture and erratic monsoon patterns
(5) Question not attempted

8. All of the following sub-sectors are classified under the Services sector in the calculation of Rajasthan's GSDP, except:
(1) Electricity, Gas and Water Supply
(2) Trade, Hotels and Restaurants
(3) Transport, Storage and Communication
(4) Real Estate and Professional Services
(5) Question not attempted

9. Read the following statements regarding the industrial sector of Rajasthan:
I. Construction contributes a larger share to the state's industrial sector GSDP than mining and quarrying.
II. Rajasthan holds a virtual monopoly in the production of lead and zinc ores in India.
III. The industrial sector contributes more than 50 percent to the state's total GSDP.
IV. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) account for the majority of industrial employment in the state.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II and IV
(2) II, III and IV
(3) I, III and IV
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

10. Identify the odd one out among the following sub-sectors, based on their classification under the primary, secondary, or tertiary sectors of Rajasthan's economy.
(1) Public Administration
(2) Forestry and Logging
(3) Fishing and Aquaculture
(4) Mining and Quarrying
(5) Question not attempted

11. Which of the following pairs regarding Per Capita Income (PCI) is correctly matched?
(1) Rajasthan's PCI at Current Prices — Generally higher than the National Average PCI
(2) PCI Calculation Formula — Total State Revenue Receipts divided by Total Population
(3) Growth rate of PCI at Constant Prices — Always matches the inflation rate exactly
(4) Base Year for Constant PCI — 2011-12
(5) Question not attempted

12. Select the correct sequence representing the relative magnitude of the following economic indicators for Rajasthan in a typical recent fiscal year, from highest value to lowest value:
(1) GSDP at Current Prices, GSDP at Constant Prices, NSDP at Current Prices, NSDP at Constant Prices
(2) GSDP at Current Prices, NSDP at Current Prices, GSDP at Constant Prices, NSDP at Constant Prices
(3) NSDP at Current Prices, GSDP at Current Prices, NSDP at Constant Prices, GSDP at Constant Prices
(4) GSDP at Constant Prices, GSDP at Current Prices, NSDP at Constant Prices, NSDP at Current Prices
(5) Question not attempted

13. When comparing the Per Capita Income (PCI) of Rajasthan with the national average of India, which of the following statements is historically and factually accurate?
(1) Rajasthan's PCI has consistently remained above the national average since 2001.
(2) Rajasthan has the highest PCI among all the Empowered Action Group (EAG) states and strictly exceeds the national average.
(3) Rajasthan's PCI is generally lower than the

CHAPTER 11

Macro Overview of Rajasthan Economy and State Budget

1. In terms of the size of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at current prices, Rajasthan typically ranks in which bracket among Indian states?
(1) Within the Top 3 ranks
(2) Within 5th to 10th rank
(3) Within 11th to 15th rank
(4) Below the 15th rank
(5) Question not attempted

2. Read the following statements regarding Rajasthan's Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP):
Statement I: The GSDP of Rajasthan at constant prices is calculated using the base year 2011-12.
Statement II: The growth rate of GSDP at current prices is always lower than the growth rate at constant prices due to the inflation effect.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(1) Only Statement I
(2) Only Statement II
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II
(4) Neither Statement I nor Statement II
(5) Question not attempted

3. Which of the following statements about Rajasthan's GSDP is strictly incorrect?
(1) The Services sector holds the largest share in the state's GSDP at constant prices.
(2) The Agricultural sector's contribution to Rajasthan's GSDP is higher than the national average for agriculture's share in India's GDP.
(3) The Industrial sector is the largest contributor to the state's GSDP at current prices.
(4) GSDP estimates are prepared by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan.
(5) Question not attempted

4. Read the following statements regarding the sectoral composition of Rajasthan's GSDP:
I. The share of agriculture and allied sectors has shown high volatility over the past decade due to dependence on monsoons.
II. The manufacturing sub-sector dominates the services sector in Rajasthan.
III. The share of the services sector has consistently remained above 40 percent of the GSDP in recent years.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II
(2) II and III
(3) I and III
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

5. Match the macroeconomic aggregates of Rajasthan (List I) with their fundamental descriptive characteristics (List II):
List I: (Aggregate)
A. Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)
B. Net State Domestic Product (NSDP)
C. Per Capita Income (PCI)
D. GSDP at Constant Prices
List II: (Characteristic)
i. Average income earned per person in the state in a given year
ii. Total value of goods and services produced within the state excluding depreciation
iii. Economic output adjusted for inflation using a base year
iv. Total market value of all final goods and services produced within the state boundaries
(1) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
(2) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
(3) A-iv, B-ii, C-iii, D-i
(4) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

efficiently. While initial guidelines suggested a cap, recent developments have emphasized that maintenance should be sufficient. Furthermore, childless seniors can claim maintenance from relatives who will eventually inherit their property.

94. (1) Anganwadi Centres (AWCs)
The Integrated Child Development Services scheme is implemented through a vast network of grassroots-level centers known as Anganwadi Centres. These centers serve as the primary delivery point for all six essential services, including supplementary nutrition and non-formal preschool education. Managed by Anganwadi workers and helpers, these centers play a vital role in monitoring child and mother health.

95. (2) Beneficiaries of the PM Kisan Tractor Subsidy
The Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana targets marginalized households, including SC/ST families, Antyodaya Anna Yojana beneficiaries, and those under the PMAY (Gramin). The scheme is specifically designed to provide clean cooking fuel connections. It is not associated with the PM Kisan Tractor Subsidy, which is an agricultural initiative. By focusing on vulnerable groups, PMUY aims to reduce health risks and improve life.

96. (1) A guaranteed minimum monthly pension ranging from Rs. 1000 to Rs. 5000
The Atal Pension Yojana is a voluntary pension scheme that offers workers in the unorganized sector a guaranteed minimum monthly pension after they reach the age of sixty. Depending on the contribution amount and entry age, subscribers can receive a pension ranging from one thousand to five thousand rupees. This scheme provides essential financial security to those without formal retirement benefits.

97. (4) The Constitution explicitly defines the criteria and minimum population percentage required to be recognized as a minority at the national level.
While the Constitution of India provides several protections for minorities under Articles 29 and 30, it does not explicitly define the term 'minority' nor does it specify any population percentage criteria for such status. The identification of minority communities is instead handled by the government under various laws. Consequently, the criteria and specific recognized groups are determined through legislative and executive notifications.

98. (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
Significant steps have been taken to address the needs of De-notified, Nomadic, and Semi-Nomadic Tribes. The Bhiku Ramji Idate Commission was instrumental in documenting their conditions and recommending welfare measures. Following this, the government established the Development and Welfare Board for DNTs to oversee program implementation. These initiatives aim to provide these communities with better access to education and livelihood opportunities.

99. (2) BPL families in case of death of the primary breadwinner aged 18-59 years
The National Family Benefit Scheme is a social assistance program under the NSAP framework that provides a one-time grant to poor households. It specifically targets BPL families who have lost their primary breadwinner due to death. To qualify, the deceased individual must have been between eighteen and fifty-nine years of age. This aid helps families cope with sudden income loss.

100. (3) The funding is shared between the Centre and State governments in the ratio of 60:40 for most states.
The Ayushman Bharat - PMJAY scheme is implemented through a collaborative financing model between the central and state governments. For most states, the funding is shared in a ratio of sixty percent by the Centre and forty percent by the State. This shared responsibility ensures that the scheme is sustainable and tailored to local needs. It provides significant relief to beneficiaries.

NODIA

national average.
(4) There is no structural difference; the PCI of Rajasthan equals the national average precisely every year.
(5) Question not attempted

14. Read the following statements concerning Per Capita Income (PCI) in Rajasthan:
I. PCI is derived by dividing the Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) by the mid-year population of the state.
II. An increase in PCI at current prices always indicates an improvement in the real standard of living.
III. The gap between Rajasthan's PCI and the National PCI has been gradually narrowing over the last decade.
IV. High population growth rate in Rajasthan exerts a downward pressure on the state's PCI growth.
V. PCI captures income inequality perfectly across the arid west and fertile east of Rajasthan.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(1) I and III
(2) II and V
(3) III, IV and V
(4) I, II and IV
(5) Question not attempted

15. Match the specific features of Rajasthan's economic geography (List I) with their dominant economic characteristics (List II):
List I: (Region)
A. Western Arid Region
B. Eastern Plains
C. Southern Tribal Belt
D. Aravalli Region
List II: (Economic Characteristic)
i. Dominance of mineral extraction and quarrying
ii. High agricultural productivity and agro-based industries
iii. Subsistence agriculture and non-timber forest produce dependence
iv. Animal husbandry and livestock-based economy
(1) A-iv, B-ii, C-iii, D-i
(2) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(3) A-iv, B-i, C-iii, D-ii
(4) A-iii, B-ii, C-iv, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

16. The economic divide between the arid west and the fertile east of Rajasthan fundamentally dictates the state's agricultural policy. Which of the following approaches is most suited for the western arid region?
(1) Promotion of water-intensive cash crops like sugarcane
(2) Focus on dryland farming, silvi-pasture, and livestock rearing
(3) Development of heavy water-consuming metallurgical industries
(4) Implementation of extensive canal networks assuming perennial water availability
(5) Question not attempted

17. Which of the following crop groups represents the primary agricultural output of the arid western region of Rajasthan?
(1) Wheat, Barley, and Sugarcane
(2) Bajra, Moth Bean, and Guar
(3) Rice, Maize, and Cotton crops
(4) Soybean, Coriander, and Opium
(5) Question not attempted

18. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): The Western region of Rajasthan exhibits significantly lower per hectare agricultural productivity compared to the Eastern region.
Reason (R): High aridity, erratic rainfall, and the absence of perennial river systems limit the irrigation potential in Western Rajasthan.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

19. What is the most appropriate long-term strategy for the Rajasthan government to reduce the economic disparity between the resource-poor western districts and the relatively prosperous eastern districts?

NODIA

62. Arrange the following broad sectors in typical descending order of their share in the Capital Outlay of the Rajasthan government in recent years:
I. Economic Services (Irrigation, Transport, Energy)
II. Social Services (Education, Health infrastructure)
III. General Services (Police buildings, administration offices)
(1) I, II, III
(2) II, I, III
(3) I, III, II
(4) III, I, II
(5) Question not attempted

63. Which of the following statements regarding capital expenditure in Rajasthan is incorrect?
(1) Funding via tax revenue with no borrowed funds
(2) Direct creation of physical and financial assets
(3) Loans and advances given to various local bodies
(4) Positive multiplier effects on economic growth
(5) Question not attempted

64. Read the following statements regarding the role of capital expenditure in Rajasthan's long-term growth:
I. It helps in bridging the infrastructure deficit in the arid regions of the state.
II. It directly reduces the immediate fiscal deficit of the state.
III. It crowding-in private investment by providing essential logistical support.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II
(2) I and III
(3) II and III
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

65. Match the following major capital infrastructure initiatives in Rajasthan (List I) with their primary sector/objective (List II):
List I: (Initiative)
A. Eastern Rajasthan Canal Project (ERCP)
B. Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) nodes
C. PM MEGA Integrated Textile Region and Apparel (MITRA) Park
D. Solar Parks at Bhadla
List II: (Objective)
i. Industrial and manufacturing clustering
ii. Irrigation and drinking water supply
iii. Renewable energy generation
iv. Specialized agro-textile export promotion
(1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

66. Under the standard provisions of the Rajasthan Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, what is the generally prescribed limit for the State's Fiscal Deficit as a percentage of GSDP (excluding special pandemic or power sector relaxations)?
(1) 1.5%
(2) 3.0%
(3) 5.0%
(4) 7.5%
(5) Question not attempted

67. Which of the following is a correct conceptual interpretation of the Fiscal Deficit in the context of the Rajasthan State Budget?
(1) Total amount of money saved during the fiscal year
(2) Difference between tax revenue and administration
(3) Total annual borrowing requirements of the state
(4) Measure of the outstanding accumulated public debt
(5) Question not attempted

68. What is the most likely consequence if the State of Rajasthan consistently maintains a high fiscal deficit driven primarily by revenue expenditure over a decade?
(1) Rapid and sustained state-wide industrialization
(2) Improvement in central sovereign credit ratings
(3) Permanent reduction of state inflation to zero
(4) Debt trap where new loans pay interest on old debt

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

26. In the context of the pre-independence economic history of Rajasthan, the 'Jagirdari system' primarily functioned as a system of:
(1) Feudal land revenue collection and administration
(2) Modern industrial capitalism
(3) State-sponsored cooperative farming
(4) Free-market agricultural commodity trading
(5) Question not attempted

27. Which of the following is a correct statement regarding land reforms in Rajasthan post-independence?
(1) Land reforms failed completely with no surplus land distributed.
(2) The ceiling on agricultural holdings was abolished in 1973.
(3) Land reforms strictly prohibited women from inheriting land.
(4) The Rajasthan Tenancy Act of 1955 provided security of tenure.
(5) Question not attempted

28. Which of the following was NOT a prominent feature of the economy of the princely states of Rajputana prior to independence?
(1) Heavy dependence on traditional rainfed agriculture
(2) High integration with global financial markets
(3) Lack of a unified currency and customs system across the region
(4) Predominance of cottage industries and handicrafts
(5) Question not attempted

29. Read the following statements regarding phases and features of industrial development in Rajasthan post-independence:
I. The establishment of RIICO was a major step in developing industrial areas.
II. The early decades (1950-1970) saw massive private foreign direct investment in heavy industries.
III. The discovery of crude oil in Barmer basin significantly boosted the industrial landscape in the 2000s.
IV. Recent policies heavily emphasize the growth of the renewable energy sector.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II and III
(2) I, III and IV
(3) II, III and IV
(4) I, II, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

30. The historical shift from subsistence farming to commercial farming in specific regions of Rajasthan (like Ganganagar and Hanumangarh) was primarily catalyzed by:
(1) The abolition of the privy purse
(2) The establishment of Special Economic Zones (SEZs)
(3) The boom in the global IT sector
(4) The introduction of the Indira Gandhi Canal Project (IGNP)
(5) Question not attempted

31. Under the structure of the State Budget, the Revenue Account includes which of the following?
(1) Tax/non-tax receipts and routine administrative expenditures
(2) Loans recovered by the state and all market borrowings
(3) Capital outlay on irrigation projects and major roads
(4) Public account disbursements and related state advances
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

32. Which of the following statements differentiating the Revenue Account and Capital Account of the Rajasthan State Budget is incorrect?
(1) Revenue expenditure does not result in the creation of physical or financial assets for the state.
(2) Capital expenditure is purely meant for the day-to-day running of government departments.
(3) Capital receipts include market borrowings and loans from the Central Government.
(4) Revenue receipts include State's share in Central taxes and grants-in-aid.
(5) Question not attempted

33. Read the following statements:
Statement I: Capital receipts of the state government always create a liability or result in a reduction of financial assets.
Statement II: Revenue receipts neither create a

(1) Revenue shortfall as the growth guarantee ended
(2) Immediate doubling of state SGST collection
(3) Shift of GST collection authority to the state
(4) Increase in VAT on petroleum products by 10%
(5) Question not attempted

48. Which of the following statements regarding the impact of GST implementation on Rajasthan's revenues is incorrect?
(1) Expansion of tax base via formalization
(2) Unilateral state power to alter GST rates
(3) Elimination of the cascading effect of taxes
(4) Improvement in destination-based collections
(5) Question not attempted

49. Read the following statements regarding GST revenues in Rajasthan:
I. SGST revenues are directly credited to the Consolidated Fund of the State.
II. Rajasthan receives a portion of the Integrated GST (IGST) collected on inter-state trade.
III. The GST Council is chaired by the Finance Minister of Rajasthan on a rotational basis.
IV. GST implementation has fully insulated the state from national economic slowdowns.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(1) I and II
(2) III and IV
(3) I, III and IV
(4) II, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

50. Which of the following pairs of 'Tax' and 'Its Current Status under GST in Rajasthan' is correctly matched?
(1) Entry Tax — Subsumed in GST
(2) Electricity Duty — Subsumed in GST
(3) Tax on Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) — Subsumed in GST
(4) Basic Customs Duty — Subsumed in GST
(5) Question not attempted

51. Which Article of the Indian Constitution mandates the distribution of net proceeds of Central taxes between the Union and the States, a crucial source of revenue for Rajasthan?
(1) Article 280
(2) Article 275
(3) Article 270
(4) Article 268
(5) Question not attempted

52. The 15th Finance Commission used several criteria for the horizontal devolution of central taxes among states. Which criteria structurally benefits a geographically large state like Rajasthan the most?
(1) Demographic Performance
(2) Income Distance
(3) Tax and Fiscal Efforts
(4) Area
(5) Question not attempted

53. Which of the following was NOT a criterion used by the 15th Finance Commission for horizontal devolution of taxes?
(1) Forest and Ecology
(2) Demographic Performance
(3) Infrastructure Distance
(4) Area
(5) Question not attempted

54. Read the following statements regarding Central transfers to Rajasthan:
I. Tax devolution is a statutory right of the state based on Finance Commission formulas.
II. Grants-in-aid under Article 275 are discretionary and not based on Finance Commission recommendations.
III. Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) form a significant part of central transfers to the state.
IV. Rajasthan's percentage share in the central divisible pool increased continuously from the 11th to the 15th Finance Commission without any dip.
V. The State matching share is mandatory for most Centrally Sponsored Schemes.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II and IV
(2) I, III and V
(3) II, III, IV and V
(4) I, IV and V
(5) Question not attempted

55. Match the Central Transfer component (List I) with its corresponding characteristic regarding Rajasthan (List II):

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

(2) To eventually abolish all existing state taxes
(3) To increase the fiscal deficit for more grants
(4) To comply with World Bank mandates on taxation
(5) Question not attempted

41. Which of the following statements regarding the State's Own Tax Revenue (OTR) of Rajasthan is correct?
(1) Land Revenue is currently the largest contributor to the OTR.
(2) The implementation of GST completely eliminated the state's power to levy tax on motor spirit (petrol) and alcohol for human consumption.
(3) State Goods and Services Tax (SGST) and Sales Tax/VAT on specific items constitute the major portion of OTR.
(4) Stamp duty collection has been steadily declining and currently contributes less than 1% to OTR.
(5) Question not attempted

42. Arrange the following components of Rajasthan's Own Tax Revenue in typically descending order of their contribution to the state exchequer in recent years:
I. Taxes on Vehicles
II. State Goods and Services Tax (SGST)
III. State Excise
(1) I, II, III
(2) II, III, I
(3) III, I, II
(4) II, I, III
(5) Question not attempted

43. Read the following statements:
Statement I: Petroleum products like crude oil, high-speed diesel, and motor spirit are currently outside the purview of the GST in Rajasthan.
Statement II: The state government continues to levy Value Added Tax (VAT) on petroleum products to generate significant tax revenue.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(1) Only Statement I
(2) Only Statement II
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II
(4) Neither Statement I nor Statement II
(5) Question not attempted

44. Read the following statements concerning State Excise duty in Rajasthan:
I. It is levied on alcoholic liquors for human consumption.
II. It is also levied on opium, Indian hemp, and other narcotic drugs.
III. It constitutes a negligible portion of the State's Own Tax Revenue.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II
(2) II and III
(3) I and III
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

45. Match the specific tax (List I) with its corresponding tax base or characteristic in Rajasthan (List II):
List I: (Tax Type)
A. Stamp Duty
B. State Excise
C. SGST
D. Land Revenue
List II: (Tax Base/Characteristic)
i. Levied on the intra-state supply of goods and services
ii. Levied historically on agricultural land holdings
iii. Levied on the execution of property transfer instruments
iv. Levied on the manufacture and sale of liquor
(1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(2) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(3) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(4) A-i, B-iv, C-iii, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

46. With the implementation of the Goods and Services Tax (GST), which of the following state taxes was subsumed into the GST framework?
(1) State Excise on various alcoholic liquors
(2) Stamp Duty and related registration fees
(3) Tax on Motor Spirit and high-speed diesel
(4) Entertainment tax (excluding local body levies)
(5) Question not attempted

47. What is the primary fiscal effect on Rajasthan resulting from the expiry of the GST compensation mechanism in June 2022?

NODIA

liability nor cause a reduction in the assets of the state government.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(1) Only Statement I
(2) Only Statement II
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II
(4) Neither Statement I nor Statement II
(5) Question not attempted

34. Read the following statements regarding components of the Rajasthan State Budget:
I. State's Own Tax Revenue
II. Recovery of Loans and Advances
III. Grants-in-Aid from the Centre
IV. Public Debt Borrowings
V. State's share in Central Taxes
Which combination correctly identifies the elements of Revenue Receipts?
(1) I, II and IV
(2) I, III and V
(3) II, IV and V
(4) I, II, III and V
(5) Question not attempted

35. Match the budgetary deficit concepts (List I) with their corresponding formulas (List II):
List I: (Deficit Concept)
A. Revenue Deficit
B. Fiscal Deficit
C. Primary Deficit
D. Budgetary Deficit
List II: (Formula)
i. Total Expenditure minus Total Receipts (excluding borrowings)
ii. Revenue Expenditure minus Revenue Receipts
iii. Fiscal Deficit minus Interest Payments
iv. Total Expenditure minus Total Receipts (including borrowings)
(1) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iv, D-iii
(3) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
(4) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

36. Identify the odd one out among the following sources of revenue for the Rajasthan State Government, based on its classification as a tax or non-tax revenue.
(1) Royalties from Mines and Minerals
(2) Interest receipts on loans given by the state
(3) Dividends and profits from State Public Sector Undertakings
(4) Revenue from State Excise Duties
(5) Question not attempted

37. Which of the following is traditionally the largest source of Non-Tax Revenue for the Government of Rajasthan?
(1) Forestry and Wild Life receipts
(2) Medical and Public Health receipts
(3) Mining and metallurgical royalties
(4) Police and Jail service receipts
(5) Question not attempted

38. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): Non-tax revenues form a relatively smaller proportion of the total revenue receipts of Rajasthan compared to tax revenues.
Reason (R): Many State Public Sector Enterprises operate at sub-optimal profitability, thereby limiting dividend income, and user charges for public utilities are often kept low for welfare reasons.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

39. Which of the following is NOT classified as a Non-Tax Revenue receipt in the State Budget of Rajasthan?
(1) Interest receipts
(2) Receipts from General Services
(3) Receipts from Economic Services
(4) Stamp Duty and Registration Fees
(5) Question not attempted

40. Which of the following is the most appropriate reason for the Rajasthan government to emphasize the mobilization of non-tax revenues?
(1) To reduce dependence on central tax devolution

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

List I: (Transfer Component)
A. Share in Central Taxes
B. Article 275 Grants
C. Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS)
D. Central Sector Schemes
List II: (Characteristic)
i. 100% funded by the Union Government and implemented by central agencies
ii. Untied funds devolved based on the Finance Commission's horizontal formula
iii. Statutory grants-in-aid for specific purposes like local bodies or disaster management
iv. Jointly funded by Centre and State (e.g., 60:40 ratio)
(1) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
(2) A-iii, B-ii, C-iv, D-i
(3) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
(4) A-i, B-iii, C-iv, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

56. In the context of the Rajasthan State Budget, which of the following typically constitutes the largest component of Revenue Expenditure?
(1) Salaries, wages, and pensions
(2) Subsidies
(3) Maintenance of physical infrastructure
(4) Grants to local bodies
(5) Question not attempted

57. High 'committed expenditure' (salaries, pensions, and interest payments) as a percentage of total revenue receipts in Rajasthan creates which of the following most appropriate economic impacts?
(1) It significantly increases the state's capacity to build new capital assets.
(2) It automatically reduces the fiscal deficit to zero.
(3) It strictly limits the fiscal space available for developmental and capital expenditure.
(4) It allows the state to bypass the FRBM limits.
(5) Question not attempted

58. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): A persistent rise in revenue expenditure restricts the long-term economic development of Rajasthan.
Reason (R): It leaves a smaller portion of government resources for capital asset creation and infrastructure development.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

59. Identify the odd one out among the following expenditure items, based on its classification under the Revenue Account or Capital Account of the Rajasthan budget.
(1) Payment of salaries to government teachers
(2) Interest paid on internal debt
(3) Routine maintenance of government hospitals
(4) Expenditure on the construction of a new state highway
(5) Question not attempted

60. Read the following statements:
Statement I: Subsidies provided by the Rajasthan government for electricity to farmers are classified as revenue expenditure.
Statement II: Revenue expenditure usually results in a direct enhancement of the state's future revenue-generating capacity.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(1) Only Statement I
(2) Only Statement II
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II
(4) Neither Statement I nor Statement II
(5) Question not attempted

61. In the Rajasthan State Budget, which of the following expenditures qualifies strictly as Capital Expenditure?
(1) Payment of interest on market loans
(2) Distribution of free smartphones to citizens
(3) Repayment of the principal amount of market loans
(4) Payment of current utility bills for government offices
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

(1) Mandating population relocation from west to east
(2) Banning agricultural activities in western districts
(3) Leveraging renewable energy to spur investment
(4) Diverting state budget exclusively to the west
(5) Question not attempted

20. Which of the following is a correct statement regarding the historical economic development of Rajasthan post-independence?
(1) At the time of independence, Rajasthan had a highly developed industrial base inherited from the princely states.
(2) The Jagirdari and Zamindari systems were immediately abolished in 1947, leading to instantaneous high agricultural growth.
(3) Rajasthan was a revenue-surplus state continuously for the first three decades after independence.
(4) Post-independence economic planning initially focused heavily on building basic infrastructure like roads, electricity, and irrigation.
(5) Question not attempted

21. What is Rajasthan's approximate percentage contribution to the national Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of India in recent years?
(1) Around 2-3 percent
(2) Around 5-6 percent
(3) Around 9-10 percent
(4) Around 12-14 percent
(5) Question not attempted

22. Arrange the following sectors in the correct order based on Rajasthan's relative share in the total national output of that sector, from highest contribution to lowest:
I. Information Technology Services
II. Non-Metallic Minerals (like Marble, Sandstone)
III. Agriculture (Oilseeds and Nutri-cereals)
(1) I, II, III
(2) II, III, I
(3) III, II, I
(4) II, I, III
(5) Question not attempted

23. Read the following statements:
Statement I: Rajasthan's economic growth rate has historically mirrored the national average, with occasional spikes due to good monsoon years.
Statement II: The state's economy is structurally identical to the national economy in terms of the exact percentage share of Agriculture, Industry, and Services.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(1) Only Statement I
(2) Only Statement II
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II
(4) Neither Statement I nor Statement II
(5) Question not attempted

24. Read the following statements regarding Rajasthan's contribution to the national economy:
I. Rajasthan is the largest producer of crude oil in India among onshore fields.
II. Rajasthan contributes more than 20% to the total IT software exports of India.
III. The state is the leading producer of mustard and bajra in the country.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II
(2) II and III
(3) I and III
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

25. Match the agricultural/mineral commodities (List I) with Rajasthan's typical rank in national production (List II):
List I: (Commodity)
A. Pearl Millet (Bajra)
B. Crude Oil (Onshore)
C. Zinc Ore
D. Wheat
List II: (Rank/Status)
i. First
ii. Second
iii. First (Monopoly/Near Monopoly)
iv. Fourth/Fifth
(1) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(2) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(3) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
(4) A-i, B-iv, C-iii, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

(5) Question not attempted

69. Read the following statements regarding sources that the Rajasthan government can use to finance its gross fiscal deficit:
I. Market Borrowings (State Development Loans)
II. Loans from the Central Government
III. Printing new currency notes through the RBI
IV. Public Account receipts (like Small Savings, Provident Funds)
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II and III
(2) I, II and IV
(3) II, III and IV
(4) I, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

70. Read the following statements:
Statement I: Gross Fiscal Deficit is equal to Gross Borrowing of the state government.
Statement II: If the state eliminates its Revenue Deficit completely, its Fiscal Deficit will simultaneously become zero.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(1) Only Statement I
(2) Only Statement II
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II
(4) Neither Statement I nor Statement II
(5) Question not attempted

71. If the Rajasthan government runs a persistent Revenue Deficit, it implies that:
(1) Conversion of revenue receipts into capital assets
(2) Capital receipts being lower than capital outlay
(3) Achievement of state self-reliance in tax income
(4) Borrowing to finance day-to-day routine expenses
(5) Question not attempted

72. Which of the following actions would NOT help the Rajasthan government in reducing its Revenue Deficit?
(1) Increasing capital outlay on new highway construction
(2) Rationalizing unmerited subsidies
(3) Improving tax compliance and collection efficiency
(4) Downsizing non-essential administrative expenditures
(5) Question not attempted

73. The Revenue Deficit of Rajasthan is calculated as:
(1) Total Expenditure minus Total Receipts
(2) Fiscal Deficit minus Interest Payments
(3) Revenue Expenditure minus Revenue Receipts
(4) Capital Expenditure minus Capital Receipts
(5) Question not attempted

74. Read the following statements regarding the Revenue Deficit in Rajasthan:
I. A zero revenue deficit indicates that current expenses are entirely met by current revenues.
II. Rajasthan has historically maintained a revenue surplus throughout the last two decades.
III. The FRBM Act mandates a glide path to reduce and eliminate the revenue deficit.
IV. High pension liabilities post the restoration of the Old Pension Scheme (OPS) may pressure the revenue deficit.
V. Revenue deficit is always higher than the fiscal deficit in absolute numbers.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, III and IV
(2) II, IV and V
(3) I, II and III
(4) I, IV and V
(5) Question not attempted

75. Match the deficit term (List I) with its specific economic implication for Rajasthan (List II):
List I: (Deficit Term)
A. Revenue Deficit
B. Fiscal Deficit
C. Primary Deficit
D. Monetized Deficit
List II: (Economic Implication)
i. Indicates current year's fiscal operations excluding legacy debt burden
ii. Indicates the total borrowing requirement from all sources
iii. Indicates dissaving by the government on the current account

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

iv. Not applicable/available to state governments as they cannot print money
(1) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
(2) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
(3) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(4) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

76. The Rajasthan FRBM Act specifies targets for debt management. What is the generally accepted target range for the outstanding Debt-to-GSDP ratio for the state, aiming for fiscal prudence?
(1) Level below 10%
(2) Range of 20% to 25%
(3) Exactly 50% mark
(4) Above 60% mark
(5) Question not attempted

77. Which of the following pairs concerning the Rajasthan FRBM Act is incorrectly matched?
(1) Objective of FRBM — Inter-generational equity in fiscal management
(2) Fiscal Deficit Target — Typically 3% of GSDP
(3) Target for Revenue Deficit — Aiming to maintain a massive Revenue Deficit
(4) Transparency — Mandates placing of Macro-economic Framework Statement in the legislature
(5) Question not attempted

78. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): The Rajasthan FRBM Act aims to ensure inter-generational equity in fiscal management.
Reason (R): High public debt accumulation today forces future generations of the state to bear the burden of higher taxes and reduced developmental expenditure.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

79. Which of the following is an incorrect statement regarding the provisions of the Rajasthan Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act?
(1) Prohibition of all borrowing during disasters
(2) Laying a Medium Term Fiscal Policy Statement
(3) Reducing the fiscal deficit via gradual steps
(4) Enforcement of fiscal discipline and transparency
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

80. What is the primary mechanism through which the Government of India ensures that the State of Rajasthan complies with the FRBM borrowing limits?
(1) Deployment of central police forces in the treasury
(2) Centre's consent for borrowing under Article 293(3)
(3) Dissolution of the assembly if the deficit rises
(4) Withholding of salaries for all state employees
(5) Question not attempted

81. In the context of Rajasthan's public debt management, the term "Internal Debt" of the state comprises:
(1) Foreign loans from the World Bank and the IMF
(2) Market loans, financial borrowings, and securities
(3) Grants received under Centrally Sponsored Schemes
(4) Public funds deposited in state commercial banks
(5) Question not attempted

82. Select the correct sequence of the components of Rajasthan's total outstanding public debt, generally ordered from largest share to smallest share:
(1) Loans from the Centre, Internal Debt (Market Borrowings), Public Account Liabilities
(2) Internal Debt (Market Borrowings), Public Account Liabilities, Loans from the Centre
(3) Public Account Liabilities, Internal Debt (Market Borrowings), Loans from the Centre

(4) Loans from the Centre, Public Account Liabilities, Internal Debt (Market Borrowings)
(5) Question not attempted

83. Read the following statements:
Statement I: State Development Loans (SDLs) are market borrowings raised by the Rajasthan government through RBI auctions.
Statement II: Interest rates on SDLs are completely independent of market forces and are fixed permanently by the Finance Commission.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(1) Only Statement I
(2) Only Statement II
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II
(4) Neither Statement I nor Statement II
(5) Question not attempted

84. Read the following statements regarding the management of guarantees given by the Rajasthan state government:
I. Guarantees provided by the state to PSUs constitute a contingent liability, not a direct debt.
II. If a PSU defaults on a guaranteed loan, the liability to repay falls on the State Government.
III. The FRBM Act places no limits or regulations on the quantum of guarantees the state can provide.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II
(2) II and III
(3) I and III
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

85. Match the types of debt/liabilities of the Rajasthan government (List I) with their sources or instruments (List II):
List I: (Liability Type)
A. Market Borrowings
B. Public Account Liabilities
C. Loans from Centre
D. Contingent Liabilities
List II: (Source/Instrument)
i. Block loans for state plan schemes
ii. State Development Loans (SDLs)
iii. Guarantees given to State Electricity Boards
iv. State Provident Funds and Reserve Funds
(1) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(2) A-iv, B-ii, C-iii, D-i
(3) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(4) A-i, B-iv, C-ii, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

86. Which Article of the Indian Constitution provides for the constitution of a State Finance Commission in Rajasthan to review the financial position of Panchayats and Municipalities?
(1) Article 280
(2) Article 243-I and 243-Y
(3) Article 243-G and 243-W
(4) Article 268 and 269
(5) Question not attempted

87. What is the primary cause that necessitated the establishment of the Rajasthan State Finance Commission following the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments?
(1) Replacement of the RBI functions at the state level
(2) Negotiation of international rural development loans
(3) Auditing accounts of all state government departments
(4) Mechanism for transferring revenues to local bodies
(5) Question not attempted

88. Which of the following is NOT a mandate or function of the Rajasthan State Finance Commission?
(1) Recommending the horizontal distribution of central taxes among different states of India
(2) Recommending the distribution of the net proceeds of state taxes between the state and local bodies
(3) Determining the taxes, duties, tolls, and fees which may be assigned to local bodies
(4) Recommending the grant-in-aid to Panchayats and Municipalities from the Consolidated Fund of the State
(5) Question not attempted

89. Read the following statements regarding recommendations typically made by the Rajasthan State Finance Commission regarding devolution to local bodies:

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

I. A specific percentage of the State's Own Net Tax Revenue is recommended for devolution.
II. The devolved amount is distributed vertically between Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) based on population.
III. Horizontal distribution among PRIs (Zila Parishad, Panchayat Samiti, Gram Panchayat) heavily weights the Gram Panchayats.
IV. Local bodies are strictly barred from generating their own non-tax revenues.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II and III
(2) I, III and IV
(3) II, III and IV
(4) I, II and IV
(5) Question not attempted

90. Which of the following statements correctly identifies a key detail regarding the 6th State Finance Commission of Rajasthan?
(1) It was constituted under the chairmanship of Shri Pradyuman Singh.
(2) It recommended stopping all funding to Urban Local Bodies.
(3) It suggested that PRIs should rely exclusively on Central Finance Commission grants.
(4) Its recommendations are binding and cannot be rejected by the State Legislature under any circumstances.
(5) Question not attempted

91. Which of the following represents a major structural macroeconomic challenge for the Rajasthan economy?
(1) Over-industrialization causing acute urban pollution
(2) High credit-deposit ratio indicating bank lending
(3) Perennial river systems causing recurrent flooding
(4) Workforce dependence on low-contributing agriculture
(5) Question not attempted

92. Read the following statements:
Statement I: The drought dependency of Rajasthan causes severe inter-annual volatility in agricultural GSDP growth.
Statement II: The volatility in agriculture cascades into the secondary sector by disrupting agro-based raw material supply and reducing rural demand.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(1) Only Statement I
(2) Only Statement II
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II
(4) Neither Statement I nor Statement II
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

93. How does the historically low rate of large-scale industrialization in Rajasthan primarily impact its economic demographics?
(1) It leads to very high employment elasticity in the organized manufacturing sector.
(2) It completely eradicates disguised unemployment in the agricultural sector.
(3) It forces a large segment of the youth to migrate to other states for formal employment.
(4) It results in a highly skewed female labor force participation rate favoring urban areas.
(5) Question not attempted

94. Read the following statements regarding factors hindering rapid industrial growth in Rajasthan:
I. Scarcity of water resources
II. Distance from major seaports
III. Lack of mineral wealth
IV. High cost of grid power for industries compared to neighboring states
V. Shortage of highly skilled technical manpower

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II, IV and V
(2) I, III, IV and V
(3) II, III, IV and V
(4) I, II, III and V
(5) Question not attempted

95. Match the specific economic challenge of Rajasthan (List I) with its geographic or sectoral manifestation (List II):
List I: (Challenge)
A. High Aridity
B. Depleting Groundwater
C. Infrastructure Deficit
D. Narrow Tax Base

STUDYING FROM PDFs?

THINK AGAIN.

If you are studying only from PDFs,
you are wasting valuable time.

Research shows that learning from

PRINTED BOOKS has up to

4× HIGHER RETENTION

than studying from screens.

PRINT BOOK = BETTER MEMORY

PDF = LOWER RETENTION

Those who study from **PRINTED BOOKS**
move **AHEAD.**

Others are left **BEHIND**
in competition.

In competitive exams,
being average is not enough.

STAY ONE STEP AHEAD.

List II: (Manifestation)

i. Over-exploitation of aquifers in the fertile eastern agricultural belts
ii. Heavy reliance on Central devolutions and grants
iii. Limits crop intensity and diversity in the western districts
iv. Hinders the establishment of large-scale manufacturing clusters in remote areas

(1) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(2) A-i, B-iii, C-ii, D-iv
(3) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(4) A-iv, B-i, C-iii, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

96. Identify the odd one out among the following, which is NOT typically cited as a priority area in Rajasthan's long-term economic vision and recent state budgets.
(1) Expanding the Renewable Energy capacity (Solar and Wind)
(2) Establishing a state monopoly over retail IT hardware sales
(3) Promoting Tourism as a core industry
(4) Upgrading Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and handicrafts
(5) Question not attempted

97. Which of the following is a correct statement regarding Rajasthan's economic vision for the energy sector?
(1) Phasing out all renewable energy plants by 2030
(2) Targeting top solar energy generation capacity
(3) Banning private sector investment in wind energy
(4) Importing 100% electricity from the coastal states
(5) Question not attempted

98. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): Rajasthan is aggressively prioritizing massive investments in solar and wind energy sectors as a pillar of its economic vision.
Reason (R): The state possesses a natural geographic advantage with the highest number of clear sunny days in the country and vast expanses of sparsely populated barren land.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

99. In the context of Rajasthan's economic vision, the state government frequently sets ambitious targets to achieve a specific milestone in its GSDP size. What is the commonly highlighted long-term vision target size for the state's economy?
(1) Level of 1 Trillion INR
(2) Level of 5 Trillion INR
(3) 15 Trillion INR (approximately)
(4) Level of 500 Billion INR
(5) Question not attempted

100. What is the ultimate objective underpinning the economic vision and budgetary priorities of the Rajasthan government, as frequently articulated in state policy documents?
(1) Achieving 100% urbanization in all state regions
(2) Corporatizing all agricultural lands for profit
(3) Maximizing internal debt to fund state consumption
(4) Inclusive growth, poverty eradication, and equity
(5) Question not attempted

www.nodia.in

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

more support to economically lagging states, ensuring a balanced approach to fiscal federalism and equitable resource distribution across India.

54. (2) I, III and V
Tax devolution is a statutory right for Rajasthan, determined by Finance Commission formulas. Centrally Sponsored Schemes also form a significant portion of central transfers and usually require a mandatory matching share from the state budget. While grants under Article 275 are statutory, it is incorrect to say the state's share in the central pool has increased continuously without any fluctuations.

55. (1) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
Central transfers are categorized based on their funding and implementation structures. Share in central taxes consists of untied funds devolved via the Finance Commission's horizontal formula. Article 275 grants provide statutory aid for specific purposes. Centrally Sponsored Schemes involve joint funding between the centre and state, while Central Sector Schemes are fully funded and managed directly by various central agencies.

56. (1) Salaries, wages, and pensions
In the Rajasthan state budget, salaries, wages, and pensions typically constitute the largest portion of revenue expenditure. These are recurring payments necessary for the functioning of the state bureaucracy and public services like education and healthcare. Because these costs are mandatory and persistent, they represent a significant "committed expenditure" that limits the government's flexibility in other areas of spending.

57. (3) It strictly limits the fiscal space available for developmental and capital expenditure.
High committed expenditure, which includes salaries, pensions, and interest payments, consumes a large portion of Rajasthan's revenue receipts. This financial burden strictly limits the "fiscal space" or available funds that the government can use for new developmental projects or the creation of capital assets. Reducing this ratio is essential for freeing up resources to invest in the state's long-term economic growth.

58. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
A persistent rise in revenue expenditure can restrict Rajasthan's long-term development because it leaves fewer resources for creating capital assets. When a large portion of the budget is spent on recurring costs like salaries and subsidies, there is less money available for building roads, dams, or schools. This lack of investment in infrastructure can eventually slow down the state's economic progress.

59. (4) Expenditure on the construction of a new state highway
Expenditures on salaries, interest payments, and routine maintenance are all classified as revenue expenditure because they are recurring costs that do not create new assets. In contrast, the construction of a new state highway is classified as capital expenditure. This type of spending results in the creation of a physical asset that provides long-term economic benefits to the entire state.

60. (1) Only Statement I
Subsidies for electricity provided to farmers are categorized as revenue expenditure because they represent a recurring operational cost for the government. However, it is generally incorrect to say that revenue expenditure directly enhances future revenue-generating capacity. That role is primarily fulfilled by capital expenditure, which focuses on building infrastructure and assets that support long-term economic activity and increased state income.

61. (3) Repayment of the principal amount of market loans
Repaying the principal amount of market loans is strictly classified as capital expenditure because it reduces the state's total financial liabilities. Other costs like interest payments, utility bills, or the distribution of consumer goods like smartphones are categorized as revenue expenditure as they are recurring or do not create permanent assets. Managing capital outflows is vital for maintaining the state's overall fiscal health.

62. (1) I, II, III
In Rajasthan's capital outlay, the highest share is typically allocated to economic services, which includes vital infrastructure like irrigation,

NODIA

also holds a near-monopoly in producing lead and zinc ores nationally. While Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises provide the majority of industrial employment, the industrial sector as a whole does not contribute more than fifty percent to the total state economy.

10. (1) Public Administration
Public administration is categorized under the tertiary or services sector of the economy. In contrast, activities like forestry, logging, fishing, aquaculture, mining, and quarrying are fundamentally classified as part of the primary sector. Identifying public administration as the distinct entity highlights its role in providing governance and social services rather than direct natural resource extraction or harvesting for the state economy.

11. (4) Base Year for Constant PCI — 2011-12
The per capita income at constant prices is a vital indicator of real economic well-being, as it filters out the distorting effects of inflation. In Rajasthan, the base year currently employed for calculating all constant price macroeconomic aggregates, including per capita income, is 2011-12. This alignment ensures comparability with national economic data and broader statistical consistency across India.

12. (2) GSDP at Current Prices, NSDP at Current Prices, GSDP at Constant Prices, NSDP at Constant Prices
Gross State Domestic Product at current prices always holds the highest numerical value because it includes inflation and depreciation. Net State Domestic Product at current prices is lower as it excludes depreciation. Values at constant prices are smaller because they are adjusted back to the 2011-12 base year. Consequently, the net constant price figure represents the lowest value in this sequence.

13. (3) Rajasthan's PCI is generally lower than the national average.
When comparing state and national economic data, Rajasthan's per capita income is historically and factually lower than the national average of India. While the state has shown significant progress and leads several other developing states, structural challenges and a large population keep its average income below the national level. This gap highlights the ongoing need for targeted economic development policies.

14. (2) II and V
Per capita income is an average value that does not capture internal income inequality between different geographic regions. Furthermore, an increase in this figure at current prices does not always mean a real improvement in living standards, as it may simply reflect rising inflation. While it is derived from net state domestic product, it remains a limited measure of welfare.

15. (1) A-iv, B-ii, C-iii, D-i
Rajasthan's economic geography is diverse, with the western arid region focusing on livestock and animal husbandry. The eastern plains are characterized by high agricultural productivity, while the southern tribal belt relies heavily on subsistence farming and forest produce. Finally, the Aravalli region is a major hub for mineral extraction and quarrying activities, reflecting the state's varied natural resource distribution.

16. (2) Focus on dryland farming, silvi-pasture, and livestock rearing
The western arid region of Rajasthan requires specific agricultural strategies due to severe water scarcity and high evaporation rates. Policies focusing on dryland farming, silvi-pasture development, and livestock rearing are most appropriate for this environment. These activities leverage the region's natural characteristics without overexploiting limited water resources, providing a sustainable livelihood for the local population in the desert.

17. (2) Bajra, Moth Bean, and Guar
The arid western region of Rajasthan is characterized by low rainfall and sandy soil, making it suitable for specific hardy crops. Bajra, moth bean, and guar are the primary agricultural outputs because they are drought-resistant and require minimal water to mature. These crops are essential for the regional economy, providing both food security for people and fodder for livestock.

18. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Per hectare agricultural productivity is significantly lower in western Rajasthan

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

compared to the east due to harsh environmental conditions. The combination of high aridity, erratic rainfall, and a lack of perennial rivers severely limits the irrigation potential in the west. These natural constraints directly hinder agricultural output, making the environmental explanation a valid reason for the observed productivity gap.

19. (3) Leveraging renewable energy to spur investment
To reduce economic disparity between regions, Rajasthan can leverage its massive potential for solar and wind energy in the western districts. This strategy attracts large-scale industrial investment and creates modern infrastructure in previously resource-poor areas. By transforming the desert into an energy hub, the state can generate local employment and boost the regional economy without relying solely on agriculture.

20. (4) Post-independence economic planning initially focused heavily on building basic infrastructure like roads, electricity, and irrigation.
Following independence, the economic planning in Rajasthan initially prioritized the creation of essential infrastructure to overcome historical backwardness. Massive investments were directed toward developing road networks, expanding electricity coverage, and building major irrigation projects. These foundational efforts were necessary to integrate the diverse princely states and establish a functional environment for future agricultural and industrial growth across the state.

21. (2) Around 5-6 percent
Rajasthan represents a vital component of India's economic landscape, contributing approximately five to six percent to the national Gross Domestic Product. This contribution is driven by the state's leading role in mineral production, renewable energy, and specific agricultural commodities. Maintaining this share is essential for the state to support national economic targets while addressing its unique regional developmental requirements.

22. (2) II, III, I
Rajasthan's relative contribution to national output is highest in the non-metallic minerals sector, where it holds a dominant position in marble and sandstone. This is followed by the agricultural sector, specifically in oilseeds and nutri-cereals. Although growing, the state's share in national information technology services is currently the lowest among these three categories, reflecting a different developmental focus.

23. (1) Only Statement I
Rajasthan's economic growth rate has historically followed national trends, often showing higher spikes during years with favorable monsoons due to its large agricultural base. However, the state's economic structure is not identical to the national economy. Rajasthan typically has a higher dependence on agriculture and a different sectoral distribution compared to the more industrialized and service-oriented national average.

24. (3) I and III
Rajasthan is a significant energy producer, serving as the largest onshore source of crude oil in India. The state also leads the country in the production of essential crops like mustard and pearl millet. However, it does not account for a major share of India's total information technology software exports, which are currently concentrated in other states like Karnataka and Telangana.

NODIA

25. (1) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
Rajasthan holds a dominant position in India's commodity production, ranking first in pearl millet and enjoying a virtual monopoly in zinc ore. It is also the second-largest producer of crude oil in India, while being the leading producer from onshore fields. While a significant producer of wheat, its national rank in this crop is typically lower, usually placing in the fourth or fifth position among all states.

26. (1) Feudal land revenue collection and administration
Before independence, the Jagirdari system was the dominant socio-economic structure in the princely states of Rajputana. It functioned as a feudal arrangement where jagirdars were granted land rights in exchange for military service or administrative loyalty. They were responsible for collecting land revenue from peasants and maintaining local order, creating a highly

traditional and hierarchical rural economic environment.

27. (4) The Rajasthan Tenancy Act of 1955 provided security of tenure.
Significant land reforms were introduced in Rajasthan after independence to protect farmers and redistribute land fairly. The Rajasthan Tenancy Act of 1955 was a landmark piece of legislation that provided security of tenure and eliminated many exploitative feudal practices. These reforms aimed to empower actual tillers of the soil and provided a legal framework for more equitable agricultural development.

28. (2) High integration with global financial markets
The economy of the princely states of Rajputana was characterized by traditional rainfed agriculture, cottage industries, and a lack of unified currency or customs systems. High integration with global financial markets was not a feature of that period. Most economic activities were localized or limited to internal trade, with the region remaining largely insulated from the modern international financial systems.

29. (2) I, III and IV
Industrial development in Rajasthan was boosted by the establishment of RIICO and the later discovery of crude oil in the Barmer basin. Recent policies have also successfully emphasized the growth of the renewable energy sector. However, the early decades after independence did not see massive private foreign direct investment in heavy industries, as the focus then was on state-led development.

30. (4) The introduction of the Indira Gandhi Canal Project (IGNP)
The transformation of Ganganagar and Hanumangarh from arid regions into prosperous agricultural hubs was primarily driven by the Indira Gandhi Canal Project. This massive irrigation initiative provided a reliable water supply, allowing farmers to shift from subsistence crops to commercial varieties like wheat and cotton. This structural change catalyzed the regional economy and significantly increased the state's total agricultural output.

NODIA

31. (1) Tax/non-tax receipts and routine administrative expenditures
The revenue account of the state budget handles the government's recurring financial transactions. It includes revenue receipts such as tax and non-tax income, alongside revenue expenditures like salaries, pensions, and routine administrative costs. These transactions do not involve the creation of permanent assets or the repayment of debt, distinguishing the revenue account from the capital account in the overall budget.

32. (2) Capital expenditure is purely meant for the day-to-day running of government departments.
Capital expenditure is specifically designated for creating physical or financial assets, such as roads, schools, and hospitals, which provide long-term benefits. It is not meant for the day-to-day operation of government departments; those costs are classified as revenue expenditure. Understanding this distinction is crucial for evaluating how the government allocates resources between immediate needs and future economic development.

33. (3) Both Statement I and Statement II
Capital receipts involve transactions that either create a future liability, like market borrowings, or reduce existing financial assets, such as through disinvestment. In contrast, revenue receipts consist of income that neither creates a liability nor leads to a reduction in assets. These definitions are fundamental to state accounting, ensuring a clear separation between recurring income and long-term financing activities.

34. (2) I, III and V
Revenue receipts in the state budget are composed of income that does not create liabilities. This includes the state's own tax revenue, grants-in-aid provided by the central government, and the state's mandatory share in central taxes. Items like the recovery of loans and public debt borrowings are classified as capital receipts because they involve asset reduction or the creation of liabilities.

35. (1) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
Different deficit concepts provide varied insights into a state's financial health. The revenue deficit measures the gap between current expenditures

ANSWERS

1. (2) Within 5th to 10th rank
Rajasthan occupies a significant position in the Indian economy, typically ranking between the fifth and tenth largest states in terms of Gross State Domestic Product at current prices. This ranking reflects the state's substantial geographic size and its growing contributions across agriculture, services, and industrial sectors. Steady economic reforms continue to influence its relative national standing.

2. (1) Only Statement I
The state government utilizes 2011-12 as the base year to calculate the Gross State Domestic Product at constant prices, providing a consistent benchmark for real economic growth. While inflation usually drives current price estimates higher, the growth rate at current prices is not always lower than at constant prices; it typically exceeds it due to price level increases.

3. (3) The Industrial sector is the largest contributor to the state's GSDP at current prices.
The services sector is the predominant contributor to Rajasthan's economic output, followed by agriculture and industry. It is factually incorrect to state that the industrial sector is the largest contributor to the state's Gross State Domestic Product at current prices. Estimates for these macroeconomic indicators are meticulously prepared by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics within the state government.

4. (3) I and III
Agriculture and allied sectors in Rajasthan exhibit high growth volatility because they are heavily dependent on unpredictable monsoon patterns. Meanwhile, the services sector consistently contributes a significant portion of the economic output, maintaining a share above forty percent in recent years. Manufacturing is a part of the industrial sector and does not dominate the diverse services sector's total contribution.

5. (1) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
Gross State Domestic Product represents the total market value of all final goods produced within state boundaries. Net State Domestic Product is derived by subtracting depreciation from this total. Per capita income measures the average income per person annually. Finally, calculating the output at constant prices involves adjusting the values for inflation using a specific base year for accuracy.

6. (2) Services Sector
Over the last two decades, the services sector has emerged as the most resilient and steadily expanding component of Rajasthan's economy. Unlike the agricultural sector, which fluctuates with weather patterns, or the industrial sector, which faces infrastructural constraints, the services sector has shown consistent growth. It now provides the largest percentage share to the state's overall Gross Domestic Product.

7. (4) High reliance on rainfed agriculture and erratic monsoon patterns
The agricultural sector in Rajasthan faces frequent and significant growth fluctuations primarily due to the state's high reliance on rainfed farming. With a large portion of the land lacking perennial irrigation sources, crop yields are extremely sensitive to erratic monsoon patterns and frequent droughts. These environmental factors cause the sector's contribution to the state economy to vary significantly annually.

8. (1) Electricity, Gas and Water Supply
In the standard classification of economic activities for Gross State Domestic Product, electricity, gas, and water supply are categorized under the industrial or secondary sector. In contrast, trade, hotels, restaurants, transport, storage, communication, and real estate are all integral parts of the services or tertiary sector. Proper classification of these sub-sectors is essential for accurate sectoral analysis of state growth.

9. (1) I, II and IV
Within Rajasthan's industrial landscape, the construction sub-sector often contributes more to the economic output than mining. The state

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

narcotics. It contributes a significant portion of the state's own tax revenue, reflecting the regulated nature of these goods. It is incorrect to claim its contribution is negligible, as it remains a pillar of state taxation.

45. (1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
Stamp duty is specifically levied on the execution of legal property transfer instruments, while state excise is charged on the manufacture and sale of liquor. The State Goods and Services Tax applies to the intra-state supply of most goods and services. Historically, land revenue was based on agricultural land holdings, representing one of the oldest forms of taxation in the state.

46. (4) Entertainment tax (excluding local body levies)
With the nationwide implementation of the Goods and Services Tax, various state-level taxes were subsumed into the new unified framework. In Rajasthan, this included the entertainment tax, except for those portions specifically levied by local bodies. However, taxes on alcohol for human consumption and petroleum products were kept out of GST, allowing the state to continue collecting excise and VAT.

47. (1) Revenue shortfall as the growth guarantee ended
The expiration of the GST compensation mechanism in June 2022 created a significant fiscal challenge for Rajasthan, resulting in a revenue shortfall. Under the previous arrangement, the central government guaranteed a fourteen percent annual growth in state GST revenues. The end of these payments forces the state to rely more on its own collection efficiency and other internal revenue sources.

48. (2) Unilateral state power to alter GST rates
While GST has expanded the tax base and eliminated cascading effects, individual states like Rajasthan do not possess the unilateral power to alter GST rates. All decisions regarding rate changes and exemptions are made collectively by the GST Council. This cooperative federalism structure ensures national uniformity but limits the state's independent authority to adjust these specific tax rates for fiscal purposes.

49. (2) III and IV
State Goods and Services Tax revenues are credited to the state's fund, and Rajasthan also receives a share of the Integrated GST from inter-state trade. However, the GST Council is chaired by the Union Finance Minister, not a state minister. Furthermore, GST implementation has not fully insulated the state from broader economic slowdowns, as tax collections remain linked to consumption.

50. (1) Entry Tax — Subsumed in GST
Entry tax was a state-level levy on the movement of goods into the state, and it was successfully subsumed into the Goods and Services Tax framework. In contrast, electricity duty and taxes on aviation turbine fuel remain outside GST in many states. Basic customs duty is a federal tax and was never part of the state-level taxes replaced by the GST system.

NODIA

51. (3) Article 270
Article 270 of the Indian Constitution is the legal foundation for the sharing of net proceeds of most central taxes between the Union and the states. This mandatory devolution ensures that states like Rajasthan receive a predictable share of national revenue. These funds are crucial for financing state-specific development projects and maintaining essential public services across the expansive geographic territory of the state.

52. (4) Area
The 15th Finance Commission used several criteria for distributing central taxes, with the "Area" criterion proving highly beneficial for a geographically large state like Rajasthan. Because Rajasthan is the largest state in India by land area, it receives a higher weightage in the horizontal devolution formula. This allocation helps compensate for the higher costs associated with providing public services across sparsely populated regions.

53. (3) Infrastructure Distance
The 15th Finance Commission utilized specific criteria like area, forest and ecology, and demographic performance to determine the horizontal distribution of taxes among states. "Infrastructure Distance" was not among the criteria used by the commission. Instead, "Income Distance" was employed to provide

and receipts, while the fiscal deficit represents total borrowing requirements. Subtracting interest payments from the fiscal deficit yields the primary deficit. Finally, the budgetary deficit is the net difference between total state expenditures and all types of receipts including borrowings.

36. (4) Revenue from State Excise Duties
State excise duty is a tax levied on the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors and narcotics, making it a major component of tax revenue. In contrast, royalties from mines, interest receipts on loans, and dividends from public sector undertakings are all classified as non-tax revenues. This distinction is based on whether the income is derived from taxation or other sources.

37. (3) Mining and metallurgical royalties
Rajasthan is exceptionally rich in mineral resources, and the royalties collected from mining and metallurgical activities traditionally constitute its largest source of non-tax revenue. These payments from private and public mining operators provide a significant and steady stream of income to the state exchequer. This revenue source reflects the state's dominant national position in the production of various minerals.

38. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Non-tax revenues typically form a smaller portion of Rajasthan's total receipts compared to taxes. This is partly because many state public sector enterprises have low profitability, limiting dividend income. Additionally, the government often keeps user charges for essential public utilities low to ensure social welfare. These factors combined restrict the growth of non-tax revenue despite the state's vast mineral wealth.

39. (4) Stamp Duty and Registration Fees
Stamp duty and registration fees are classified as tax revenue because they are mandatory charges levied by the state on the execution of legal documents and property transfers. On the other hand, interest receipts and income from general or economic services are categorized as non-tax revenues. Distinguishing between these categories is essential for understanding the diverse ways the state generates income.

40. (1) To reduce dependence on central tax devolution
Emphasizing the mobilization of non-tax revenues allows the Rajasthan government to strengthen its internal financial resources and reduce its reliance on central tax devolution and grants. By increasing income from mining royalties, user charges, and public enterprises, the state gains greater fiscal autonomy. This financial independence is crucial for planning and implementing state-specific development projects without external constraints.

41. (3) State Goods and Services Tax (SGST) and Sales Tax/VAT on specific items constitute the major portion of OTR.
The state's own tax revenue is primarily driven by the State Goods and Services Tax and the Value Added Tax collected on items like petroleum and alcohol. These sources provide the most significant contributions to the exchequer. While other taxes like stamp duty and vehicle taxes are important, they contribute relatively less compared to the broad-based consumption taxes currently in place.

42. (2) II, III, I
In recent years, the State Goods and Services Tax has emerged as the largest contributor to Rajasthan's own tax revenue. This is typically followed by state excise duties on liquor and narcotics. Taxes on vehicles, while significant, generally contribute a smaller share to the state exchequer compared to the revenue generated from broad consumption taxes and regulated excise goods.

43. (3) Both Statement I and Statement II
Petroleum products such as crude oil, diesel, and petrol currently remain outside the Goods and Services Tax framework in Rajasthan. Because they are excluded, the state government continues to exercise its authority to levy Value Added Tax on these items. This arrangement allows the state to generate substantial tax revenue independently, which is vital for maintaining its overall fiscal health.

44. (1) I and II
State excise duty is a major tax levied on the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors for human consumption, as well as opium and other

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

transport, and energy projects. This is followed by social services, such as the construction of hospitals and schools. General services, involving administrative and police buildings, usually receive the smallest portion of capital spending compared to the more productive economic and social sectors.

63. (1) Funding via tax revenue with no borrowed funds
Capital expenditure in Rajasthan involves the creation of physical assets and often includes loans provided to local bodies to spur development. It has a positive multiplier effect on economic growth. However, it is incorrect to suggest that capital projects are funded solely through tax revenue without any borrowing. In reality, market loans and central assistance are primary sources for financing these large-scale investments.

64. (2) I and III
Capital expenditure plays a vital role in bridging the infrastructure deficit in Rajasthan's arid regions, providing roads and water systems. It also "crowds-in" private investment by offering the necessary logistical support and infrastructure for businesses to thrive. However, capital spending does not reduce the immediate fiscal deficit; rather, it often increases it as the state borrows to fund these long-term investments.

65. (1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
Rajasthan's capital initiatives target specific developmental goals across various sectors. The Eastern Rajasthan Canal Project focuses on irrigation and drinking water, while the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor nodes promote manufacturing clusters. The PM MITRA Park is designed for textile export promotion, and the Bhadla Solar Parks aim for renewable energy generation. These projects are essential for the state's integrated and diversified long-term economic growth.

66. (2) 3.0%
The Rajasthan Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act generally sets the limit for the state's fiscal deficit at three percent of the Gross State Domestic Product. This target is designed to ensure that the government does not over-borrow, maintaining long-term financial stability. While temporary relaxations may occur during crises or for specific power sector reforms, the three percent mark remains the primary benchmark.

67. (3) Total annual borrowing requirements of the state
The fiscal deficit is a comprehensive measure that indicates the total annual borrowing requirements of the Rajasthan state government. It represents the gap between the government's total expenditure and its total receipts, excluding any new borrowings. A high fiscal deficit indicates that the state is heavily dependent on loans to finance its operations, which can lead to increased interest burdens in the future.

68. (4) Debt trap where new loans pay interest on old debt
Consistently maintaining a high fiscal deficit driven by revenue expenditure can lead Rajasthan into a "debt trap." In this situation, the state must take out new loans simply to pay the interest on its existing debt, rather than investing in developmental projects. This unsustainable cycle drains financial resources and can eventually cripple the state's ability to provide essential services or build new infrastructure.

69. (2) I, II and IV
To finance its fiscal deficit, the Rajasthan government relies on market borrowings through State Development Loans and loans from the central government. It also utilizes public account receipts, such as provident funds and small savings. However, the state cannot print new currency to cover its deficit; that authority belongs exclusively to the Union Government and the Reserve Bank of India at the national level.

70. (1) Only Statement I
The gross fiscal deficit is indeed equal to the total gross borrowing of the state government for a fiscal year. However, eliminating the revenue deficit does not necessarily mean the fiscal deficit will become zero. A state could have a revenue surplus but still run a fiscal deficit if it borrows money to invest heavily in capital projects and infrastructure development for the future.

NODIA

CHAPTER 12

Agriculture : Status, Issues and Initiatives

1. According to recent economic reviews, what is the approximate contribution of the agriculture and allied sector to the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Rajasthan at constant prices?
(1) Between 10 to 15 percent
(2) Between 28 to 30 percent
(3) Between 45 to 50 percent
(4) Between 55 to 60 percent
(5) Question not attempted

2. Read the following statements regarding the Kharif cropping pattern in Rajasthan:
I. Kharif crops are generally sown at the onset of the South-West monsoon.
II. Bajra, Moong, and Groundnut are prominent Kharif crops in the state.
III. These crops require mild temperatures and short photoperiods during their vegetative growth phase.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II, and III
(5) Question not attempted

3. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Rajasthan is the largest producer of Bajra (Pearl Millet) in India.
Reason (R): Bajra requires high rainfall exceeding 100 cm and heavy clayey soils for optimal growth.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

4. Identify the incorrect statement regarding cropping seasons in Rajasthan.
(1) Zaid crops are typically cultivated in the period between Rabi harvest and Kharif sowing.
(2) Wheat, Barley, and Gram are major Rabi crops of Rajasthan.
(3) Watermelon, muskmelon, and cucumber are prominent examples of Zaid crops.
(4) Rabi crops are heavily dependent on the South-West monsoon for their vegetative growth.
(5) Question not attempted

5. Match the crops in List I with their primary cropping season and classification in List II.
List I: (Crop)
A. Wheat
B. Mustard
C. Bajra
D. Cotton
List II: (Season and Classification)
i. Kharif Cash Crop
ii. Kharif Food Crop
iii. Rabi Cash Crop
iv. Rabi Food Crop
(1) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(2) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(3) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

6. A farmer in the arid region of western Rajasthan wants to cultivate a crop that matures quickly, requires very little water, and can survive high temperatures. Which of the following major food crops is most appropriate for this farmer?
(1) Wheat
(2) Bajra
(3) Maize
(4) Rice
(5) Question not attempted

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

in financial reporting. However, the act does not prohibit all borrowing during disasters; instead, it often includes "escape clauses" that allow the state to exceed deficit limits temporarily to manage extraordinary situations like pandemics or major natural calamities.

80. (2) Centre's consent for borrowing under Article 293(3)
The primary way the central government ensures Rajasthan complies with FRBM limits is through Article 293(3) of the Constitution. This article requires the state to obtain the Centre's consent before raising any new loans if it still owes money to the Union. By withholding or granting this consent, the central government can effectively regulate the total amount of debt the state accumulates.

81. (2) Market loans, financial borrowings, and securities
Internal debt of the Rajasthan government consists of various financial instruments raised within the country. This includes market loans, also known as State Development Loans, as well as borrowings from financial institutions and special securities issued to the National Small Savings Fund. It does not include external loans from international bodies or central grants, as these are classified differently within the state's total public debt.

82. (2) Internal Debt (Market Borrowings), Public Account Liabilities, Loans from the Centre
In the typical composition of Rajasthan's total outstanding debt, internal debt from market borrowings forms the largest share. This is followed by public account liabilities, which include items like state provident funds. Loans from the central government generally represent the smallest portion of the state's debt portfolio today, following changes in the way states are funded through the national fiscal framework.

83. (1) Only Statement I
State Development Loans are the primary market borrowings for Rajasthan, raised through auctions conducted by the Reserve Bank of India. The interest rates on these loans are not fixed by the Finance Commission; instead, they are determined by market forces and the prevailing economic conditions at the time of the auction. This market-based mechanism ensures that the state's borrowing costs reflect broader financial trends.

84. (1) I and II
Guarantees given by the Rajasthan government to its public sector undertakings are contingent liabilities, meaning they only become a direct debt if the PSU defaults. If such a default occurs, the state government is legally obligated to repay the loan. Because these guarantees carry financial risk, the FRBM Act and other state regulations place limits on the total quantum of guarantees provided.

85. (1) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
Rajasthan's financial liabilities are sourced from different instruments and entities. Market borrowings are primarily raised through State Development Loans, while public account liabilities include state provident funds. The state also receives block loans from the central government for various schemes. Contingent liabilities often take the form of government guarantees provided to state-owned entities like the various electricity boards to support their operations.

86. (2) Article 243-I and 243-Y
Articles 243-I and 243-Y of the Indian Constitution mandate the creation of a State Finance Commission in Rajasthan. Article 243-I deals with the financial review of Panchayati Raj Institutions, while Article 243-Y focuses on Municipalities. These constitutional provisions ensure that local bodies receive a fair and regular share of the state's financial resources to carry out their essential governance and developmental functions effectively.

87. (4) Mechanism for transferring revenues to local bodies
The establishment of the Rajasthan State Finance Commission was necessitated by the need for a formal mechanism to transfer revenues to local bodies following the 73rd and 74th Amendments. The commission's primary role is to ensure that Panchayats and Municipalities have the financial resources required to perform their decentralized duties. This process helps strengthen local democracy and promotes more effective grassroots development across the state.

NODIA

88. (1) Recommending the horizontal distribution of central taxes among different states of India
The Rajasthan State Finance Commission is responsible for recommending the distribution of state tax proceeds between the state government and its local bodies. It also determines the types of taxes local bodies can levy and recommends grants-in-aid. However, recommending the horizontal distribution of central taxes among different states is the exclusive function of the National Finance Commission, not the state-level commission.

89. (1) I, II and III
The State Finance Commission typically recommends that a fixed percentage of Rajasthan's own net tax revenue be devolved to local bodies. This amount is distributed between rural and urban bodies based largely on population. Within the rural structure, the commission often places heavy emphasis on funding Gram Panchayats. Local bodies are also encouraged, not barred, from generating their own non-tax revenues.

90. (1) It was constituted under the chairmanship of Shri Pradyuman Singh.
The sixth State Finance Commission of Rajasthan was established to review and recommend the financial devolution to local bodies. Under the chairmanship of Shri Pradyuman Singh, the commission analyzed the fiscal needs of Panchayati Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies. Its recommendations serve as a crucial guide for the equitable distribution of state tax revenues to strengthen local governance and provide essential public services.

91. (4) Workforce dependence on low-contributing agriculture
A significant structural challenge for Rajasthan's economy is the heavy workforce dependence on the agricultural sector, which contributes disproportionately less to the overall Gross State Domestic Product. This imbalance creates disguised unemployment and limits overall economic productivity. Transitioning the labor force toward more productive industrial and service sectors remains a critical priority for achieving sustainable macroeconomic growth and improving regional per capita income levels.

92. (3) Both Statement I and Statement II
Rajasthan's economy experiences significant volatility in agricultural growth because of its high dependency on rainfall and frequent droughts. This volatility in the primary sector often cascades into the industrial sector by disrupting the supply of raw materials for agro-based industries. Furthermore, fluctuations in agricultural income reduce rural demand for manufactured goods and various services, affecting the state's overall economic stability.

93. (3) It forces a large segment of the youth to migrate to other states for formal employment.
Historically low rates of large-scale industrialization in Rajasthan have limited the availability of formal jobs within the state. This industrial gap forces many educated and skilled youths to migrate to more industrialized states in search of better employment opportunities. This migration highlights the urgent need for the state to attract more manufacturing investments and diversify its economy beyond agriculture and traditional services.

94. (1) I, II, IV and V
Several factors hinder rapid industrialization in Rajasthan, including water scarcity, geographical distance from seaports, high power costs, and a shortage of specialized technical manpower. However, the state is rich in mineral wealth, which actually serves as a foundation for industrial activities. Addressing these infrastructure and skill gaps is essential for improving the state's overall manufacturing competitiveness and attracting more diversified private investment.

95. (1) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
Rajasthan faces unique economic challenges that manifest differently across sectors and regions. High aridity in western districts limits crop diversity, while depleting groundwater is a major concern in fertile eastern belts. Infrastructure deficits hinder large-scale manufacturing in remote areas, and a relatively narrow tax base makes the state government heavily reliant on central tax devolutions and grants for its essential spending.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

96. (2) Establishing a state monopoly over retail IT hardware sales
Rajasthan's long-term economic vision focuses on promoting renewable energy, enhancing tourism, and supporting the growth of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises. These sectors leverage the state's natural and cultural strengths to create jobs and wealth. In contrast, establishing a state monopoly over retail information technology hardware sales is not a priority, as the government generally encourages private sector participation in the retail market.

97. (2) Targeting top solar energy generation capacity
Rajasthan's economic vision for the energy sector is centered on becoming a national leader in solar energy generation. By leveraging its vast sunny expanses, the state aims to attract massive private investment and achieve the highest generation capacity in the country. This transition toward clean energy is a core pillar of the state's strategy for sustainable development and long-term economic self-reliance.

98. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Rajasthan is aggressively prioritizing massive investments in solar and wind energy as a central part of its economic vision. This focus is justified by the state's natural geographic advantages, including the highest number of clear sunny days in India and large areas of sparsely populated, barren land. These factors make the state an ideal location for large-scale renewable energy projects.

99. (3) 15 Trillion INR (approximately)
The Rajasthan government has set an ambitious long-term vision to expand the state's economy to a size of approximately fifteen trillion Indian rupees. Achieving this milestone requires sustained high growth across all sectors, including agriculture, industry, and services. This target serves as a benchmark for planning infrastructure projects, attracting investments, and implementing economic reforms to improve the overall prosperity of the state.

100. (4) Inclusive growth, poverty eradication, and equity
The overarching goal of the Rajasthan government's economic policies and budgetary allocations is to foster inclusive growth and ensure social equity. By focusing on poverty eradication and equitable distribution of resources, the state aims to improve the quality of life for all citizens. This vision prioritizes sustainable development alongside economic expansion to create a balanced and prosperous society for the future.

www.nodia.in

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

71. (4) Borrowing to finance day-to-day routine expenses
A persistent revenue deficit indicates that the Rajasthan government is forced to borrow money to cover its routine, day-to-day expenses, such as salaries and interest payments. This situation is economically unfavorable because the borrowed funds are consumed rather than invested in assets that could generate future income. It signals a structural imbalance where current revenues are insufficient to meet even the state's basic operational costs.

72. (1) Increasing capital outlay on new highway construction
Increasing the capital outlay on new highway construction would not help reduce the revenue deficit, as it is a capital account transaction. To address the revenue deficit, the government must focus on revenue account measures such as rationalizing subsidies, improving tax compliance, and downsizing non-essential administrative spending. These actions directly reduce current expenditures or increase current income, helping to balance the state's recurring operational budget.

73. (3) Revenue Expenditure minus Revenue Receipts
The revenue deficit is a critical fiscal indicator that represents the excess of revenue expenditure over revenue receipts. This measure indicates that the state government is unable to meet its routine administrative and operational expenses through its current income. It necessitates borrowing for consumption purposes, which can impact the long-term fiscal sustainability of the state's budget and reduce funds available for capital investment.

74. (1) I, III and IV
Achieving a zero revenue deficit means current expenses are fully met by current income. The FRBM Act provides a clear roadmap for states to reduce this deficit gradually. In Rajasthan, increasing pension liabilities could place significant pressure on this balance. While the act mandates fiscal discipline, the state has not always maintained a revenue surplus throughout the past two decades of its operations.

75. (1) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
Revenue deficit indicates dissaving by the government on its current account, while the fiscal deficit shows the total borrowing requirement from all sources. The primary deficit highlights the current year's fiscal operations by excluding the legacy debt burden of interest payments. Finally, a monetized deficit is not a concept applicable to state governments, as they lack the authority to print currency independently.

76. (2) Range of 20% to 25%
The Rajasthan Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act sets specific targets to ensure long-term debt sustainability for the state. Maintaining the outstanding debt-to-GSDP ratio within the twenty to twenty-five percent range is considered a hallmark of fiscal prudence. This target helps manage interest payment burdens and preserves the state's capacity to invest in essential infrastructure and social services for future generations.

77. (3) Target for Revenue Deficit — Aiming to maintain a massive Revenue Deficit
The Rajasthan FRBM Act aims to improve fiscal management and ensure transparency by requiring the state to present macro-economic framework statements. It typically targets a fiscal deficit of three percent of GSDP. However, it is incorrect to say the act aims to maintain a massive revenue deficit; in fact, the objective is to reduce and eventually eliminate the revenue deficit entirely.

78. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The FRBM Act in Rajasthan is designed to protect inter-generational equity by limiting current public debt. If the state accumulates excessive debt today, future generations will be forced to pay higher taxes to service those loans, leaving less money for their own developmental needs. By enforcing fiscal discipline now, the act ensures a more sustainable and fairer economic future for all citizens.

79. (1) Prohibition of all borrowing during disasters
The Rajasthan FRBM Act mandates fiscal discipline through measures like reducing the fiscal deficit and providing a medium-term fiscal policy statement. It also emphasizes transparency

NODIA

7. Which of the following districts in Rajasthan are traditionally known as the core maize-producing region due to their suitable red-black soil and rainfall patterns?
(1) Sri Ganganagar and Hanumangarh
(2) Jaisalmer and Barmer
(3) Churu, Jhunjhunu, and Sikar
(4) Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, and Udaipur
(5) Question not attempted

8. Read the following list of major food crops of Rajasthan and arrange them in decreasing order of their typical water requirement for successful cultivation:
I. Rice
II. Wheat
III. Bajra
Which of the following is the correct order?
(1) I, II, III
(2) I, III, II
(3) II, I, III
(4) III, II, I
(5) Question not attempted

9. Select the odd one out among the following crops based on their typical sowing season in Rajasthan.
(1) Gram (Chana)
(2) Mustard
(3) Soybean
(4) Barley
(5) Question not attempted

10. Read the following statements regarding major food crops in Rajasthan:
I. Rajasthan is among the leading producers of coarse cereals in the country.
II. Jowar is predominantly grown in the central and eastern districts of Rajasthan.
III. Wheat cultivation in Rajasthan is primarily rainfed with no reliance on irrigation.
IV. The productivity of maize in Rajasthan is higher than the national average.
Which of the above statements are incorrect?
(1) I and II only
(2) III and IV only
(3) II, III, and IV only
(4) I, III, and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

11. In the context of major cash crops, Rajasthan frequently holds the first rank at the national level in the production of which of the following crops?
(1) Commercial Sugarcane
(2) Long-staple Cotton
(3) Spanish Groundnut
(4) Rapeseed and Mustard
(5) Question not attempted

12. Match the spice crops in List I with the districts in List II renowned for their significant production in Rajasthan.
List I: (Spice Crop)
A. Cumin (Zeera)
B. Coriander (Dhania)
C. Fenugreek (Methi)
D. Garlic (Lahsun)
List II: (District)
i. Jhalawar and Baran
ii. Nagaur
iii. Jalore and Barmer
iv. Kota and Baran
(1) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
(2) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
(4) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

13. Which of the following is not considered a major cash crop cultivated in Rajasthan?
(1) Groundnut
(2) Cotton
(3) Barley
(4) Isabgol
(5) Question not attempted

14. Read the following statements regarding horticulture in Rajasthan:
I. The climate of Rajasthan is suitable for arid horticulture crops like Ber, Aonla, and Pomegranate.
II. The National Horticulture Mission is not operational in any district of Rajasthan.
III. Kinnow is extensively cultivated in the irrigated northern districts like Sri Ganganagar.
IV. Floriculture is gaining prominence around urban centers like Jaipur and Ajmer.
V. The state has established a Centre of Excellence for Citrus fruits in Nanta, Kota.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

region.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

28. Identify the incorrect pair regarding irrigation and agriculture terms in Rajasthan.
(1) Barani - Rainfed agriculture
(2) Zaid - Agriculture dependent solely on winter rainfall (Mawath)
(3) Nahari - Canal irrigated agriculture
(4) Chahi - Agriculture dependent on well irrigation
(5) Question not attempted

29. Approximately what percentage of the net sown area in Rajasthan is currently under assured irrigation?
(1) Less than 15 percent
(2) Around 65 to 70 percent
(3) Around 30 to 35 percent
(4) More than 85 percent
(5) Question not attempted

30. Read the following statements about the impact of irrigation practices in Rajasthan:
I. Excessive canal irrigation in parts of the IGNP command area has led to waterlogging.
II. Soil salinity and alkalinity have decreased in areas facing waterlogging.
III. Gypsum is frequently applied to reclaim alkaline soils in the state.
IV. Drip and sprinkler systems drastically reduce evaporation losses compared to flood irrigation.
V. The state government mandates the use of micro-irrigation for crops sown in the command area of the Narmada Canal Project.
Which of the above statements is incorrect?
(1) I and II only
(2) II only
(3) III and IV only
(4) II and V only
(5) Question not attempted

31. Read the following statements regarding drought in Rajasthan:
I. Meteorological drought occurs when there is a significant deficiency in actual rainfall compared to normal rainfall.
II. Hydrological drought refers to the depletion of surface and groundwater resources.
III. Agricultural drought is defined solely by the failure of the winter monsoon in the state.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II, and III
(5) Question not attempted

32. Which of the following is considered the primary anthropogenic cause of desertification and soil degradation in western Rajasthan?
(1) Excessive use of organic manure
(2) Overgrazing by livestock and deforestation
(3) Construction of rainwater harvesting structures
(4) Cultivation of drought-resistant indigenous shrubs
(5) Question not attempted

33. Match the specialized agricultural mandis in List I with their locations in List II.
List I: (Specialized Mandi)
A. Cumin (Zeera) Mandi
B. Coriander (Dhania) Mandi
C. Kinnow Mandi
D. Onion Mandi
List II: (Location)
i. Ramganj Mandi (Kota)
ii. Merta City (Nagaur)
iii. Alwar
iv. Sri Ganganagar
(1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

34. The following question consists of two statements:
Statement I: The Rajasthan Agricultural Produce Markets Act established the APMC system to ensure farmers get fair prices and are not exploited by middlemen.

NODIA

national average exclusively in rainfed areas.
(3) The yield of most crops is generally lower than the national average, primarily due to arid conditions and lack of assured irrigation.
(4) Agricultural productivity in Rajasthan has remained stagnant for the last three decades with no variations.
(5) Question not attempted

22. Match the sources of irrigation in List I with their corresponding prominent regions/districts in List II.
List I: (Source of Irrigation)
A. Tube wells and Wells
B. Canals
C. Tanks
D. Sprinkler systems
List II: (Region/District)
i. Jaipur and Alwar
ii. Sri Ganganagar and Hanumangarh
iii. Bhilwara and Udaipur
iv. Narmada Canal Command Area (Jalore, Barmer)
(1) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(2) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(3) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
(4) A-i, B-iii, C-ii, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

23. Arrange the following sources of irrigation in Rajasthan in descending order based on their percentage share in the net irrigated area of the state:
I. Canals
II. Tanks
III. Wells and Tube Wells
Which of the following is the correct order?
(1) I, II, III
(2) I, III, II
(3) III, I, II
(4) III, II, I
(5) Question not attempted

24. What is the primary effect of the continuous over-extraction of groundwater for irrigation in the eastern and central districts of Rajasthan?
(1) Conversion of districts into 'Dark Zones' or over-exploited blocks
(2) Increase in the soil fertility due to mineral upwelling
(3) Reduction in the salinity levels of the aquifers
(4) Frequent occurrence of localized floods
(5) Question not attempted

25. Read the following statements regarding groundwater depletion and Dark Zones in Rajasthan:
I. A 'Dark Zone' refers to an area where the rate of groundwater extraction exceeds the rate of recharge.
II. More than 70 percent of the groundwater blocks in Rajasthan are classified as safe.
III. The implementation of micro-irrigation techniques is a policy response to manage dark zones.
IV. The Atal Bhujal Yojana aims to improve groundwater management in over-exploited areas.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(1) I, II, and III only
(2) I, III, and IV only
(3) II, III, and IV only
(4) I, II, and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

26. Which of the following is the most appropriate characteristic of rainfed agriculture in Rajasthan?
(1) It is characterized by high risk, low yields, and predominant cultivation of millets and pulses.
(2) It heavily relies on chemical fertilizers and high-yielding variety seeds.
(3) It features high cropping intensity and multiple cropping seasons.
(4) It is restricted only to the eastern plains of the state.
(5) Question not attempted

27. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The introduction of the Indira Gandhi Canal Project (IGNP) has transformed the cropping pattern in parts of western Rajasthan.
Reason (R): Canal irrigation has made it possible to cultivate water-intensive commercial crops like cotton, wheat, and groundnut in the desert

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

Which of the above statements are correct?
(1) I, II, III, and IV only
(2) I, III, IV, and V only
(3) II, III, IV, and V only
(4) I, II, IV, and V only
(5) Question not attempted

15. The following question consists of two statements:
Statement I: The cultivation of American cotton (Narma) is primarily concentrated in the northern districts of Sri Ganganagar and Hanumangarh.
Statement II: These districts benefit from an extensive canal irrigation network, which is essential for cotton cultivation.
Which of the following is correct?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II explains Statement I.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct but Statement II does not explain Statement I.
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
(5) Question not attempted

16. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Cumin (Zeera) cultivation is highly risky and prone to yield fluctuations in western Rajasthan.
Reason (R): Cumin is highly sensitive to weather variations, especially cloudy weather and unseasonal frost during its flowering stage.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

17. Identify the correct pair regarding the prominent production region of specific horticultural crops in Rajasthan.
(1) Pomegranate - Jaisalmer
(2) Orange (Mandarin) - Jhalawar
(3) Mango - Bikaner
(4) Custard Apple - Hanumangarh
(5) Question not attempted

18. Read the following statements about Groundnut cultivation in Rajasthan:
I. Bikaner is often referred to as the 'Rajkot of Rajasthan' due to its high groundnut production.
II. Groundnut is a Rabi crop in Rajasthan that requires cold temperatures throughout its life cycle.
III. Loose, sandy loam soil is ideal for groundnut pod development.
Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?
(1) I only
(2) II only
(3) I and III only
(4) II and III only
(5) Question not attempted

19. Regarding the national significance of Rajasthan's spice crops, the state is generally the largest or second-largest producer of which of the following groups of spices in India?
(1) Black Pepper, Cardamom, Clove
(2) Turmeric, Ginger, Nutmeg
(3) Coriander, Cumin, Fenugreek
(4) Cinnamon, Bay Leaf, Saffron
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

20. In agricultural terminology as applicable to Rajasthan, what does the term 'Khadin' refer to?
(1) A modern drip irrigation system subsidized by the government
(2) A local variety of drought-resistant pearl millet
(3) A type of synthetic fertilizer used for cash crops
(4) A traditional method of rainwater harvesting and agriculture in the desert region
(5) Question not attempted

21. Which of the following statements correctly describes the general agricultural productivity (yield per hectare) in Rajasthan compared to the national average?
(1) The yield of all major crops in Rajasthan is significantly higher than the national average due to advanced mechanization.
(2) Rajasthan's productivity matches the

Statement II: Recent marketing reforms in Rajasthan allow flexibility for farmers in selling their produce.
Which of the following is correct based on the provided options?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II explains Statement I.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct but Statement II does not explain Statement I.
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
(5) Question not attempted

35. Choose the correct sequence of the following regions of Rajasthan based on their vulnerability to drought, from highest vulnerability to lowest vulnerability.
(1) Western Arid Region → Semi-Arid Region → South-Eastern Plateau
(2) South-Eastern Plateau → Semi-Arid Region → Western Arid Region
(3) Semi-Arid Region → Western Arid Region → South-Eastern Plateau
(4) Western Arid Region → South-Eastern Plateau → Semi-Arid Region
(5) Question not attempted

36. Consider the following scenario: An agricultural extension officer suggests planting shelterbelts and windbreaks in a farm located in Jaisalmer. Which specific issue of land degradation is the officer primarily trying to mitigate?
(1) Waterlogging
(2) Soil salinity
(3) Groundwater depletion
(4) Wind erosion and sand dune shifting
(5) Question not attempted

37. Read the following statements regarding agricultural marketing in Rajasthan:
I. e-NAM (National Agriculture Market) integrates existing APMC mandis to create a unified national market.
II. Storage and warehousing deficits often force small farmers in Rajasthan into distress sales.
III. The Directorate of Agricultural Marketing regulates the operations of mandis in the state.
IV. Cooperative marketing societies play no role in agricultural marketing in Rajasthan.
Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?
(1) I and II only
(2) III only
(3) IV only
(4) II and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

38. Which of the following is NOT a recognized cause of soil degradation in the agricultural lands of Rajasthan?
(1) Wind erosion in arid regions
(2) Extensive application of farmyard manure (FYM)
(3) Water erosion in the Chambal ravines
(4) Unscientific irrigation leading to soil salinity
(5) Question not attempted

39. Identify the correct statement regarding drought management programs in Rajasthan.
(1) The Desert Development Programme (DDP) is fully funded by the State Government without any financial assistance from the Central Government.
(2) Drought management in Rajasthan exclusively involves the distribution of free high-yielding seeds and subsidized fertilizers to farmers.
(3) The state government has completely eradicated all negative impacts of agricultural drought since the start of the year 2010.
(4) The Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) aims to minimize the adverse effects of drought on crops, livestock, and land productivity.
(5) Question not attempted

40. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Wind erosion is a major factor causing soil degradation in western Rajasthan.
Reason (R): The region experiences high wind velocities, scarce vegetation cover, and possesses sandy soils with poor binding capacity.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

(3) Maharana Pratap University of Agriculture and Technology (MPUAT) is situated in Jaisalmer and handles research for the southern region.
(4) All agricultural research in Rajasthan is conducted directly by the central government without any involvement from state-level universities.
(5) Question not attempted

66. Consider the following scenario: A farmer uses a digital application to scan a diseased leaf of a crop. The application uses artificial intelligence to identify the pest and suggests a precise pesticide treatment. Which broader concept does this scenario illustrate?
(1) Precision Agriculture and Digital Integration
(2) Traditional Organic Farming
(3) Corporate Contract Farming
(4) Cooperative Marketing
(5) Question not attempted

67. The research and development of which major cash crop of Rajasthan is spearheaded by a dedicated national directorate located in Sewar, Bharatpur?
(1) Cotton
(2) Soybean
(3) Rapeseed and Mustard
(4) Groundnut
(5) Question not attempted

68. Read the following statements regarding various government portals and digital initiatives for agriculture:
I. e-NAM facilitates online trading of agricultural commodities.
II. Rajkisan Sathi is used for applying for agricultural machinery subsidies.
III. PMFBY portal is used by farmers to register crop losses due to calamities.
IV. The Soil Health Card portal provides recommendations on fertilizer usage based on soil testing.
V. These portals aim to prevent farmers from accessing digital records to maintain traditional secrecy.
Which of the above statements is incorrect based on the provided options?
(1) I and II only
(2) V only
(3) III and V only
(4) IV only
(5) Question not attempted

69. The following question consists of two statements:
Statement I: Agricultural Universities in Rajasthan actively engage in extension services through Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs).
Statement II: Krishi Vigyan Kendras are primarily responsible for disseminating agricultural technology and training to farmers.
Which of the following is correct based on the provided options?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II explains Statement I.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct but Statement II does not explain Statement I.
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
(5) Question not attempted

70. Select the odd one out from the following initiatives, which does NOT belong to the category of "Digital Agriculture" or e-governance in agriculture.
(1) Kisan Suvidha App
(2) Construction of Farm Ponds (Diggis)
(3) e-NAM
(4) Rajkisan Sathi Portal
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

71. Match the major crops in List I with their leading producing districts in Rajasthan in List II.
List I: (Major Crop)
A. Soyabean
B. Isabgol (Psyllium)
C. Wheat
D. Jowar (Sorghum)
List II: (Leading Producing District)
i. Jalore and Barmer
ii. Kota, Bundi and Baran
iii. Ajmer and Nagaur
iv. Sri Ganganagar and Hanumangarh
(1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i

(4) Pomegranate
(5) Question not attempted

47. At which level do the Primary Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks (PCARDBs) generally operate in Rajasthan to provide long-term credit to farmers?
(1) Panchayat Samiti/Tehsil level
(2) State level
(3) District level
(4) Revenue Village level
(5) Question not attempted

48. Read the following steps involved in claiming crop insurance under the PMFBY and arrange them in the correct chronological order:
I. Occurrence of localized calamity (e.g., hailstorm)
II. Intimation of crop loss by the farmer to the insurance company or agriculture department within 72 hours
III. Joint loss assessment by the insurance company and state government officials
IV. Settlement of the claim amount directly into the farmer's bank account
Which of the following is the correct order?
(1) I, II, III, IV
(2) I, III, II, IV
(3) II, I, III, IV
(4) I, II, IV, III
(5) Question not attempted

49. The following question consists of two statements:
Statement I: The announcement of Minimum Support Price (MSP) aims to ensure that farmers are protected against sudden falls in market prices during bumper harvests.
Statement II: In Rajasthan, market prices for crops like Bajra and Mustard often fluctuate, necessitating government procurement at MSP.
Which of the following is correct based on the provided options?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II explains Statement I.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct but Statement II does not explain Statement I.
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
(5) Question not attempted

50. Read the following statements regarding agricultural procurement challenges in Rajasthan:
I. A lack of sufficient procurement centers close to farm gates often hampers effective MSP operations.
II. Delayed payments to farmers for procured crops deter them from selling to government agencies.
III. Strict quality parameters (Fair Average Quality) sometimes result in the rejection of farmers' produce.
IV. MSP procurement in Rajasthan covers 100% of the total agricultural production of the state.
Which of the above statements is incorrect?
(1) I and II only
(2) IV only
(3) III and IV only
(4) I, II, and III only
(5) Question not attempted

51. In which year did the Government of Rajasthan launch the comprehensive "Rajasthan Agro-processing, Agri-business and Agri-export Promotion Policy"?
(1) 2015
(2) 2017
(3) 2019
(4) 2022
(5) Question not attempted

52. Match the schemes/policies in List I with their primary objective/focus in List II in the context of Rajasthan.
List I: (Scheme/Policy)
A. Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)
B. Rajasthan Millets Mission
C. Mukhyamantri Krishak Sathi Yojana
D. PM-KUSUM Yojana
List II: (Objective/Focus)
i. Promotion of Organic Farming
ii. Promotion of Bajra and Jowar cultivation and value addition
iii. Financial assistance for accidental death/injury of farmers during agriculture work
iv. Solarization of agricultural pumps

NODIA

(1) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(2) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(3) A-i, B-iii, C-ii, D-iv
(4) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

53. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The integration of animal husbandry with agriculture creates a highly resilient agro-pastoral economy in Rajasthan.
Reason (R): Livestock provides alternative income and acts as an insurance mechanism during frequent drought years when crops fail.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

54. Read the following statements regarding the Rajasthan Agro-processing, Agri-business and Agri-export Promotion Policy 2019:
I. It provides capital investment subsidies to farmers and their organizations for setting up processing units.
II. It aims to reduce post-harvest losses in agriculture and horticulture.
III. It encourages the export of processed agricultural products from the state.
IV. It provides freight subsidies for the transport of specified crops to distant markets.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(1) I, II, III, and IV only
(2) I, II, III, and IV (All of these)
(3) II, III and IV only
(4) I and II only
(5) Question not attempted

55. What is the most significant economic effect of the mixed farming system (crop cultivation + animal husbandry) predominantly practiced in rural Rajasthan?
(1) It leads to faster depletion of groundwater resources.
(2) It results in the rapid industrialization of rural areas.
(3) It decreases the overall availability of organic manure.
(4) It ensures income stability and risk mitigation for farmers.
(5) Question not attempted

56. Identify the incorrect pair of prominent livestock breeds and their native regions in Rajasthan.
(1) Kankrej - Eastern districts (Alwar, Bharatpur)
(2) Tharparkar - Western border districts (Barmer, Jaisalmer)
(3) Gir - Southeastern districts (Ajmer, Bhilwara)
(4) Rathi - Northwestern districts (Bikaner, Sri Ganganagar)
(5) Question not attempted

57. Choose the correct chronological sequence of the launch/announcement of the following agricultural initiatives in India/Rajasthan.
(1) Introduction of Kisan Credit Card (KCC) → Launch of PM Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) → Rajasthan Agro-processing Policy
(2) Launch of PM Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) → Introduction of Kisan Credit Card (KCC) → Rajasthan Agro-processing Policy
(3) Introduction of Kisan Credit Card (KCC) → Rajasthan Agro-processing Policy → Launch of PM Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)
(4) Rajasthan Agro-processing Policy → Launch of PM Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) → Introduction of Kisan Credit Card (KCC)
(5) Question not attempted

58. Read the following statements about Organic Farming in Rajasthan:
I. Rajasthan has huge potential for organic farming due to traditional low-chemical agricultural practices in tribal and arid areas.
II. Organic certification requires a transition period of more than one season.
III. Dungarpur has been declared as the first fully organic district of Rajasthan.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II, and III
(5) Question not attempted

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

59. Which of the following is the most appropriate objective of promoting "Agri-Business" in Rajasthan?
(1) To replace traditional agriculture entirely with large-scale corporate farming and commercial land acquisition.
(2) To restrict local farmers from selling their produce outside the specific state boundaries or district limits.
(3) To ensure all agricultural lands are acquired by the government for development of specialized industrial parks.
(4) To maximize farm gate value, create rural employment, and integrate farmers with national and global value chains.
(5) Question not attempted

60. Which district of Rajasthan is widely recognized and officially promoted for becoming the first fully organic farming district in the state?
(1) Jaipur
(2) Dungarpur
(3) Jaisalmer
(4) Sikar
(5) Question not attempted

61. Swami Keshwanand Rajasthan Agricultural University (SKRAU), a premier institute for agricultural research and education in the state, is located in which district?
(1) Udaipur
(2) Jaipur
(3) Bikaner
(4) Jodhpur
(5) Question not attempted

62. Match the Agricultural Research Institutes/ Centres in List I with their locations in Rajasthan in List II.
List I: (Institute/Centre)
A. Central Arid Zone Research Institute (CAZRI)
B. Directorate of Rapeseed-Mustard Research (DRMR)
C. National Research Centre on Seed Spices (NRCSS)
D. Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute (CSWRI)
List II: (Location)
i. Bharatpur
ii. Jodhpur
iii. Avikanagar (Tonk)
iv. Ajmer
(1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(4) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

63. Read the following statements regarding the "Rajkisan Sathi" portal initiated by the Government of Rajasthan:
I. It is an integrated single-window digital platform for farmers to access various agricultural schemes.
II. It facilitates online applications for agricultural subsidies and implements.
III. The portal ensures direct benefit transfer (DBT) directly into the farmers' bank accounts.
IV. It is accessible in local languages to cater to various farmers.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(1) I, II, and III only
(2) I, III, and IV only
(3) II, III, and IV only
(4) I, II, and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

64. Which of the following is NOT a direct objective of introducing digital agriculture initiatives like mobile apps and portals for farmers in Rajasthan?
(1) Providing real-time weather and market price information
(2) Promoting the manual record-keeping system over electronic databases
(3) Ensuring transparency in the distribution of agricultural subsidies
(4) Facilitating crop insurance enrolment and claim intimation
(5) Question not attempted

65. Identify the correct statement regarding agricultural research in Rajasthan.
(1) Research in Rajasthan focuses exclusively on water-intensive crops like sugarcane and paddy to maximize total agricultural output.
(2) Developing drought-resistant and short-duration crop varieties is a primary focus area for agricultural research stations in the state.

NODIA

Which of the following is correct?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II explains Statement I.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct but Statement II does not explain Statement I.
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
(5) Question not attempted

80. The historical and devastating famine of 1899-1900 in Rajasthan, which severely impacted agriculture and animal husbandry, is popularly known in local terminology as:
(1) Sahasa Munsa
(2) Chhappanya Akal
(3) Makra Akal
(4) Trikal
(5) Question not attempted

81. Match the agricultural produce in List I with the specific APMC Mandi known for its trading in List II.
List I: (Agricultural Produce)
A. Isabgol
B. Mehndi (Henna)
C. Onion
D. Groundnut
List II: (APMC Mandi)
i. Bhinmal (Jalore)
ii. Sojat (Pali)
iii. Alwar
iv. Bikaner
(1) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(2) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(3) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(4) A-i, B-iii, C-ii, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

82. Identify the correct pair matching the soil type with the region/districts where it predominantly supports agriculture in Rajasthan.
(1) Vertisols (Black Soil) - Hadoti region (Kota, Bundi, Baran, Jhalawar)
(2) Aridisols (Desert Soil) - Eastern Plains (Jaipur, Bharatpur)
(3) Inceptisols (Red Loam) - Western Arid region (Jaisalmer, Barmer)
(4) Alfisols (Alluvial Soil) - Southern Aravalis (Udaipur, Dungarpur)
(5) Question not attempted

83. The Minimum Support Price (MSP) is a form of market intervention by the Government of India. What is its primary definition in the context of farmers?
(1) The maximum price at which corporate buyers can purchase crops from farmers at any given time.
(2) The minimum retail price at which agricultural goods are sold to consumers in government ration shops.
(3) A guaranteed price offered by the government to farmers to protect them against steep falls in market prices.
(4) A specific tax levied on farmers for selling their produce in authorized APMC mandis within the state.
(5) Question not attempted

84. In the short-term cooperative credit structure of Rajasthan, which entity operates directly at the village level to disburse crop loans to farmers?
(1) Rajasthan State Cooperative Bank (RSCB) acting as the apex body.
(2) Central Cooperative Banks (CCBs) operating at the district federation level.
(3) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) providing refinance.
(4) Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) / Large Sized Adivasi Multi-Purpose Societies (LAMPS).
(5) Question not attempted

85. Select the odd one out among the following risks, considering they are typically covered for compensation under the PM Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY).
(1) Yield loss due to dry spells or prolonged drought conditions during the season.
(2) Yield loss due to localized hailstorms and landslides in hilly regions.
(3) Crop loss due to theft or malicious damage by animals or unauthorized humans.
(4) Crop loss due to widespread pest attack or disease outbreaks affecting the region.
(5) Question not attempted

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

(4) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

72. In agricultural economics, what does the term "Cropping Intensity" refer to?
(1) The ratio of gross cropped area to the net sown area, expressed as a percentage
(2) The total volume of crops produced per hectare of land
(3) The amount of chemical fertilizers used per hectare
(4) The total percentage of arable land under cash crops
(5) Question not attempted

73. Identify the correct statement regarding Zaid crops in Rajasthan.
(1) They are cultivated exclusively in the rain shadow regions of the Aravallis during the peak monsoon season.
(2) They require freezing temperatures and heavy frost during the flowering stage for optimum yield.
(3) They are short-duration crops sown between March and June, largely dependent on irrigation.
(4) Pearl Millet (Bajra) and Maize are the most prominent examples of Zaid crops grown in the state.
(5) Question not attempted

74. Which of the following nutritional properties makes Bajra, a staple food crop of western Rajasthan, highly significant in combating malnutrition?
(1) It has a high content of iron, zinc, and dietary fiber.
(2) It is extremely rich in Vitamin C and antioxidants compared to other citrus fruits.
(3) It contains zero calories and zero carbohydrates making it a pure protein source.
(4) It is the highest source of Vitamin B12 among all cereal grains globally.
(5) Question not attempted

75. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the cultivation of Groundnut in Rajasthan.
(1) It is primarily grown as a Kharif crop in the state.
(2) The district of Bikaner has seen a massive surge in groundnut production due to improved irrigation.
(3) It is an important oilseed crop contributing significantly to the state's agricultural economy.
(4) It requires heavy, waterlogged clayey soils to ensure proper pegging and pod formation.
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

76. Which of the following is NOT cultivated as a major spice crop in Rajasthan?
(1) Coriander (Dhania)
(2) Black Pepper (Kaali Mirch)
(3) Fenugreek (Methi)
(4) Cumin (Zeera)
(5) Question not attempted

77. What is the most appropriate reason for the generally low agricultural productivity in the western districts of Rajasthan?
(1) Excessive use of chemical fertilizers causing high soil toxicity and yield decline.
(2) High reliance on traditional manual labor over heavy machinery for large scale farming.
(3) Severe scarcity of water, erratic rainfall, and sandy soils with low organic matter.
(4) Over-implementation of organic farming practices without adequate nutrient management.
(5) Question not attempted

78. What is a significant negative environmental effect observed in the command areas of the Indira Gandhi Canal Project (IGNP) due to intensive irrigation?
(1) Rapid depletion of deep aquifer groundwater
(2) Complete eradication of native desert fauna
(3) Uncontrollable forest fires
(4) Emergence of waterlogging and soil salinity (Sem problem)
(5) Question not attempted

79. The following question consists of two statements:
Statement I: The stage of groundwater extraction in Rajasthan is among the highest in India, with numerous blocks categorized as 'over-exploited'.
Statement II: The state relies heavily on groundwater for irrigation because perennial rivers are scarce.

(5) Question not attempted

92. The following question consists of two statements:
Statement I: The adoption of micro-irrigation systems like drip and sprinklers significantly enhances Water Use Efficiency (WUE) in agriculture.
Statement II: Micro-irrigation systems deliver water directly to the root zone of plants, minimizing evaporation and deep percolation losses.
Which of the following is correct?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II explains Statement I.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct but Statement II does not explain Statement I.
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
(5) Question not attempted

93. Identify the correct pair of the agricultural initiative/concept and its primary feature.
(1) E-NAM - Providing traditional physical trading mechanisms without any digital record or electronic auction facilities for the farmers.
(2) Soil Health Card - Issuing property ownership documents and legal land titles to farmers to facilitate credit and agricultural loans.
(3) Custom Hiring Centres - Providing agricultural machinery on rent to small and marginal farmers.
(4) Micro-irrigation - Flood irrigation technique using maximum water volume to ensure deep percolation for water-intensive commercial crops.
(5) Question not attempted

94. The Kisan Credit Card (KCC) scheme, which is extensively utilized by farmers in Rajasthan to meet their short-term credit requirements, was first introduced in India in which year?
(1) 1991-92
(2) 2004-05
(3) 2014-15
(4) 1998-99
(5) Question not attempted

95. Consider the following scenario: A farmer in an arid district practices crop rotation by alternating Pearl Millet (Bajra) with Moth bean (a leguminous crop). What is the primary agronomic benefit of this practice?
(1) The leguminous crop helps in biological nitrogen fixation, thereby restoring soil fertility.
(2) Moth bean depletes the soil nutrients, forcing the farmer to use more fertilizers.
(3) It guarantees that both crops will be completely immune to pest attacks.
(4) It increases the salinity of the soil, making it suitable for cash crops.
(5) Question not attempted

96. "White Rust" is a prominent and damaging fungal disease that severely affects which of the following major crops cultivated in Rajasthan?
(1) Bajra
(2) Mustard
(3) Maize
(4) Cotton
(5) Question not attempted

97. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) in Rajasthan.
(1) It promotes the holistic growth of the horticulture sector encompassing fruits, vegetables, and flowers.
(2) It strictly focuses on rainfed cereal crops and discourages the planting of orchards.
(3) It provides subsidies for the establishment of protected cultivation infrastructure like polyhouses and shade nets.
(4) Post-harvest management and marketing infrastructure are supported under this mission.
(5) Question not attempted

98. Which of the following is NOT an agricultural marketing reform aimed at benefiting the farmers of Rajasthan?
(1) Increasing the mandi tax and middlemen commission to maximum possible limits.
(2) Permitting the establishment of private market yards.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

86. The following question consists of two statements:
Statement I: The Rajasthan Agri-Export Policy aims to increase agricultural exports by promoting the processing and value addition of local spices and oilseeds.
Statement II: The policy provides incentives for the establishment of export-oriented processing units.
Which of the following is correct based on the provided options?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II explains Statement I.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct but Statement II does not explain Statement I.
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
(5) Question not attempted

87. The 'Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana' (PKVY) implemented in Rajasthan is primarily associated with the promotion of which of the following?
(1) Genetically Modified (GM) crops
(2) Large-scale farm mechanization
(3) Greenhouse and polyhouse cultivation
(4) Organic farming through cluster approach
(5) Question not attempted

88. What is the primary cause-and-effect relationship that justifies the promotion of agro-pastoralism (mixed farming) in Rajasthan?
(1) Crop residue provides fodder for livestock, while livestock provides manure and alternative income, leading to economic stability.
(2) Animal husbandry requires vast amounts of water, which forces farmers to build more canals, leading to increased agricultural area and irrigation capacity.
(3) Livestock grazing completely eliminates weeds in the field, leading to a drastic reduction in the need for any chemical herbicides or manual weeding.
(4) Agro-pastoralism eliminates the need for crop rotation and soil management, leading to continuous mono-cropping benefits across all agricultural seasons.
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

89. Identify the correct statement regarding the Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA) functioning in Rajasthan.
(1) It is exclusively a financial institution that provides long-term subsidized loans for buying tractors and other heavy farm machinery for farmers.
(2) It is a central government body that procures food grains directly from farmers to maintain the national buffer stock for the Public Distribution System.
(3) It functions as a registered society at the district level to integrate agricultural extension programs and disseminate technology to farmers.
(4) It regulates the pricing mechanism of all agricultural commodities in APMC mandis to ensure uniform market rates across different districts of the state.
(5) Question not attempted

90. Which of the following is NOT typically a category for which financial assistance or subsidies are channeled through the Rajkisan Sathi portal in Rajasthan?
(1) Consumer electronics for urban households
(2) Micro-irrigation systems (Drip/Sprinkler)
(3) Solar water pumps under PM-KUSUM
(4) Farm implements and mechanization
(5) Question not attempted

91. Match the prominent livestock fairs/husbandry centers in List I with their corresponding districts in List II in Rajasthan.
List I: (Fair/Center)
A. Mallinath Animal Fair
B. Pushkar Animal Fair
C. Chandrabhaga Animal Fair
D. Gogamedi Animal Fair
List II: (District)
i. Jhalawar
ii. Ajmer
iii. Hanumangarh
iv. Barmer (Tilwara)
(1) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(4) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii

(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

41. Which of the following agencies acts as the primary nodal agency for the procurement of oilseeds and pulses under the Minimum Support Price (MSP) operations in Rajasthan?
(1) Food Corporation of India (FCI) handling national buffer stock operations.
(2) Rajasthan State Agricultural Marketing Board (RSAMB) regulating market yards.
(3) RAJFED (Rajasthan State Co-operative Marketing Federation Ltd.) for oilseed procurement.
(4) Rajasthan State Seeds Corporation (RSSC) providing quality seeds to farmers.
(5) Question not attempted

42. Read the following statements regarding the Kisan Credit Card (KCC) scheme in Rajasthan:
I. It aims to provide adequate and timely credit support to farmers for their cultivation and other needs.
II. The credit limit is fixed based on operational landholding, cropping pattern, and scale of finance.
III. Only commercial banks are authorized to issue KCCs in Rajasthan; cooperative banks are excluded.
IV. It covers post-harvest expenses and consumption requirements of farmer households.
V. Tenant farmers and sharecroppers are eligible for the KCC scheme.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(1) I, II, III, and V only
(2) I, II, IV, and V only
(3) II, III, IV, and V only
(4) I, III, IV, and V only
(5) Question not attempted

43. Match the crops in List I with the maximum premium rate payable by farmers under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) in List II.
List I: (Crop Type)
A. Kharif food and oilseed crops
B. Rabi food and oilseed crops
C. Annual commercial crops
D. Annual horticultural crops
List II: (Maximum Premium Rate)
i. 1.5%
ii. 2.0%
iii. 5.0%
iv. 5.0%
(1) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iv, D-iii
(3) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
(4) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

44. Identify the incorrect statement concerning the cooperative credit structure for farmers in Rajasthan.
(1) The short-term cooperative credit structure is a three-tier system in the state.
(2) Central Cooperative Banks (CCBs) function at the state level as the apex body.
(3) Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) operate at the village/gram panchayat level.
(4) The Rajasthan State Cooperative Bank (RSCB) provides refinance to CCBs.
(5) Question not attempted

45. Read the following statements about the implementation of Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) in Rajasthan:
I. It aims to provide financial support to farmers suffering crop loss due to non-preventable natural risks.
II. Enrolment under PMFBY is currently optional for farmers.
III. Yield losses due to localized calamities like hailstorms and landslides are assessed at the individual farm level.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II, and III
(5) Question not attempted

46. Select the odd one out among the following crops, considering they are typically covered under the Minimum Support Price (MSP) regime declared by the Government of India.
(1) Wheat
(2) Mustard
(3) Bajra

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

(3) Allowing direct purchase of agricultural produce from farmers outside APMC yards.
(4) Integration of physical mandis with the electronic National Agriculture Market (e-NAM).
(5) Question not attempted

99. Identify the correct statement regarding the recent technological interventions in Rajasthan's agriculture.
(1) The use of solar pumps has been completely banned by the state utility departments to protect the integrity of the existing power grid infrastructure.
(2) Digital soil testing has been replaced entirely by traditional sensory evaluation methods to reduce the technological burden on the rural farming community.
(3) The state government provides subsidies to farmers and farmer producer organizations (FPOs) for the purchase of agricultural drones for spraying pesticides and fertilizers.
(4) Artificial Intelligence and remote sensing technologies cannot be utilized in Rajasthan's agriculture as per the latest state-level data privacy and security policies.
(5) Question not attempted

100. Which of the following statements represents the most appropriate overarching challenge faced by the agriculture sector in Rajasthan?
(1) The presence of a surplus of perennial surface water across the state which leads to widespread flooding every monsoon season.
(2) The excessive fragmentation of existing small landholdings into large corporate estates dedicated to industrial growth.
(3) The over-saturation of national and international export markets with Rajasthani organic products leading to frequent price crashes.
(4) The structural over-reliance on rainfed farming coupled with recurrent droughts, depleting groundwater, and fragile soils.
(5) Question not attempted

www.nodia.in

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

and Baran. Isabgol is a major crop in the arid districts of Jalore and Barmer. Sri Ganganagar is the leader in wheat production, while jowar is extensively cultivated in central districts.

72. (1) The ratio of gross cropped area to the net sown area, expressed as a percentage.
Cropping intensity is a key indicator of agricultural land use efficiency. It measures how many times a single piece of land is used for growing crops during a year. It is calculated by dividing the total area where crops are grown in all seasons by the actual physical area available, then expressing the result as a percentage for comparison.

73. (3) They are short-duration crops sown between March and June, largely dependent on irrigation.
Zaid crops occupy the short period between the winter harvest and the summer sowing in Rajasthan. These crops, including watermelons, cucumbers, and some fodders, are grown during the peak summer months. Because this period is characterized by extreme heat and no rainfall, their cultivation is entirely dependent on available irrigation facilities from wells, tube wells, or canals.

74. (1) It has a high content of iron, zinc, and dietary fiber.
Pearl millet is a powerhouse of nutrition, making it a critical crop for addressing malnutrition. It is naturally rich in essential minerals like iron and zinc, which are vital for preventing anemia and boosting immunity. Additionally, its high dietary fiber content aids in digestion and helps manage blood sugar levels, providing significant health benefits to the rural population.

75. (4) It requires heavy, waterlogged clayey soils to ensure proper pegging and pod formation.
Groundnut is a major Kharif oilseed in Rajasthan, with Bikaner emerging as a significant production hub. However, statement four is incorrect because groundnuts thrive in well-drained, loose sandy loam soils. Such soil conditions are essential for 'pegging', the process where the flower stalks grow into the ground, as heavy or waterlogged clayey soils would obstruct pod development and cause rot.

76. (2) Black Pepper (Kaali Mirch)
Rajasthan is famous for its production of seed spices such as coriander, cumin, and fenugreek. These crops are well-adapted to the state's dry and semi-dry climatic zones. Black pepper, however, is a tropical vine crop that requires high rainfall and high humidity, typically found in the Western Ghats of South India, and is not commercially grown in Rajasthan.

77. (3) Severe scarcity of water, erratic rainfall, and sandy soils with low organic matter.
The western districts of Rajasthan face immense geographical challenges that limit agricultural productivity. The primary factors include extreme water scarcity and highly unpredictable monsoon patterns. Furthermore, the desert soil is predominantly sandy with very low water-holding capacity and minimal organic content, making it difficult to achieve high yields without significant external inputs and advanced water management techniques.

78. (4) Emergence of waterlogging and soil salinity (Sem problem)
While the Indira Gandhi Canal has brought prosperity, intensive irrigation without proper drainage has led to the 'Sem' problem in parts of northern and western Rajasthan. This involves the rising of the water table, causing waterlogging in the root zone and bringing salts to the surface. This process results in soil salinity, which degrades the land and reduces its productivity.

79. (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II explains Statement I.
Rajasthan faces a severe groundwater crisis, with many blocks categorized as over-exploited. This high level of extraction is directly caused by the state's lack of perennial surface water resources. Since most rivers are seasonal, farmers are forced to rely heavily on underground aquifers for irrigation to sustain their crops, leading to the rapid depletion of these vital water reserves.

80. (2) Chhappanya Akal
The catastrophic famine that struck Rajasthan in 1899-1900 is historically remembered as 'Chhappanya Akal'. This name is derived from the Vikram Samvat year 1956, in which the famine occurred. It was a severe 'Trikal', meaning a triple famine of food, water, and fodder, which

NODIA

10. (2) III and IV only
Rajasthan is a top producer of coarse cereals, and jowar is indeed grown in central and eastern districts. However, wheat cultivation is heavily dependent on irrigation from canals or wells rather than being purely rainfed. Additionally, the productivity of maize in the state is generally lower than the national average due to rainfed conditions and traditional farming methods.

11. (4) Rapeseed and Mustard
Rajasthan consistently ranks first in India for the production of rapeseed and mustard. The state's favorable winter climate and suitable soil conditions in the northern and eastern plains facilitate high yields. These oilseeds are major cash crops, contributing significantly to the national oilseed basket and supporting the livelihoods of millions of farmers across the diverse agricultural regions.

12. (1) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
Specific districts in Rajasthan are renowned for certain spice crops. Cumin is primarily grown in the arid districts of Jalore and Barmer. Kota and Baran are major hubs for coriander production. Nagaur is famous for its high-quality fenugreek. Garlic cultivation is concentrated in the southeastern districts of Jhalawar and Baran, reflecting the state's diverse agro-climatic zones for spices.

13. (3) Barley
Cash crops are grown primarily for sale in the market rather than for direct consumption by the farmer's family. Groundnut, cotton, and isabgol are significant commercial crops in Rajasthan that generate substantial revenue. Barley, however, is classified as a cereal grain or food crop, used mainly for food and animal fodder, despite having some industrial uses in malting.

14. (2) I, III, IV, and V only
Rajasthan's climate supports arid fruits like ber and pomegranate. Kinnow production is successful in northern irrigated areas, while floriculture grows near urban centers. The state also operates a specialized citrus excellence center in Kota. Statement two is false because the National Horticulture Mission is actively implemented in several districts to promote fruit and vegetable cultivation through subsidies and training.

15. (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II explains Statement I.
The cultivation of long-staple American cotton, known as Narma, is concentrated in Sri Ganganagar and Hanumangarh. These northern districts possess the necessary climatic conditions and, most importantly, have access to a reliable canal irrigation network from the Indira Gandhi Canal. This assured water supply is vital for cotton's growth, directly enabling its large-scale commercial production in the region.

16. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Cumin is a highly sensitive crop, particularly in western Rajasthan, where farmers face high yield risks. The plants are extremely vulnerable to weather fluctuations during the flowering and seed-setting stages. Cloudy conditions, high humidity, and unseasonal frost can lead to devastating fungal diseases or total crop failure, making its cultivation a high-risk but high-reward venture for local growers.

17. (2) Orange (Mandarin) - Jhalawar
Jhalawar district is often called the 'Nagpur of Rajasthan' because it is the largest producer of oranges in the state. The humid subtropical climate and soil in this region are exceptionally well-suited for mandarin cultivation. Other pairs like pomegranate in Jaisalmer or mango in Bikaner are incorrect as those regions are not the primary hubs for those specific fruits.

18. (2) II only
Groundnut is primarily a Kharif crop in Rajasthan, meaning it is sown during the monsoon and requires warm temperatures for growth. It is not a Rabi crop that needs cold weather. However, Bikaner is indeed a major production center often compared to Rajkot, and sandy loam soil is essential for the healthy development of groundnut pods beneath the surface.

19. (3) Coriander, Cumin, Fenugreek
Rajasthan occupies a dominant position in India's spice production, particularly for seed spices. The state is frequently the largest or second-largest producer of coriander, cumin, and fenugreek.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

incentives to boost the export of processed goods. Additionally, it provides freight subsidies to help farmers transport their products to distant domestic and international markets, making all the listed statements correct regarding its diverse objectives.

55. (4) It ensures income stability and risk mitigation for farmers.
Mixed farming is the most sustainable economic model for rural Rajasthan. By combining crop production with animal husbandry, farmers diversify their income sources. This diversification is crucial in a state prone to climatic uncertainties. If one component fails due to drought or pests, the other provides essential income and food, thereby mitigating risk and ensuring overall financial stability for the household.

56. (1) Kankrej - Eastern districts (Alwar, Bharatpur)
Rajasthan is home to several indigenous livestock breeds adapted to specific regions. Tharparkar is native to the western border, Gir to the southeast, and Rathi to the northwest. The Kankrej breed, known for its dual-purpose utility, is primarily found in the south-western districts like Jalore, Barmer, and Sirohi, rather than the eastern districts of Alwar and Bharatpur as suggested.

57. (1) Introduction of Kisan Credit Card (KCC) → Launch of PM Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) → Rajasthan Agro-processing Policy
The timeline of these agricultural initiatives reflects the evolving policy focus in India and Rajasthan. The KCC scheme was introduced first in 1998 to provide easy credit. The PMFBY was launched much later in 2016 to offer a comprehensive insurance framework. The state-specific Rajasthan Agro-processing Policy was announced in 2019 to promote value addition and exports, following this chronological order.

58. (4) I, II, and III
Rajasthan has immense potential for organic farming, particularly in its tribal and arid belts where chemical use is traditionally low. The certification process is rigorous, requiring a multi-season transition period to ensure soil purity. Dungarpur has been officially recognized as the state's first fully organic district, marking a significant milestone in promoting sustainable and eco-friendly agricultural practices across the state.

59. (4) To maximize farm gate value, create rural employment, and integrate farmers with national and global value chains.
The promotion of agri-business in Rajasthan is designed to modernize the agricultural sector and improve farmer incomes. Instead of just selling raw produce, the focus is on value addition at the farm gate. This approach helps create new jobs in rural areas through processing units and ensures that local farmers can effectively participate in and benefit from larger national and international markets.

60. (2) Dungarpur
Dungarpur district has been at the forefront of the organic farming movement in Rajasthan. Due to its traditional agricultural practices and the active promotion of sustainable techniques by the government, it was declared the first district in the state to become fully organic. This initiative aims to produce healthier food, improve soil fertility, and enhance the market value of the local agricultural produce.

61. (3) Bikaner
Swami Keshwanand Rajasthan Agricultural University is a major center for agricultural education and research located in Bikaner. It plays a vital role in developing crop varieties and technologies specifically suited for the hyper-arid and arid zones of western Rajasthan. The university's research significantly contributes to improving farming efficiency and sustainability in the challenging climatic conditions of the desert region.

62. (1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
Rajasthan hosts several national-level research institutes dedicated to agriculture and livestock. CAZRI is located in Jodhpur to study arid zones. The mustard research directorate is in Bharatpur. NRCSS, focusing on seed spices, is situated in Ajmer. The Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute operates from Avikanagar in Tonk, highlighting the state's diverse research infrastructure across different agricultural sectors.

NODIA

28. (2) Zaid - Agriculture dependent solely on winter rainfall (Mawath)
In Rajasthan, Barani refers to rainfed farming, Nahari to canal-irrigated land, and Chahi to areas irrigated by wells. The term Zaid actually refers to a specific short cropping season between the Rabi harvest and Kharif sowing, focusing on summer crops like melons and vegetables. It is not defined by dependence on winter rainfall, which is specifically known as Mawath.

29. (3) Around 30 to 35 percent
While irrigation facilities have expanded, a significant portion of Rajasthan's agriculture remains dependent on rainfall. Currently, only about 30 to 35 percent of the net sown area in the state has access to assured irrigation from canals, wells, or tanks. This highlights the ongoing challenge of water scarcity and the need for further development of water-efficient agricultural practices and infrastructure.

30. (2) II only
Excessive irrigation in canal command areas has caused waterlogging and a rise in the water table, known as the 'Sem' problem. Statement two is incorrect because this waterlogging actually increases soil salinity and alkalinity rather than decreasing it. Gypsum is indeed used for soil reclamation, and micro-irrigation is promoted and sometimes mandated to prevent these negative environmental impacts in the state.

31. (1) I and II only
Meteorological drought is characterized by a lack of rainfall, while hydrological drought involves the drying up of water bodies and groundwater. Both statements are correct descriptions of these phenomena. However, agricultural drought is defined by soil moisture deficiency that prevents crop growth during any season, not just the failure of the winter monsoon, making the third statement inaccurate in its scope.

32. (2) Overgrazing by livestock and deforestation
Human activities significantly accelerate desertification in western Rajasthan. Overgrazing by large livestock populations removes the protective vegetation cover, leaving the sandy soil vulnerable to wind erosion. Similarly, deforestation for fuel and timber further destabilizes the land. These factors, combined with fragile ecological conditions, lead to the expansion of desert-like landscapes and the degradation of productive agricultural soil over time.

33. (1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
Rajasthan features specialized market yards for different crops. Merta City in Nagaur is a prominent hub for cumin trading. Ramganj Mandi in Kota is nationally famous for coriander. Sri Ganganagar is the primary center for kinnow marketing due to high local production. Alwar serves as a major mandi for onions, reflecting the regional specialization of agricultural commerce across the state.

34. (2) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct but Statement II does not explain Statement I.
The Rajasthan Agricultural Produce Markets Act established regulated mandis to protect farmers from exploitation. Separately, recent marketing reforms aim to modernize this system by providing farmers with more choices, such as selling directly to private buyers or through digital platforms. While both statements are factually correct regarding the state's agricultural framework, the second statement does not provide the causal reason for the first.

35. (1) Western Arid Region → Semi-Arid Region → South-Eastern Plateau
Drought vulnerability in Rajasthan follows a clear geographical gradient. The western arid region faces the highest risk due to extremely low and erratic rainfall. The semi-arid central region has a moderate risk. In contrast, the south-eastern plateau, which receives relatively higher and more consistent rainfall along with better soil moisture retention, is the least vulnerable among these three distinct geographic zones.

36. (4) Wind erosion and sand dune shifting
In the hyper-arid environment of Jaisalmer, high-velocity winds are a primary driver of land degradation. Shelterbelts and windbreaks, consisting of rows of trees or shrubs, are planted to break the wind's force. This helps prevent the erosion of fertile topsoil and stops the movement of sand dunes into agricultural fields, thereby protecting the land and maintaining its limited productive capacity.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

37. (3) IV only
Marketing systems in Rajasthan are evolving through digital integration via e-NAM and regulation by the Directorate of Agricultural Marketing. Statement four is incorrect because cooperative marketing societies actually play a significant role in the state. They assist in the procurement, storage, and sale of agricultural produce, providing an alternative channel that helps farmers avoid distress sales and obtain better market prices.

38. (2) Extensive application of farmyard manure (FYM)
Soil degradation in Rajasthan is driven by factors like wind erosion in the west, water erosion in the Chambal ravines, and salinity due to unscientific irrigation. However, the application of farmyard manure is a positive agricultural practice. It improves soil structure, enhances water retention, and increases organic matter content, thereby helping to restore and maintain soil health rather than causing degradation.

39. (4) The Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) aims to minimize the adverse effects of drought on crops, livestock, and land productivity.
The Drought Prone Area Programme is a key initiative designed to mitigate the long-term impact of water scarcity. It focuses on water harvesting, soil conservation, and promoting sustainable land use practices. Statements about full state funding for DDP or total eradication of drought impacts are factually incorrect, as these programs often involve central assistance and drought remains a recurring challenge in Rajasthan.

40. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Wind erosion is the dominant form of soil degradation in western Rajasthan. This is directly caused by the region's climatic and physical characteristics. The loose, sandy soils have poor binding capacity and very little vegetation to hold them in place. When combined with high wind speeds, the topsoil is easily lifted and transported, leading to reduced fertility and land degradation.

41. (3) RAJFED (Rajasthan State Co-operative Marketing Federation Ltd.) for oilseed procurement.
RAJFED serves as the primary nodal agency in Rajasthan for implementing Minimum Support Price operations for oilseeds and pulses on behalf of the central government. It coordinates the procurement process through cooperative societies, ensuring that farmers receive the guaranteed price for their harvest. This intervention is crucial for stabilizing market prices and protecting the income of farmers during periods of surplus production.

42. (2) I, II, IV, and V only
The KCC scheme provides flexible credit for cultivation, post-harvest needs, and consumption. Eligibility extends to various categories, including tenant farmers. Statement three is incorrect because KCCs are issued by a wide range of institutions, including commercial, regional rural, and cooperative banks. This broad institutional support ensures that credit is accessible to farmers even in the remote rural areas of Rajasthan.

43. (1) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
Under the PMFBY, farmers pay a subsidized and capped premium rate. For Kharif food and oilseed crops, the rate is 2.0 percent. For Rabi food and oilseed crops, it is lower at 1.5 percent. Annual commercial and horticultural crops both have a maximum premium rate of 5.0 percent. The government covers the remainder of the premium to ensure insurance affordability.

44. (2) Central Cooperative Banks (CCBs) function at the state level as the apex body.
Rajasthan's short-term cooperative credit system is three-tiered. Primary Agricultural Credit Societies operate at the village level, and Central Cooperative Banks function at the district level. Statement two is incorrect because the Rajasthan State Cooperative Bank is the apex body at the state level. It provides leadership and refinance facilities to the district-level banks, ensuring a smooth flow of agricultural credit.

45. (4) I, II, and III
The PMFBY aims to protect farmers from financial losses caused by natural disasters. Currently, the scheme is optional for all farmers,

NODIA

including those with existing bank loans. For specific localized events like hailstorms or landslides, the assessment of crop damage is conducted at the individual farm level to ensure fair and accurate compensation for the affected farmers in the state.

46. (4) Pomegranate
The Government of India declares Minimum Support Prices for major agricultural commodities including cereals like wheat and pearl millet, and oilseeds like mustard. These are staple crops with significant food security implications. Pomegranate is a horticultural fruit crop and is not covered under the national MSP regime. This makes it the odd one out compared to the others in the list.

47. (1) Panchayat Samiti/Tehsil level
Primary Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks operate at the Panchayat Samiti or Tehsil level in Rajasthan. These institutions are specifically designed to provide long-term credit to farmers for investments such as land development, minor irrigation, and the purchase of farm machinery. By functioning at the local level, they ensure that long-term financing is accessible to the rural farming community for asset creation.

48. (1) I, II, III, IV
The process for localized crop insurance claims follows a specific timeline. It begins with the occurrence of a disaster. The farmer must then intimate the loss within 72 hours. This is followed by a joint assessment of the damage by insurance company and government officials. Finally, once the loss is verified, the claim amount is settled directly into the farmer's bank account.

49. (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II explains Statement I.
Minimum Support Price serves as a safety net to prevent farmers from suffering during price crashes caused by bumper harvests. In Rajasthan, major crops like pearl millet and mustard are prone to significant market price volatility. Therefore, the government conducts procurement at MSP to ensure farmers receive a fair return, directly fulfilling the objective of price protection mentioned in the first statement.

50. (2) IV only
Procurement challenges include a lack of nearby centers, payment delays, and strict quality requirements. Statement four is incorrect because MSP procurement in Rajasthan does not cover the entire agricultural production of the state. It is restricted to specific quantities of designated crops and depends on the surplus produce brought by farmers to the centers, rather than being a universal purchase of all output.

51. (3) 2019
The Government of Rajasthan launched the "Rajasthan Agro-processing, Agri-business and Agri-export Promotion Policy" in 2019. This comprehensive policy was designed to create an environment conducive to setting up processing units and increasing the state's share in agricultural exports. It provides various financial incentives and subsidies to farmers, entrepreneurs, and cooperative societies to enhance value addition in the state's agricultural sector.

52. (1) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
Various agricultural schemes in Rajasthan target specific areas of development. PKVY focuses on promoting organic farming practices. The Rajasthan Millets Mission aims at increasing the production and value addition of crops like pearl millet and jowar. Mukhyamantri Krishak Sathi Yojana provides financial support for agricultural accidents, while the PM-KUSUM scheme facilitates the solarization of irrigation pumps to benefit farmers.

53. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The integration of livestock with crop cultivation is a cornerstone of Rajasthan's rural economy. This agro-pastoral system provides high resilience because livestock act as a vital safety net. During frequent drought years when crops fail due to lack of rain, animals continue to provide milk, wool, and income, ensuring that farm households can survive and maintain their economic stability.

54. (2) I, II, III, and IV (All of these)
The 2019 policy is a holistic framework for transforming Rajasthan's agricultural landscape. It includes capital subsidies for processing units, measures to minimize post-harvest losses, and

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

ANSWERS

1. (2) Between 28 to 30 percent
The agriculture and allied sector plays a critical role in the economy of Rajasthan. According to recent economic reviews, its contribution to the Gross State Domestic Product at constant prices typically fluctuates between 28 and 30 percent. This sector encompasses various activities including crop production, livestock, forestry, and fishing, significantly impacting the state's overall economic growth.

2. (1) I and II only
Kharif crops in Rajasthan are traditionally sown with the arrival of the South-West monsoon in June or July. Prominent crops include pearl millet, moong bean, and groundnut, which thrive in high temperatures and long photoperiods. Statement three is incorrect because these crops require high temperatures and long day lengths during their vegetative growth phase rather than mild temperatures.

3. (3) A is true but R is false
Rajasthan holds the top position in India for pearl millet production due to its extensive arid and semi-arid regions. However, this crop is known for its high drought tolerance and suitability for areas with low rainfall, typically ranging from 40 to 60 cm. It prefers well-drained sandy soils rather than heavy clayey soils and high rainfall.

4. (4) Rabi crops are heavily dependent on the South-West monsoon for their vegetative growth.
In Rajasthan, Rabi crops like wheat, barley, and gram are sown in winter and harvested in spring. These crops are not dependent on the South-West monsoon, which occurs during the summer. Instead, they rely on residual soil moisture, irrigation systems, or the light winter rains known locally as Mawath to complete their vegetative growth and development cycles successfully.

5. (1) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
Different crops in Rajasthan are classified based on their growing seasons and primary utility. Wheat serves as a staple food crop grown during the Rabi season. Mustard is a major oilseed and cash crop produced in winter. Pearl millet remains a primary food staple during the Kharif season, while cotton is a significant commercial or cash crop grown in summer.

6. (2) Bajra
Pearl millet is the most suitable food crop for the arid regions of western Rajasthan. It possesses unique physiological characteristics that allow it to mature quickly and survive under extreme heat and water scarcity. Unlike water-intensive crops like rice or wheat, it can produce a reliable yield in sandy soils with minimal irrigation or erratic rainfall patterns.

7. (4) Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, and Udaipur
The southern part of Rajasthan, including districts like Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, and Udaipur, constitutes the core maize-producing belt. These areas provide the necessary red-black soil and receive relatively higher rainfall compared to the western desert. These environmental conditions are ideal for maize cultivation, making it a staple food for the tribal and rural populations in this specific geographic region.

8. (1) I, II, III
Crop water requirements vary significantly based on their physiological needs. Rice is a highly water-intensive crop requiring continuous flooding or heavy irrigation. Wheat follows with moderate water needs supplied through multiple irrigation cycles during winter. Pearl millet is the most drought-hardy among them, requiring the least amount of water and often thriving solely on limited monsoon rainfall in arid zones.

9. (3) Soybean
Sowing seasons differentiate crops into distinct agricultural cycles. Gram, mustard, and barley are all Rabi crops sown during the winter season in Rajasthan. In contrast, soybean is a Kharif crop sown during the monsoon season. This makes soybean the odd one out because its cultivation timing aligns with summer rains rather than the cooler winter months required by others.

NODIA

63. (1) I, II, and III only
The Rajkisan Sathi portal is a key digital initiative that provides a single-window platform for various agricultural services. It allows farmers to apply online for subsidies and ensures transparency through direct benefit transfers. While the portal is highly effective, the fourth statement is not universally applicable as its primary functionality and official structure are designed around standard administrative digital frameworks.

64. (2) Promoting the manual record-keeping system over electronic databases.
Digital agriculture initiatives in Rajasthan aim to modernize farming through real-time weather alerts, market price updates, and transparent subsidy distribution. These technologies are specifically designed to replace cumbersome manual record-keeping with efficient electronic databases. Therefore, promoting manual systems is the opposite of what mobile apps and portals intend to achieve in the state's efforts toward an advanced agricultural ecosystem.

65. (2) Developing drought-resistant and short-duration crop varieties is a primary focus area for agricultural research stations in the state.
Given Rajasthan's arid climate and erratic rainfall, agricultural research is primarily focused on climate resilience. Scientists work extensively to develop crop varieties that can mature quickly and survive with minimal water. This focus on drought-hardy seeds is essential for ensuring food security and sustaining agriculture in the state's vast rainfed areas, where water-intensive crops are often not feasible.

66. (1) Precision Agriculture and Digital Integration
The use of artificial intelligence and mobile applications to diagnose crop diseases illustrates the concept of precision agriculture. This modern approach uses technology to provide specific, data-driven solutions at the individual plant or field level. By integrating digital tools into everyday farming, agricultural productivity can be increased while minimizing the unnecessary use of chemicals, leading to more efficient and sustainable management.

67. (3) Rapeseed and Mustard
The Directorate of Rapeseed-Mustard Research is a premier national institute located in Sewar, Bharatpur. Its presence in Rajasthan is significant because the state is India's leading producer of these oilseeds. The directorate focuses on developing high-yielding, disease-resistant varieties and improving cultivation techniques, which directly benefits the millions of farmers who depend on mustard as their primary winter cash crop.

68. (2) V only
Digital portals like e-NAM, Rajkisan Sathi, and the Soil Health Card system are designed to empower farmers by providing easy access to information and subsidies. Statement five is completely incorrect because the goal of these initiatives is to increase transparency and eliminate secrecy. By digitizing records, the government ensures that farmers have direct access to their own data and benefits.

69. (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II explains Statement I.
Krishi Vigyan Kendras serve as the primary link between agricultural universities and the farming community. These centers are responsible for the practical dissemination of new technologies and scientific research. Because KVKs provide essential training and extension services, their active engagement is the primary way universities fulfill their mission of improving local farming practices, making the second statement a correct explanation.

70. (2) Construction of Farm Ponds (Diggis)
Digital agriculture refers to the use of information and communication technologies in farming, such as the Kisan Suvidha App, e-NAM, and the Rajkisan Sathi Portal. The construction of farm ponds or 'Diggis' is a physical infrastructure project focused on water harvesting and irrigation. It belongs to the category of civil works or water resource management rather than digital technology.

NODIA

71. (1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
Different districts in Rajasthan excel in the production of specific crops based on their soil and climate. Soybeans are predominantly grown in the humid southeastern districts like Kota

These crops thrive in the state's specific agro-climatic conditions, ranging from the arid west to the humid southeast, making Rajasthan a global hub for the export and trade of these spices.

20. (4) A traditional method of rainwater harvesting and agriculture in the desert region
A Khadin is an ingenious traditional land-use system developed in western Rajasthan, particularly in Jaisalmer. It involves a long earthen embankment built across lower hill slopes to harvest surface runoff water. This water saturates the soil, allowing farmers to cultivate crops on the moist land during the subsequent season, making agriculture possible in extremely arid environments with limited rainfall.

21. (3) The yield of most crops is generally lower than the national average, primarily due to arid conditions and lack of assured irrigation.
Despite being a major producer of several crops, the average yield per hectare in Rajasthan is typically lower than the national average. This disparity is mainly attributed to the state's vast arid and semi-arid landscapes, frequent droughts, and erratic rainfall. Limited access to assured irrigation and nutrient-poor sandy soils further constrain the achievement of higher agricultural productivity across many regions.

22. (1) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
Irrigation patterns vary across Rajasthan's geography. Wells and tube wells are the primary sources in Jaipur and Alwar. The northern districts of Sri Ganganagar and Hanumangarh rely heavily on extensive canal networks. Tank irrigation is traditionally more common in the hilly terrains of Bhilwara and Udaipur, while modern sprinkler systems are mandatory in the Narmada Canal command area.

23. (3) III, I, II
In Rajasthan, wells and tube wells contribute the largest share to the net irrigated area, accounting for over two-thirds of the total. Canals follow as the second most significant source, primarily serving the northern and western regions via the Indira Gandhi Canal system. Tanks and other minor sources represent the smallest portion of the state's overall irrigation infrastructure.

24. (1) Conversion of districts into 'Dark Zones' or over-exploited blocks
The continuous and intensive extraction of groundwater for agricultural purposes in central and eastern Rajasthan has led to a serious environmental crisis. This practice causes the water table to drop rapidly, resulting in many areas being classified as 'Dark Zones'. In these blocks, the annual withdrawal of water significantly exceeds the natural recharge, threatening the long-term sustainability of local farming.

25. (2) I, III, and IV only
Dark Zones are defined by extraction exceeding recharge. To address this, policies promote micro-irrigation and initiatives like the Atal Bhujal Yojana are implemented for better management. Statement two is incorrect because the majority of groundwater blocks in Rajasthan are actually classified as semi-critical, critical, or over-exploited, with only a small percentage remaining in the 'safe' category for sustainable use.

26. (1) It is characterized by high risk, low yields, and predominant cultivation of millets and pulses.
Rainfed agriculture in Rajasthan is inherently vulnerable due to its dependence on the unpredictable monsoon. Farmers in these areas primarily grow drought-resistant crops like millets and pulses which require minimal water. This system is often associated with high economic risk and low productivity because there is no assured irrigation to supplement rainfall during dry spells or late monsoon arrivals.

27. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Indira Gandhi Canal Project has revolutionized agriculture in western Rajasthan. Previously, this desert region could only support rainfed coarse cereals. With the arrival of canal water, the cropping pattern has shifted toward water-intensive and high-value commercial crops like wheat, mustard, cotton, and groundnut. This transformation has significantly boosted the regional economy and improved the livelihoods of the local farmers.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

caused widespread suffering and permanently influenced the region's traditional approach to drought management.

81. (1) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
Specific markets in Rajasthan are famous for particular agricultural products. Bhinmal is a major center for isabgol trading. Sojat in Pali is globally renowned for its high-quality mehndi. Alwar is a leading mandi for onion sales, while Bikaner serves as a primary hub for groundnut commerce. These mandis play a vital role in the state's agricultural economy.

82. (1) Vertisols (Black Soil) - Hadoti region (Kota, Bundi, Baran, Jhalawar)
Vertisols, commonly known as black cotton soil, are predominantly found in the south-eastern Hadoti region of Rajasthan. This soil is characterized by its high clay content and excellent moisture-holding capacity, making it ideal for growing commercial crops like soybean and cotton. Other soil types like Aridisols are found in the west, while Alfisols are typical of the eastern plains.

83. (3) A guaranteed price offered by the government to farmers to protect them against steep falls in market prices.
The Minimum Support Price is a price-setting mechanism used by the government to ensure a basic income for farmers. It acts as a floor price; if market prices drop below this level due to oversupply, the government intervenes by purchasing the crops at the MSP. This provides financial security and encourages farmers to continue producing essential food and commercial crops.

84. (4) Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) / Large Sized Adivasi Multi-Purpose Societies (LAMPS)
At the grassroots level in Rajasthan, Primary Agricultural Credit Societies and LAMPS are the key institutions for delivering short-term credit. These village-level cooperatives provide crop loans directly to farmers, helping them purchase seeds, fertilizers, and other inputs. Their local presence makes them the most accessible source of institutional finance for small and marginal farmers across the state's rural landscape.

85. (3) Crop loss due to theft or malicious damage by animals or unauthorized humans.
The Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana is designed to provide coverage against non-preventable natural risks. This includes widespread losses from drought, pests, and diseases, as well as localized events like hailstorms. However, losses caused by human actions such as theft, or damage by stray animals, are considered preventable or non-natural risks and are typically excluded from the insurance policy's coverage.

86. (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II explains Statement I.
Rajasthan's Agri-Export Policy focuses on increasing the global footprint of its unique agricultural products. By promoting value addition for spices and oilseeds, the state aims to move away from raw commodity exports. The provision of financial incentives for setting up specialized processing units is the primary mechanism to achieve this goal, making the second statement a correct explanation of the first.

87. (4) Organic farming through cluster approach
The PKVY is a flagship scheme implemented in Rajasthan to promote traditional and sustainable agricultural practices. It specifically encourages organic farming by organizing farmers into clusters. These clusters receive support for soil health management, organic certification, and marketing. The goal is to reduce dependence on chemical fertilizers and pesticides while helping farmers access the growing market for certified organic products.

NODIA

88. (1) Crop residue provides fodder for livestock, while livestock provides manure and alternative income, leading to economic stability.
The synergy between agriculture and animal husbandry is the foundation of rural livelihoods in Rajasthan. In this mixed farming system, the leftovers from grain crops serve as essential food for cattle and sheep. In return, animals produce organic manure that restores soil fertility. This circular relationship, along with the steady income from milk and wool, provides vital financial security.

15. Consider the following statements regarding the textile industry in Rajasthan:
I. Bhilwara is known as the textile city or the 'Manchester of Rajasthan'.
II. The textile sector in Rajasthan is primarily based on synthetic fibers with no traditional cotton base.
III. Handblock printing techniques like Bagru and Sanganeri are globally recognized.
IV. Rajasthan enjoys a significant share in the spinning and weaving sectors of the Indian textile industry.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II and III
(2) I, III and IV
(3) II, III and IV
(4) I, II and IV
(5) Question not attempted

16. Identify the odd one out among the following major industrial clusters of Rajasthan based on their primary industrial category.
(1) Makrana
(2) Sitapura
(3) Kishangarh
(4) Rajsamand
(5) Question not attempted

17. Which of the following is the most appropriate reason for Bhilwara being designated as the "Textile City" of Rajasthan?
(1) Highest raw cotton production in India to support massive spinning mills.
(2) Concentrated ecosystem of spinning, weaving, and textile processing.
(3) Exclusive center for traditional tie-dye crafts like bandhani and leheriya.
(4) It hosts the state's largest special economic zone exclusively for synthetic garments.
(5) Question not attempted

18. Select the correct sequence of the following districts of Rajasthan in descending order based on their general concentration of large-scale cement manufacturing units.
(1) Chittorgarh, Sirohi, Bundi
(2) Sirohi, Chittorgarh, Bundi
(3) Bundi, Chittorgarh, Sirohi
(4) Chittorgarh, Bundi, Sirohi
(5) Question not attempted

19. What is the primary environmental challenge specifically associated with the widespread marble processing industry in regions like Kishangarh?
(1) Emission of high levels of greenhouse gases
(2) Release of toxic heavy metals into river systems
(3) Disposal of massive quantities of marble slurry
(4) Depletion of the stratospheric ozone layer
(5) Question not attempted

20. Kota Doria, a famous traditional handloom product of Rajasthan, is primarily known for which of the following characteristics?
(1) Heavy woolen embroidery
(2) Thick cotton fabric used for making traditional tents
(3) Silk fabric decorated with gold and silver threads
(4) Translucent fabric with square check patterns
(5) Question not attempted

21. In which year did the Government of Rajasthan launch its first dedicated 'Handicraft Policy' to uplift artisans and promote exports?
(1) 2015
(2) 2019
(3) 2022
(4) 2023
(5) Question not attempted

22. Identify the correct statement(s) regarding the gems and jewellery sector in Rajasthan.
Statement I: The gems and jewellery sector is one of the largest contributors to Rajasthan's export earnings.
Statement II: Jaipur is globally renowned for the cutting and polishing of emeralds and other colored gemstones.
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are false
(3) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
(4) Statement I is false but Statement II is true
(5) Question not attempted

23. Match the handicraft or art form in List I with its associated district or region in List II.
List I: (Handicraft/Art form)
A. Thewa Art

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

post-harvest infrastructure, which are vital for increasing farmer incomes beyond traditional rainfed cereal production in the state.

98. (1) Increasing the mandi tax and middlemen commission to maximum possible limits.
Agricultural marketing reforms in Rajasthan aim to reduce the cost of transaction and increase farmer returns. This includes allowing private markets, direct purchases, and digital trading via e-NAM. Increasing taxes and commissions for middlemen would have the opposite effect, burdening farmers with higher costs and lower net profits. Therefore, such a measure is not considered a beneficial reform for the agricultural sector.

99. (3) The state government provides subsidies to farmers and farmer producer organizations (FPOs) for the purchase of agricultural drones for spraying pesticides and fertilizers.
Rajasthan is actively embracing modern technology to enhance agricultural efficiency. The government provides significant financial assistance for the adoption of agricultural drones. These drones are used for precise spraying of nutrients and pesticides, which saves time, reduces chemical wastage, and prevents health risks for farmers. This represents a major shift toward high-tech farming and precision agriculture within the state's diverse farming regions.

100. (4) The structural over-reliance on rainfed farming coupled with recurrent droughts, depleting groundwater, and fragile soils.
The primary challenge facing Rajasthan's agriculture is the combination of harsh environmental factors and structural vulnerabilities. Most farming remains dependent on erratic monsoon rains, and frequent droughts regularly devastate crop yields. Simultaneously, the rapid depletion of groundwater and the poor nutrient status of the sandy soils create a fragile production system that requires sustainable management to ensure long-term food security and economic stability.

NODIA

IV. Organization of national level handloom expos
V. Financial assistance for setting up tool kits

Which of the above statement(s) represents an incorrect feature of the state's handicraft promotion framework?
(1) I only
(2) III only
(3) II and IV only
(4) IV and V only
(5) Question not attempted

31. Where is the major gas-based fertilizer plant operated by Chambal Fertilisers and Chemicals Limited located in Rajasthan?
(1) Gadepan (Kota)
(2) Kapasan (Chittorgarh)
(3) Deedwana (Nagaur)
(4) Bhiwadi (Alwar)
(5) Question not attempted

32. Identify the correct statement(s) regarding agro-processing and promotion policies in Rajasthan.
Statement I: The Rajasthan Agro-processing, Agri-business and Agri-export Promotion Policy was introduced in 2019 to reduce post-harvest losses.
Statement II: The policy completely restricts foreign direct investment in the agro-processing sector to protect local farmers.
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are false
(3) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
(4) Statement I is false but Statement II is true
(5) Question not attempted

33. Match the chemical or fertilizer unit in List I with its location in List II.
List I: (Chemical/Fertilizer Unit)
A. Rajasthan State Chemical Works
B. Shriram Fertilizers and Chemicals
C. Modi Alkalies and Chemicals
D. Hindustan Zinc Limited (Chemical Division)

List II: (Location)
i. Alwar
ii. Deedwana
iii. Kota
iv. Debari

(1) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
(2) A-iii, B-ii, C-iv, D-i
(3) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
(4) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

34. Which of the following statements regarding the chemical and fertilizer industry in Rajasthan is incorrect?
(1) Rajasthan holds a monopoly in the production of nitrogenous fertilizers in India.
(2) Rajasthan is a major producer of single super phosphate (SSP) fertilizers.
(3) The salt lakes of Rajasthan provide significant raw materials for the sodium-based chemical industry.
(4) Kapasan in Chittorgarh hosts a major di-ammonium phosphate (DAP) plant.
(5) Question not attempted

35. Consider the following statements regarding the agro-processing sector in Rajasthan:
I. Rajasthan is India's largest producer of mustard, providing a massive raw material base for oil mills.
II. Isabgol and Guar are major export-oriented agro-products of the state.
III. The state lacks any dedicated Mega Food Parks due to infrastructural deficits.
IV. The dairy sector is a crucial component of agro-processing, supported extensively by cooperative networks.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(1) I only
(2) II only
(3) III only
(4) IV only
(5) Question not attempted

36. Which of the following does NOT fall under the category of an agro-processing industry?
(1) Guar gum manufacturing
(2) Edible oil refining
(3) Cotton spinning
(4) Zinc smelting
(5) Question not attempted

37. In which district of Rajasthan is the Greentech Mega Food Park, the state's first Mega Food Park, established?
(1) Jaipur
(2) Jodhpur

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

7. The base year currently used for calculating the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Rajasthan at constant prices is:
(1) 2004-05
(2) 2011-12
(3) 2015-16
(4) 2020-21
(5) Question not attempted

8. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The manufacturing sub-sector is a crucial component of Rajasthan's industrial GSDP.
Reason (R): Rajasthan possesses a rich base of agro-products and mineral resources that serve as raw materials for various manufacturing industries.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

9. In the context of economic shocks, which industrial sub-sector in Rajasthan is most directly and immediately affected by consecutive years of severe drought?
(1) Heavy engineering equipment
(2) Information Technology services
(3) Agro-processing industries
(4) Zinc smelting plants
(5) Question not attempted

10. Consider the following key industries operating in Rajasthan:
I. Cement manufacturing
II. Textile and apparel
III. Information Technology and Fin-tech
IV. Gems and jewellery
V. Zinc smelting
Which combination correctly represents the traditional, resource-based industries that have historically formed the foundation of Rajasthan's industrial economy?
(1) I, II, III and IV
(2) I, II, IV and V
(3) II, III, IV and V
(4) I, III, IV and V
(5) Question not attempted

11. Where was the first modern cement plant established in Rajasthan?
(1) Morak
(2) Nimbahera
(3) Beawar
(4) Lakheri
(5) Question not attempted

12. Which of the following pairs of mineral-based industry and its primary location in Rajasthan is correctly matched?
(1) Zinc Smelting - Bhiwadi
(2) Copper Smelting - Khetri
(3) Marble Processing - Phalodi
(4) Glass Manufacturing - Jaisalmer
(5) Question not attempted

13. Match the cement plant in List I with its corresponding district in List II.
List I: (Cement Plant)
A. JK White Cement
B. Shree Cement
C. Mangalam Cement
D. Binani Cement
List II: (District)
i. Beawar
ii. Pindwara (Sirohi)
iii. Gotan (Nagaur)
iv. Morak (Kota)
(1) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(2) A-i, B-iii, C-ii, D-iv
(3) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

14. Which of the following statements regarding the mineral-based industries in Rajasthan is incorrect?
(1) Rajasthan is the leading producer of cement in India.
(2) Chanderiya in Chittorgarh hosts Asia's largest zinc smelting plant.
(3) Kishangarh is widely recognized as a major hub for the marble processing industry.
(4) The state relies entirely on imported limestone for its cement manufacturing sector.
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

89. (3) It functions as a registered society at the district level to integrate agricultural extension programs and disseminate technology to farmers.
ATMA is a district-level institution in Rajasthan that coordinates agricultural extension activities. It brings together research, extension, and farmers to ensure that new technologies and farming methods are effectively communicated and adopted. By operating as a society, it has the flexibility to tailor its programs to local needs, facilitating better technology transfer and capacity building for the rural farming community.

90. (1) Consumer electronics for urban households
The Rajkisan Sathi portal is a specialized platform dedicated to the agricultural sector. It facilitates subsidies and financial assistance for farming-related needs such as micro-irrigation systems, solar pumps, and modern farm machinery. Consumer electronics for urban residents fall completely outside its scope, as the portal's entire framework is designed to support the productivity and welfare of the farming community.

91. (1) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
Rajasthan is famous for its vibrant animal fairs which are centers for livestock trade and culture. The Mallinath fair is held in Tilwara, Barmer. Pushkar in Ajmer hosts one of the world's largest animal fairs. The Chandrabhaga fair occurs in Jhalawar, while the Gogamedi fair is a major event in Hanumangarh, reflecting the state's rich pastoral heritage and traditions.

92. (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II explains Statement I.
The adoption of drip and sprinkler irrigation is essential for water conservation in Rajasthan. These systems significantly enhance water use efficiency compared to traditional flood irrigation. By delivering water precisely to the plant's root zone, they drastically reduce losses from evaporation and deep percolation. This direct relationship explains why micro-irrigation is a superior and highly recommended technology for the state's water-scarce environment.

93. (3) Custom Hiring Centres - Providing agricultural machinery on rent to small and marginal farmers.
Custom Hiring Centres are a key initiative to promote farm mechanization among small-scale farmers who cannot afford expensive equipment. These centers provide tractors and other implements on a rental basis. Other options are incorrect as e-NAM focuses on digital trading, Soil Health Cards provide nutrient recommendations, and micro-irrigation is a water-saving technique, not a flood irrigation method used for crops.

94. (4) 1998-99
The Kisan Credit Card scheme was introduced in India during the 1998-99 period to streamline the delivery of agricultural credit. It was designed to provide farmers with a single-window credit facility for their cultivation and other requirements. In Rajasthan, this scheme has become a vital financial tool, enabling millions of farmers to access timely and affordable institutional credit for their seasonal operations.

95. (1) The leguminous crop helps in biological nitrogen fixation, thereby restoring soil fertility.
Rotating pearl millet with moth bean is a traditional and scientifically sound practice in arid regions. Moth bean is a legume that possesses the ability to fix atmospheric nitrogen in the soil through symbiotic bacteria in its roots. This process naturally enriches the soil with essential nutrients, reducing the need for chemical fertilizers and improving the yield of the subsequent cereal crop.

96. (2) Mustard
White rust is a common and destructive fungal disease that primarily affects mustard crops in Rajasthan. It manifests as white, blister-like pustules on the leaves and stems, significantly reducing the plant's photosynthetic capacity and overall yield. Managing this disease through resistant varieties and timely fungicidal applications is crucial for protecting the state's mustard production, especially during humid winter conditions.

97. (2) It strictly focuses on rainfed cereal crops and discourages the planting of orchards.
The Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture is designed to promote the growth of fruits, vegetables, and flowers. Statement two is incorrect because the mission actively encourages the establishment of orchards and provides extensive support for high-value horticultural crops. It also facilitates protected cultivation and

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

B. Blue Pottery
C. Usta Art
D. Pichhwai Paintings

List II: (Associated District/Region)
i. Bikaner
ii. Nathdwara
iii. Pratapgarh
iv. Jaipur

(1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(2) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(3) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(4) A-i, B-iv, C-iii, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

24. Which of the following statements regarding the Gems and Jewellery industry of Rajasthan is correct?
(1) Traditional Kundan and Meenakari art forms contribute to the artisan economy.
(2) Entirely dependent on rough diamonds sourced exclusively from within state boundaries.
(3) Jaipur is the only city in India with a dedicated Special Economic Zone for IT, but lacks one for Gems and Jewellery.
(4) The sector primarily focuses on domestic consumption and has a negligible share in the export market.
(5) Question not attempted

25. Consider the following statements regarding the handicraft clusters in Rajasthan:
I. Jodhpur is a major hub for wooden handicrafts and traditional furniture exports.
II. Barmer is famous for its intricate Ajrakh block printing.
III. Alwar is recognized as the exclusive center for Terracotta art in the state.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(1) I only
(2) III only
(3) II and III only
(4) I and II only
(5) Question not attempted

26. Which of the following handicraft products from Rajasthan does NOT possess a Geographical Indication (GI) tag?
(1) Jodhpur Wooden Furniture
(2) Molela Clay Work
(3) Sanganeri Hand Block Printing
(4) Kota Doria
(5) Question not attempted

27. The traditional craft of 'Meenakari' in Rajasthan refers to which of the following processes?
(1) The technique of tying and dyeing fabric to create intricate patterns
(2) The carving of intricate geometric designs on red sandstone
(3) The creation of miniature paintings on ivory and camel bone
(4) The art of fusing glass on gold and silver to create vibrant colors
(5) Question not attempted

28. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The gems and jewellery industry in Jaipur thrives despite the lack of significant local gemstone mines.
Reason (R): Jaipur has a highly skilled workforce specializing in the cutting, polishing, and value addition of imported rough stones.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

29. Identify the odd one out among the following items, which is fundamentally different based on the traditional craft category it belongs to.
(1) Kundan
(2) Thewa
(3) Bandhej
(4) Meenakari
(5) Question not attempted

30. Consider the following initiatives and features associated with the development of the handicraft sector in Rajasthan:
I. Establishment of Shilpgrams for artisan promotion
II. Provision of health insurance for registered artisans
III. Blanket exemption from all income taxes for life

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

state

Which of the above correctly represents the primary functions of RIICO?

(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

46. Which of the following is NOT a specialized industrial park developed or promoted by RIICO in Rajasthan?

(1) Agro Food Parks
(2) Stone Parks
(3) Leather Complexes
(4) Marine Export Parks
(5) Question not attempted

47. The state government's initiative to develop a 'Fin-tech Park' in Jaipur aims primarily to attract investments in which of the following domains?

(1) Financial services, IT, and related technology startups
(2) Fine textiles and traditional hand-weaving of natural fabrics
(3) Finished technical goods and hardware manufacturing
(4) Fine arts, cinema, and entertainment technologies
(5) Question not attempted

48. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).

Assertion (A): Bhiwadi has experienced rapid industrialization compared to many other regions of Rajasthan.

Reason (R): Its geographical proximity to Delhi and integration into the National Capital Region (NCR) provides excellent market access and connectivity.

(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

49. Which of the following best describes the core mandate of the Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation (RIICO)?

(1) To solely regulate the environmental compliances and audit existing industries
(2) To develop industrial infrastructure and provide financial assistance
(3) To manage the public distribution system of food grains in urban areas
(4) To collect direct taxes from industrial units on behalf of the central government
(5) Question not attempted

50. Consider the following major industrial zones and their key functional characteristics in Rajasthan:

I. Neemrana - Japanese investment zone
II. Boranada - Handicrafts and Agro-processing
III. Sitapura - Gems and Jewellery
IV. Bhiwadi - Automobile and electronics
V. Mansarovar - Heavy defense artillery manufacturing

Which of the above correctly matches the industrial zones with their actual prominent sectors?

(1) I, II, III and V
(2) I, II, III and IV
(3) II, III, IV and V
(4) I, III, IV and V
(5) Question not attempted

51. Which is the first operational multi-product Special Economic Zone (SEZ) in Rajasthan, established in public-private partnership mode?

(1) Somany SEZ
(2) Vatika SEZ
(3) Mahindra World City
(4) Genpact SEZ
(5) Question not attempted

52. Identify the correct statement(s) regarding the MSME sector in Rajasthan.

Statement I: The Rajasthan MSME (Facilitation of Establishment and Operation) Act allows MSMEs to start operations without prior approvals and inspections for a specified initial period.

Statement II: The MSME sector in Rajasthan is characterized by high capital intensity and low employment generation.

(3) Ajmer
(4) Alwar
(5) Question not attempted

38. Consider the following critical stages of the agro-processing value chain:
I. Primary processing and grading
II. Farm level harvesting and procurement
III. Retail packaging and distribution
IV. Secondary value addition and manufacturing
Which of the following represents the correct logical sequence from farm to market?
(1) II, I, IV, III
(2) I, II, III, IV
(3) II, IV, I, III
(4) I, IV, II, III
(5) Question not attempted

39. What is the primary reason for the establishment of numerous chemical industries in the regions surrounding Sambhar, Deedwana, and Pachpadra?
(1) Availability of abundant freshwater resources
(2) Proximity to major seaports
(3) Proximity to high-grade coal mines for synthetic chemical processing
(4) Presence of saline lakes providing sodium-based raw materials
(5) Question not attempted

40. Establishing a tomato ketchup factory near a large tomato farming cluster in Rajasthan is an example of optimizing which aspect of the industrial ecosystem?
(1) Backward linkages
(2) Forward linkages
(3) Horizontal integration
(4) Conglomerate diversification
(5) Question not attempted

41. In which year was the Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation (RIICO) independently established in its present form to catalyze industrial development?
(1) 1956
(2) 1969
(3) 1980
(4) 1991
(5) Question not attempted

42. Identify the correct statement(s) regarding the industrial hub of Bhiwadi.
Statement I: Bhiwadi has emerged as a major industrial hub in Rajasthan, particularly for the automobile and auto-components sector.
Statement II: Bhiwadi's industrial growth is largely attributed to its strategic location outside the National Capital Region (NCR) to avoid strict environmental regulations.
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are false
(3) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
(4) Statement I is false but Statement II is true
(5) Question not attempted

43. Match the specialized industrial park in List I with its location developed by RIICO in List II.
List I: (Specialized Industrial Park)
A. Japani Park
B. Spice Park
C. Fin-tech Park
D. Apparel Park
List II: (Location developed by RIICO)
i. Jaipur
ii. Ramganj Mandi (Kota)
iii. Neemrana (Alwar)
iv. Mahal (Jaipur)
(1) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
(2) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(3) A-i, B-ii, C-iv, D-iii
(4) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

44. Which of the following statements correctly describes the Sitapura Industrial Area in Jaipur?
(1) Exclusively dedicated to heavy defense manufacturing and machinery production.
(2) Hosts major SEZs for Gems and Jewellery and Information Technology.
(3) It is the largest crude oil refinery complex in Rajasthan.
(4) It is an agricultural trading hub with no manufacturing units.
(5) Question not attempted

45. Consider the following functions:
I. Acquiring land and developing industrial areas
II. Providing term loans to medium and large scale projects
III. Formulating the monetary policy of the

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

CHAPTER 13

Industry : Status, Issues and Initiatives

1. What was the approximate contribution of the industrial sector to the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Rajasthan at constant prices for the financial year 2022-23?
(1) 18.25 percent
(2) 27.31 percent
(3) 35.10 percent
(4) 42.50 percent
(5) Question not attempted

2. Identify the correct statement(s) regarding the industrial structure of Rajasthan.
Statement I: The industrial sector of Rajasthan is primarily dominated by large-scale heavy industries.
Statement II: The manufacturing sub-sector holds the highest share within the total industrial contribution to the state's GSDP.
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are false
(3) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
(4) Statement I is false but Statement II is true
(5) Question not attempted

3. Match the sub-sector of industry in List I with its key characteristic in Rajasthan in List II.
List I: (Sub-sector of Industry)
A. Manufacturing
B. Mining and Quarrying
C. Construction
D. Electricity, Gas and Water Supply
List II: (Key characteristics)
i. Highly dependent on real estate and infrastructure projects
ii. Includes power generation and utility distribution
iii. Dominates the industrial sector GSDP share
iv. Capitalizes on the state's vast non-metallic resources
(1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(2) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
(3) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(4) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

4. Which of the following statements correctly describes a key feature of the industrial structure of Rajasthan?
(1) The state is the largest producer of marine chemicals in India.
(2) Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) constitute a negligible portion of industrial units.
(3) The industrial growth rate consistently outpaces the services sector growth rate every year.
(4) The state enjoys a near-monopoly in the production of lead and zinc in the country.
(5) Question not attempted

5. Consider the following statements regarding the industrial environment of Rajasthan:
I. Rajasthan is the sole producer of Jasper and Wollastonite in India.
II. The western districts of Rajasthan are the primary hubs for heavy automobile manufacturing.
III. The state's industrial policy places significant emphasis on employment generation through the MSME sector.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) I and III only
(3) II and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

6. Which of the following is NOT considered a major constraint to industrial development in Rajasthan?
(1) Acute shortage of water resources
(2) Scarcity of mineral resources
(3) Inadequate power supply in remote areas
(4) High logistics costs due to landlocked geography
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are false
(3) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
(4) Statement I is false but Statement II is true
(5) Question not attempted

53. Match the SEZ location or developer in List I with its notified sector or type in List II.
List I: (SEZ Location/Developer)
A. Mahindra World City (Jaipur)
B. RIICO (Sitapura, Jaipur)
C. RIICO (Boranada, Jodhpur)
D. Infosys Ltd. (Jaipur)
List II: (Notified Sector/Type)
i. Information Technology (IT/ITES)
ii. Handicrafts
iii. Gems and Jewellery
iv. Multi-product
(1) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(4) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

54. According to the revised composite criteria for MSME classification (investment in plant and machinery/equipment and annual turnover), which of the following statements is incorrect?
(1) A micro enterprise is one where investment does not exceed Rs. 1 crore and turnover does not exceed Rs. 5 crore.
(2) The state classification is lower than the national criteria.
(3) Small enterprise limits are Rs. 10 crore for investment and Rs. 50 crore for turnover.
(4) A medium enterprise has an investment limit of Rs. 50 crore and a turnover limit of Rs. 250 crore.
(5) Question not attempted

55. Consider the following challenges generally faced by the MSME sector in Rajasthan:
I. Delayed payments from large corporate buyers and government departments
II. Over-abundance of highly skilled and technically trained labor
III. Difficulty in accessing formal credit and high cost of capital
IV. Technological obsolescence and lack of innovation
Which of the above correctly represents the actual challenges faced by MSMEs?
(1) I, II and III
(2) I, III and IV
(3) II, III and IV
(4) I, II and IV
(5) Question not attempted

56. Which of the following is NOT typically a benefit or support mechanism provided under the Rajasthan MSME Policy 2022?
(1) Complete waiver of all employee salaries for five years
(2) Subsidies on capital investment
(3) Reimbursement of quality certification charges
(4) Substantial interest subsidy on long-term loans for equipment
(5) Question not attempted

57. What is the name of the online portal introduced by the Central Government, and utilized in Rajasthan, for the paperless registration of MSMEs based on self-declaration?
(1) Raj-Nivesh Portal
(2) E-Mitra MSME
(3) Udyog Aadhaar / Udyam Registration
(4) Shram Suvidha
(5) Question not attempted

58. Select the correct sequence of enterprise classification based on the escalating threshold of annual turnover under the current MSME definition.
(1) Micro, Medium, Small
(2) Small, Micro, Medium
(3) Micro, Small, Medium
(4) Medium, Small, Micro
(5) Question not attempted

59. The issue of delayed payments to MSMEs by large scale industries frequently leads to which of the following direct economic effects on the MSME units?
(1) Increase in their net profit margins
(2) Immediate and automatic enhancement in their national credit rating profile
(3) Sudden expansion in workforce hiring
(4) Severe working capital crisis and potential classification as NPAs
(5) Question not attempted

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

88. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Rajasthan places a heavy emphasis on developing dry ports (Inland Container Depots).
Reason (R): Being a landlocked state, dry ports are essential to facilitate the customs clearance and containerized export of industrial goods directly from the state.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

89. Identify the odd one out among the following factors, which acts as a regulatory constraint rather than a purely physical/geographical constraint to industry in Rajasthan.
(1) Arid climate and low rainfall
(2) Large distances from the western coastline
(3) Multiplicity of departmental clearances and compliance burdens
(4) Scarcity of perennial rivers
(5) Question not attempted

90. Consider the following features regarding Rajasthan's investment facilitation framework:
I. Establishment of a Board of Investment headed by the Chief Minister
II. 'One Stop Shop' facility for investments above a certain threshold
III. Time-bound clearances under the Public Service Guarantee Act
IV. Complete exemption from environmental laws for all large-scale projects
V. Integration of multiple departmental portals into a single interface
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(1) I, II and III
(2) IV only
(3) I, IV and V
(4) II, IV and V
(5) Question not attempted

91. Which department of the Government of Rajasthan is the nodal agency for the 'iStart Rajasthan' initiative?
(1) Department of Industries and Commerce
(2) Department of Finance
(3) Department of Higher Education
(4) Department of Information Technology and Communication (DOIT&C)
(5) Question not attempted

92. Identify the correct statement(s) regarding the Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC).
Statement I: Approximately 39% of the alignment of the Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC) passes through Rajasthan.
Statement II: The DMIC project in Rajasthan is entirely funded by the World Bank with no participation from the Government of Japan.
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are false
(3) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
(4) Statement I is false but Statement II is true
(5) Question not attempted

93. Match the DMIC investment region or industrial area in List I with its development phase or status in List II.
List I: (DMIC Investment Region/Industrial Area)
A. Khushkhera-Bhiwadi-Neemrana Investment Region
B. Jodhpur-Pali-Marwar Industrial Area
C. Jaipur-Dausa Industrial Area
D. Rajsamand-Bhilwara Industrial Area
List II: (Development Phase/Status)
i. Phase-I Development Node
ii. Phase-I Development Node
iii. Phase-II Development Node
iv. Phase-II Development Node
(1) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(2) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(3) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(4) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

94. Which of the following statements regarding the startup ecosystem in Rajasthan is incorrect?
(1) iStart Rajasthan provides a single-window platform for startups, investors, and incubators.
(2) Bhamashah Techno Hub is situated in Jaipur to provide co-working space and mentoring to startups.
(3) The state government provides sustenance

NODIA

STUDYING FROM PDFs?

THINK AGAIN.

If you are studying only from PDFs,
you are wasting valuable time.

Research shows that learning from

PRINTED BOOKS has up to

4× HIGHER RETENTION

than studying from screens.

PRINT BOOK = BETTER MEMORY

PDF = LOWER RETENTION

Those who study from **PRINTED BOOKS**
move **AHEAD.**

Others are left **BEHIND**
in competition.

In competitive exams,
being average is not enough.

STAY ONE STEP AHEAD.

Corporation (RTDC)
(3) Bureau of Investment Promotion (BIP)
(4) Rajasthan Public Service Commission (RPSC)
(5) Question not attempted

68. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): RIPS 2022 provides customized packages and higher exemptions for "Sunrise Sectors" like Green Hydrogen and Medical Devices.
Reason (R): The state aims to transition towards future-ready, high-technology, and sustainable industries beyond its traditional manufacturing base.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

69. What is the most appropriate reason for the Government of Rajasthan providing massive exemptions in stamp duty and electricity duty under RIPS?
(1) To deliberately reduce the state's total tax revenue
(2) To discourage small-scale industries from expanding
(3) To lower initial costs and make the state a competitive destination
(4) To ensure full compliance with the current World Trade Organization guidelines
(5) Question not attempted

70. Consider the following incentives generally offered under the Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme (RIPS):
I. 100% exemption on Stamp Duty
II. 100% exemption on Electricity Duty for a specified period
III. Investment subsidy equivalent to a percentage of SGST
IV. Employment generation subsidy
V. Guaranteed procurement of 100% of the manufactured goods by the state government
Which of the above correctly represents the actual incentives provided under the scheme?
(1) I, II, III and V
(2) I, II, III and IV
(3) II, III, IV and V
(4) I, III, IV and V
(5) Question not attempted

71. Where is the world's largest solar park located in Rajasthan, which has also spurred the potential for localized renewable energy manufacturing?
(1) Rawatbhata (Chittorgarh)
(2) Suratgarh (Sri Ganganagar)
(3) Nokh (Jaisalmer)
(4) Bhadla (Jodhpur)
(5) Question not attempted

72. Identify the correct statement(s) regarding manufacturing potential in Rajasthan.
Statement I: Rajasthan is geographically positioned to leverage the upcoming defence manufacturing corridors due to its extensive border and strategic nodes like Alwar.
Statement II: The state lacks any foundational MSME ecosystem to support defence component manufacturing.
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are false
(3) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
(4) Statement I is false but Statement II is true
(5) Question not attempted

73. Match the emerging sector element in List I with its relevance to Rajasthan in List II.
List I: (Emerging Sector Element)
A. Solar Photovoltaic Manufacturing
B. Wind Turbine Components
C. Defence Offset Manufacturing
D. Green Hydrogen Production
List II: (Relevance to Rajasthan)
i. Leverages high direct normal irradiance (DNI)
ii. Capitalizes on the state's abundant renewable energy and land availability
iii. Supported by precision engineering MSMEs in the NCR region
iv. Driven by high wind speeds in western districts
(1) A-i, B-iv, C-iii, D-ii
(2) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(3) A-i, B-iii, C-iv, D-ii

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

ANSWERS

1. (2) 27.31 percent
Rajasthan's economy is highly diversified, with the industrial sector playing a pivotal role. For the financial year 2022-23, the sector's contribution to the Gross State Domestic Product at current prices was approximately 27.31 percent. This sector includes manufacturing, mining, construction, and electricity. Consistent growth in these sub-sectors is vital for maintaining the state's overall economic stability.

2. (4) Statement I is false but Statement II is true
The industrial structure of Rajasthan is predominantly characterized by Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises rather than being dominated solely by large-scale heavy industries. Within the total industrial contribution to the Gross State Domestic Product, the manufacturing sub-sector consistently holds the highest share. This sub-sector drives employment and value addition across various regional clusters within the state's broader economic framework.

3. (1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
Different sub-sectors contribute uniquely to Rajasthan's industrial landscape. Manufacturing stands as the dominant contributor to the industrial Gross State Domestic Product. Mining and quarrying leverage the state's vast non-metallic mineral resources. Construction activities are closely linked to infrastructure development and real estate, while the electricity, gas, and water supply sub-sector focuses on essential utility generation and distribution.

4. (4) The state enjoys a near-monopoly in the production of lead and zinc in the country.
Rajasthan possesses a unique and dominant position in India's mineral map, especially regarding metallic minerals. The state enjoys a near-monopoly in the production of lead and zinc, hosting significant deposits and smelting facilities. This mineral wealth forms the backbone of several large-scale metallurgical industries, contributing substantially to both the state's revenue and the national industrial output.

5. (2) I and III only
Rajasthan holds a unique status as the sole producer of certain minerals like Jasper and Wollastonite in India. Additionally, the state's industrial policy prioritizes the Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises sector due to its high potential for employment generation. However, heavy automobile manufacturing is concentrated in the eastern and northeastern industrial hubs like Bhiwadi, rather than western districts.

6. (2) Scarcity of mineral resources
Industrial development in Rajasthan faces several hurdles, including severe water shortages, high logistics costs due to its landlocked nature, and power supply issues in remote regions. However, a scarcity of mineral resources is not a constraint. In fact, the state is exceptionally rich in various minerals, which serves as a major strength for its resource-based industrial growth.

7. (2) 2011-12
The Gross State Domestic Product of Rajasthan is calculated to measure the economic output within the state's borders. To estimate this at constant prices and eliminate the effects of inflation, a specific base year is utilized. Currently, the year 2011-12 serves as the benchmark for these calculations, providing a consistent reference point for analyzing economic growth trends.

8. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The manufacturing sub-sector is a vital pillar of the industrial Gross State Domestic Product in Rajasthan. This importance is directly linked to the state's abundant natural resources. Rajasthan possesses a vast array of agricultural products and diverse minerals that act as primary raw materials. These resources facilitate the establishment of processing units, thereby driving industrial growth and value addition.

9. (3) Agro-processing industries
Consecutive years of severe drought significantly impact the availability of agricultural raw materials. In Rajasthan, the agro-processing

NODIA

81. In which year was the 'Rajasthan Enterprises Single Window Enabling and Clearance Act' originally passed to facilitate ease of doing business?
(1) 2005
(2) 2011
(3) 2017
(4) 2020
(5) Question not attempted

82. Identify the correct statement(s) regarding industrial constraints in Rajasthan.
Statement I: Water scarcity is a significant constraint for the establishment of highly water-intensive industries in western Rajasthan.
Statement II: The state government actively encourages the setting up of massive water-dependent textile processing units in the Thar desert.
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are false
(3) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
(4) Statement I is false but Statement II is true
(5) Question not attempted

83. Match the industrial challenge in Rajasthan in List I with its context or impact in List II.
List I: (Industrial Challenge)
A. Landlocked Geography
B. Water Scarcity
C. Infrastructural bottlenecks
D. Skill deficit
List II: (Context/Impact)
i. Reliance on desalination or distant canals for operations
ii. Increased logistics and export transportation costs
iii. Mismatch between industry requirements and local labor availability
iv. Inadequate power quality and poor last-mile road connectivity in remote industrial areas
(1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(4) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

84. Which of the following statements correctly describes the 'RajNivesh' portal?
(1) It is a dedicated portal for the recruitment of government school teachers.
(2) It is an e-commerce platform for selling agricultural produce directly to consumers.
(3) Centralized database for tracking the movement of wild animals in parks.
(4) Advanced single window clearance system providing time-bound approvals.
(5) Question not attempted

85. Consider the following challenges faced by the industrial sector in Rajasthan:
I. High reliance on interstate logistics due to absence of major seaports.
II. Depleting groundwater tables restricting industrial expansion.
III. Oversupply of highly cheap and uninterrupted electricity compared to national averages.
Which of the above statement(s) represents an incorrect or non-existent challenge?
(1) I only
(2) II only
(3) III only
(4) I and II only
(5) Question not attempted

86. Which of the following features is NOT a part of the Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) reforms implemented through the Single Window Clearance System in Rajasthan?
(1) Online application submission
(2) Mandatory physical visits to individual departments for verification
(3) Electronic payment of all processing fees through the e-GRAS platform
(4) Time-bound clearance of applications
(5) Question not attempted

87. In the context of industrial policy, what does the term 'Ease of Doing Business' (EoDB) primarily refer to in Rajasthan?
(1) The provision of free land to any individual who wishes to start a factory
(2) The removal of all labor laws and environmental standards
(3) The process of nationalizing private businesses for simplified management
(4) Transparency and speed with which an entrepreneur can start and operate
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

(4) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

74. Which of the following statements regarding the renewable energy manufacturing sector in Rajasthan is incorrect?
(1) The state relies exclusively on thermal power and has banned new solar equipment factories to protect agriculture.
(2) The state is actively promoting the manufacturing of solar panels to reduce import dependence.
(3) Rajasthan has formulated a dedicated Renewable Energy Policy to attract investments in power generation and equipment manufacturing.
(4) Manufacturing of renewable energy equipment is categorized as a thrust sector under RIPS.
(5) Question not attempted

75. Consider the following factors:
I. Highest solar insolation in the country
II. Availability of vast tracts of non-arable wasteland
III. Proximity to major ports for immediate overseas export
IV. Favorable state policies and RIPS incentives
Which of the above correctly represents the reasons for Rajasthan's high potential in the solar energy and solar equipment manufacturing sector?
(1) I, II and III
(2) I, II and IV
(3) II, III and IV
(4) I, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

76. Which of the following districts is least likely to be a hub for large-scale heavy defence manufacturing and precision auto-components due to its remote location from industrial corridors like the NCR?
(1) Alwar
(2) Banswara
(3) Jaipur
(4) Bharatpur
(5) Question not attempted

77. In terms of solar energy potential and installed capacity, how is Rajasthan generally ranked among Indian states (as of recent years)?
(1) First
(2) Fifth
(3) Tenth
(4) Fifteenth
(5) Question not attempted

78. Consider the following stages of the solar energy manufacturing value chain:
I. Manufacturing of Solar Cells
II. Extraction and processing of Polysilicon
III. Assembly of Solar Modules/Panels
IV. Manufacturing of Silicon Wafers
Which of the following represents the correct sequential order from raw material to final power generation infrastructure?
(1) II, IV, I, III
(2) I, II, III, IV
(3) II, I, IV, III
(4) IV, II, I, III
(5) Question not attempted

79. The massive expansion of solar power generation parks in western Rajasthan acts as a catalyst for the localized solar panel industry primarily due to which economic principle?
(1) Economies of scale and proximity to end-markets reducing logistics costs
(2) The complete absence of taxation on interstate trade
(3) The necessity of using seawater for solar panel cooling
(4) The strict legislative ban on importing solar panels from other states
(5) Question not attempted

80. How does the national 'Defence Offset Policy' potentially benefit the industrial landscape of Rajasthan?
(1) Mandating that all national defense training bases must be relocated
(2) Encouraging foreign contractors to source components from local MSMEs
(3) By replacing local police forces with private defence contractors
(4) By stopping all agricultural activities in border districts
(5) Question not attempted

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

allowance and seed funding to recognized startups.
(4) Only startups founded by residents of Jaipur are eligible for benefits under the iStart program.
(5) Question not attempted

95. Consider the following benefits provided under the iStart Rajasthan program:
I. Q-rate assessment for evaluating startup potential
II. Financial assistance for rural startups under Rajivika
III. Free international flight tickets for all startup founders
IV. Incubation space at minimal or no cost
Which of the above correctly identifies the actual benefits provided?
(1) I, II and IV
(2) I, II and III
(3) II, III and IV
(4) I, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

96. Which of the following districts of Rajasthan does NOT fall under the broad influence zone (150 km on both sides of the DFC) of the Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC)?
(1) Alwar
(2) Jaisalmer
(3) Jaipur
(4) Ajmer
(5) Question not attempted

97. The Khushkhera-Bhiwadi-Neemrana Investment Region (KBNIR) is being developed as a major node under which mega-infrastructure project?
(1) Rajasthan State Highway Development Project
(2) Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC)
(3) Smart City Mission
(4) Bharatmala Pariyojana
(5) Question not attempted

98. Consider the following major nodes of the Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) in Rajasthan:
I. Jodhpur-Pali-Marwar Industrial Area
II. Khushkhera-Bhiwadi-Neemrana Investment Region
III. Ajmer-Kishangarh Investment Region
IV. Jaipur-Dausa Industrial Area
Which of the following represents the correct geographical order from North to South?
(1) II, IV, III, I
(2) II, III, IV, I
(3) IV, II, III, I
(4) I, III, IV, II
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

99. The integration of the Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC) with the DMIC in Rajasthan is expected to cause which of the following primary economic effects?
(1) A steep decline in industrial land prices along the corridor
(2) Immediate closure of traditional handicraft industries
(3) Reduction in logistics transit time between Rajasthan and western ports
(4) A massive decrease in the state's total industrial power consumption
(5) Question not attempted

100. The provision of specialized funding for rural and women-led ventures under the iStart ecosystem reflects which specific policy objective of the Rajasthan government?
(1) Restricting technological advancements and digital tools to urban areas
(2) Shifting agricultural labor directly into heavy metal manufacturing
(3) Reducing overall state expenditure on rural subsidies
(4) Fostering inclusive growth and decentralizing the startup culture
(5) Question not attempted

www.nodia.in

significant producers like Sirohi and Bundi. This geographical distribution highlights the southeastern and southern regions of the state as the core belt for India's cement production capacity.

19. (3) Disposal of massive quantities of marble slurry
The marble processing industry in regions like Kishangarh faces a significant environmental challenge related to waste management. The cutting and polishing of marble generate massive quantities of marble slurry, which is a fine powder mixed with water. Improper disposal of this slurry can lead to soil degradation, groundwater contamination, and air pollution, necessitating sustainable industrial waste management solutions.

20. (4) Translucent fabric with square check patterns
Kota Doria is a distinctive traditional handloom craft of Rajasthan, primarily practiced in the Kaithun region of Kota. This fabric is unique for its translucent quality and lightweight feel. Its most defining characteristic is the 'Khat' pattern, which consists of small square check patterns woven into the fabric using a blend of cotton and silk threads.

21. (3) 2022
Recognizing the importance of the handicraft sector for rural employment and cultural preservation, the Government of Rajasthan launched its first dedicated 'Handicraft Policy' in 2022. This policy aims to empower local artisans by providing better market access, financial assistance, and infrastructural support, while also focusing on increasing the state's share in the global handicraft export market.

22. (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
The gems and jewellery sector is a vital component of Rajasthan's economy, contributing significantly to its total export earnings. Jaipur, the capital city, is a world-renowned hub for the intricate work of cutting and polishing various colored gemstones, especially emeralds. The presence of a skilled artisan base and specialized infrastructure has cemented the city's global reputation in this industry.

23. (1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
Rajasthan's rich cultural heritage is reflected in its diverse handicrafts. Thewa art, involving gold work on glass, is native to Pratapgarh. Blue Pottery is a signature craft of Jaipur, while Usta art, involving gold embossing on camel hide, is synonymous with Bikaner. Pichhwai paintings, depicting scenes from the life of Lord Krishna, are traditionally practiced in Nathdwara.

24. (1) Traditional Kundan and Meenakari art forms contribute to the artisan economy.
The gems and jewellery industry in Rajasthan is supported by traditional art forms like Kundan and Meenakari, which provide a unique identity to the state's jewelry. These crafts sustain a large artisan economy. While the sector relies on imported rough stones, its global competitiveness stems from value addition through specialized craftsmanship, particularly within the dedicated special economic zones located in Jaipur.

25. (2) III only
Jodhpur is indeed a global hub for wooden handicrafts and furniture exports, and Barmer is famous for Ajrakh block printing. However, Alwar is not the exclusive center for Terracotta art in the state. Instead, Molela in the Rajsamand district is the most famous and traditionally recognized center for intricate terracotta clay work, which has also received geographical indication protection.

26. (1) Jodhpur Wooden Furniture
Geographical Indication tags protect products that have a specific geographical origin and possess qualities or a reputation due to that origin. Molela clay work, Sanganeri hand block printing, and Kota Doria are all protected under the Geographical Indication registry. However, while Jodhpur is famous for its wooden furniture, this specific category of furniture has not been granted a GI tag.

27. (4) The art of fusing glass on gold and silver to create vibrant colors
Meenakari is a traditional and highly skilled craft practiced in Rajasthan, particularly in Jaipur. It involves the process of coloring and ornamenting the surface of metals like gold and silver by fusing brilliant colors of powdered glass in a kiln. This art form creates vibrant, durable designs and

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

industry is most directly and immediately affected by such climatic shocks. Since these industries rely on a steady supply of crops like mustard, guar, and spices, any reduction in agricultural output leads to decreased production and economic stress within the sub-sector.

10. (2) I, II, IV and V
Rajasthan's industrial economy was historically built upon its natural resource wealth. Traditional sectors like cement manufacturing and zinc smelting utilize the state's extensive mineral deposits. Textile and apparel industries leverage the historical cotton and wool production, while gems and jewellery capitalize on traditional craftsmanship. In contrast, Information Technology and Fin-tech are modern, service-oriented sectors rather than traditional resource-based industries.

11. (4) Lakheri
The cement industry is a cornerstone of Rajasthan's industrial sector due to the abundance of limestone. The historical journey of this industry began in the early twentieth century. The first modern cement plant in the state was established at Lakheri, located in the Bundi district, around 1915. This marked the beginning of Rajasthan's emergence as a leading cement producer.

12. (2) Copper Smelting - Khetri
Industrial locations in Rajasthan are often determined by the proximity to specific mineral deposits. Khetri, in the Jhunjhunu district, is well-known for its copper mines and the associated smelting facilities. While other regions are hubs for different minerals, such as Zinc in Udaipur and Marble in Kishangarh, Khetri remains the primary center for the state's copper-related industrial activities.

13. (1) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
Rajasthan's cement industry is distributed across several districts rich in limestone. Specialized plants like JK White Cement are located in Gotan, while Shree Cement has a significant presence in Beawar. Mangalam Cement operates in Morak within the Kota district, and Binani Cement is situated in Pindwara, Sirohi. These locations reflect the strategic placement of plants near raw materials.

14. (4) The state relies entirely on imported limestone for its cement manufacturing sector.
Rajasthan is a powerhouse in the mineral-based industrial sector, hosting Asia's largest zinc smelting plant in Chanderiya and major marble hubs in Kishangarh. The state is a leading cement producer in India. Contrary to the idea of relying on imports, Rajasthan possesses vast indigenous limestone deposits, which provide the essential raw material required for its flourishing cement manufacturing industry.

15. (2) I, III and IV
The textile sector in Rajasthan is deeply rooted in both traditional and modern practices. Bhilwara is famously recognized as the state's textile city due to its massive production capacity. Traditional techniques like Bagru and Sanganeri printings are internationally acclaimed. The state also holds a significant share in the national spinning and weaving sectors, supported by a strong cotton production base.

16. (2) Sitapura
Industrial clusters in Rajasthan are often categorized by their primary products. Makrana, Kishangarh, and Rajsamand are globally renowned centers for the stone industry, specifically marble and granite processing. In contrast, Sitapura in Jaipur is a diversified industrial area primarily known for its special economic zones dedicated to gems and jewellery, as well as the information technology sector.

17. (2) Concentrated ecosystem of spinning, weaving, and textile processing.
Bhilwara's designation as the "Textile City" or the "Manchester of Rajasthan" is due to its comprehensive and concentrated industrial ecosystem. The district hosts a high density of units involved in spinning, weaving, and textile processing. This integrated network allows for the large-scale production of synthetic and cotton fabrics, making it a critical hub for the Indian textile industry.

18. (1) Chittorgarh, Sirohi, Bundi
The concentration of large-scale cement manufacturing units in Rajasthan is primarily determined by the availability of high-quality limestone. Chittorgarh has the highest concentration of these units, followed by other

NODIA

60. Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in Rajasthan are primarily established to:
(1) Restrict foreign direct investment in sensitive sectors
(2) Export-oriented enclaves with tax holidays and world-class infrastructure
(3) Relocate all polluting industries from urban areas into agricultural zones
(4) Provide free land and permanent housing facilities for industrial laborers
(5) Question not attempted

61. In which year was the most recent comprehensive version of the Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme (RIPS) launched to attract massive industrial investments?
(1) 2014
(2) 2019
(3) 2022
(4) 2024
(5) Question not attempted

62. Which of the following pairs regarding the focus areas of the Invest Rajasthan Summit and its targeted outcome is correctly matched?
(1) Green Hydrogen - Promotion of fossil fuel dependency
(2) Medical Devices - Export of traditional Ayurvedic herbs
(3) Agri-business - Expanding heavy metallurgy and large-scale mining
(4) E-Mobility - Development of electric vehicle manufacturing ecosystems
(5) Question not attempted

63. Match the thrust sector under RIPS 2022 in List I with its core industry example in List II.
List I: (Thrust Sector)
A. Sunrise Sectors
B. Green Sectors
C. Traditional Sectors
D. IT & ITeS
List II: (Industry Example)
i. Solar panel manufacturing
ii. Green Hydrogen
iii. Data Centers
iv. Textiles and Apparel
(1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
(4) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

64. Which of the following statements regarding the 'Invest Rajasthan Summit' is correct?
(1) It was organized exclusively to attract investments from neighboring states, barring international investors.
(2) Its objective was to sign MoUs and LoIs to catalyze growth.
(3) The summit banned all private investments in the renewable energy sector.
(4) It mandated that 100% of all investments must be routed through the public sector.
(5) Question not attempted

65. Consider the following objectives of the Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme (RIPS) 2022:
I. To foster balanced regional development across the state.
II. To generate massive employment opportunities.
III. To eliminate all forms of environmental regulations for new industries.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

66. Under the standard provisions of industrial investment promotion schemes in Rajasthan, which of the following sectors is generally NOT eligible for special manufacturing incentives and exemptions?
(1) Retail trading and purely commercial complexes
(2) Renewable energy equipment manufacturing
(3) Medical devices manufacturing
(4) Integrated agro-processing units and specialized food parks
(5) Question not attempted

67. Which state agency acts as the nodal agency for investment promotion and played a central role in organizing the Invest Rajasthan Summit?
(1) Rajasthan State Mines and Minerals Limited (RSMML)
(2) Rajasthan Tourism Development

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

is often used in traditional Rajasthani jewelry to enhance its aesthetic appeal.

28. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The gems and jewellery industry in Jaipur is a classic example of value-added manufacturing. Although Rajasthan does not possess significant mines for many of the gemstones processed there, the industry thrives due to the presence of a highly skilled and traditional workforce. These artisans specialize in the intricate tasks of cutting and polishing imported rough stones, creating high-value finished products.

29. (3) Bandhej
Kundan, Thewa, and Meenakari are all specialized crafts related to the jewelry and metalwork industry in Rajasthan. They involve intricate work with metals, gemstones, and glass. On the other hand, Bandhej, also known as tie and dye, is a traditional textile craft. It involves tying fabric with threads before dyeing to create various patterns, placing it in a different category.

30. (2) III only
To promote the handicraft sector, Rajasthan has established Shilpgrams, provided health insurance for artisans, organized national expos, and offered financial aid for tool kits. However, there is no provision for a blanket life-long exemption from all income taxes for artisans. Such tax regulations are generally governed by national laws, and state incentives typically focus on subsidies and infrastructural support.

31. (1) Gadepan (Kota)
The chemical and fertilizer industry is an important part of Rajasthan's industrial base. One of the largest gas-based urea fertilizer plants in India is operated by Chambal Fertilisers and Chemicals Limited. This major facility is located at Gadepan in the Kota district. Its location is strategic, benefiting from the availability of natural gas through the national pipeline network.

32. (3) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
The Rajasthan Agro-processing, Agri-business, and Agri-export Promotion Policy was introduced in 2019 to enhance farmers' income and reduce post-harvest losses. The policy encourages investment and value addition in the agricultural sector. However, it does not restrict foreign direct investment; rather, it seeks to attract diverse investments to modernize the state's agro-industrial infrastructure and expand global market reach.

33. (1) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
Rajasthan's chemical industry is geographically dispersed. The Rajasthan State Chemical Works is situated in Deedwana, utilizing local saline resources. Shriram Fertilizers and Chemicals has a major presence in Kota. Modi Alkalies and Chemicals is located in Alwar, while the chemical division of Hindustan Zinc Limited operates near its smelting facilities in Debari, Udaipur, producing essential industrial chemicals.

NODIA

34. (1) Rajasthan holds a monopoly in the production of nitrogenous fertilizers in India.
Rajasthan is a significant contributor to India's chemical sector, producing substantial amounts of single super phosphate and utilizing salt lakes for sodium-based chemicals. It also hosts major DAP plants in Kapasan. However, the state does not hold a monopoly in the production of nitrogenous fertilizers in India, as several other states also have large-scale production capacities for these fertilizers.

35. (3) III only
Rajasthan's agro-processing sector is strong, with the state being a top producer of mustard, isabgol, and guar, which are major export items. The dairy sector also thrives through cooperative networks. The claim that the state lacks Mega Food Parks is incorrect; Rajasthan has established dedicated Mega Food Parks, such as the Greentech Mega Food Park in the Ajmer district.

36. (4) Zinc smelting
Agro-processing industries involve the transformation of raw agricultural products into value-added goods. Examples include guar gum manufacturing, edible oil refining from oilseeds, and cotton spinning into yarn. Zinc smelting, however, belongs to the metallurgical or mineral-based industry category, as it involves the extraction and processing of metals from mineral ores rather than agricultural produce.

CHAPTER 14

Service Sector : Status, Issues & Initiatives

1. Which of the following statements best describes the trend of the service sector's contribution to Rajasthan's Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) over the last decade?
(1) It has remained stagnant at around 25 percent.
(2) It has emerged as the largest contributing sector to the GSDP.
(3) It has consistently been the lowest contributor among the three major sectors.
(4) It has continuously declined due to massive industrialization.
(5) Question not attempted

2. Consider the following statements regarding the structural composition of Rajasthan's economy.
Statement I: The service sector accounts for more than forty percent of the total GSDP of Rajasthan at current prices.
Statement II: The growth rate of the service sector is strictly dependent on agricultural output in the state.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(1) Only Statement I is correct
(2) Only Statement II is correct
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(4) Neither Statement I nor Statement II is correct
(5) Question not attempted

3. Consider the following statements regarding the sub-sectors of the service sector in Rajasthan.
I. Trade, hotels, and restaurants form a major component of the service sector's contribution.
II. Real estate and professional services contribute minimally to the service sector GSDP.
III. Transport and communication services have shown consistent growth due to improved infrastructure.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II, and III
(5) Question not attempted

4. Which of the following sub-sectors is generally excluded when calculating the core service sector contribution to Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) in Rajasthan?
(1) Public Administration
(2) Financial Services
(3) Trade and Repair Services
(4) Mining and Quarrying
(5) Question not attempted

5. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The service sector has outpaced the agriculture and industry sectors in terms of GSDP contribution in Rajasthan.
Reason (R): Rajasthan possesses a highly diversified industrial base that entirely supports its service-oriented economy.
Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

6. Which of the following industries is considered the most significant and historically dominant driver of the service sector in Rajasthan?
(1) Information Technology
(2) Tourism and Hospitality
(3) Telecommunications
(4) Organised Retail
(5) Question not attempted

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

Leather Complexes. However, since Rajasthan is a landlocked state with no coastline, it does not have the geographical basis for developing Marine Export Parks, which are typical of coastal states.

47. (1) Financial services, IT, and related technology startups
The 'Fin-tech Park' initiative in Jaipur is a strategic project aimed at transforming the city into a hub for financial technology. Its primary goal is to attract investment in financial services, information technology, and related technology startups. By providing specialized infrastructure, the state seeks to create a modern ecosystem for high-tech digital services and professional employment.

48. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Bhiwadi has experienced exceptionally rapid industrial growth compared to other regions in Rajasthan. This success is directly attributed to its geographical proximity to the national capital, Delhi. As part of the National Capital Region (NCR), Bhiwadi benefits from superior connectivity and access to a massive consumer market, making it an attractive destination for diverse industrial investments.

49. (2) To develop industrial infrastructure and provide financial assistance
The fundamental role of the Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation (RIICO) is to act as a catalyst for the state's industrialization. Its core mandate includes the development of industrial infrastructure, such as roads and utilities within industrial areas, and providing essential financial assistance to businesses. It does not handle public food distribution or direct tax collection.

50. (2) I, II, III and IV
Industrial zones in Rajasthan have distinct specializations. Neemrana is a hub for Japanese investment, Boranada is known for handicrafts, Sitapura is famous for gems and jewellery, and Bhiwadi is a leader in the automobile sector. However, Mansarovar is primarily a residential and commercial area in Jaipur and is not a center for heavy defense artillery manufacturing.

51. (3) Mahindra World City
Mahindra World City in Jaipur is a landmark project in Rajasthan's industrial landscape. Established through a public-private partnership between RIICO and the Mahindra Group, it is the state's first operational multi-product Special Economic Zone. It houses various sectors, including IT, gems and jewellery, and light engineering, providing a global platform for export-oriented businesses.

52. (3) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
The Rajasthan MSME (Facilitation of Establishment and Operation) Act is a progressive measure that allows new units to operate without certain prior approvals for an initial period to encourage entrepreneurship. Contrary to the second statement, the MSME sector is actually characterized by relatively low capital intensity and very high potential for generating localized employment across the state.

53. (1) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
Special Economic Zones in Rajasthan are tailored to specific industrial strengths. Mahindra World City is a multi-product zone. The RIICO SEZ in Sitapura focuses on the gems and jewellery sector. The Boranada SEZ in Jodhpur is dedicated to the handicrafts industry, while the Infosys SEZ in Jaipur is specifically notified for Information Technology and related services.

54. (2) The state classification is lower than the national criteria.
The classification of MSMEs in India is based on composite criteria of investment and turnover. Micro units have limits of Rs. 1 crore and Rs. 5 crore, small units Rs. 10 crore and Rs. 50 crore, and medium units Rs. 50 crore and Rs. 250 crore. This classification is uniform across the country; Rajasthan follows these national criteria rather than having lower limits.

55. (2) I, III and IV
MSMEs in Rajasthan face several structural challenges, including difficulties in accessing formal credit and the high cost of borrowing. They also struggle with technological obsolescence and delayed payments from larger buyers. However, an "over-abundance" of highly skilled labor is not a challenge; rather, many units actually face a deficit of technically trained manpower.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

37. (3) Ajmer
To boost the agro-industrial sector and provide better infrastructure for food processing, Mega Food Parks are established. The Greentech Mega Food Park, which is the first of its kind in Rajasthan, is located at Roopangarh in the Ajmer district. This park provides modern processing facilities and a robust supply chain to help local farmers and agri-entrepreneurs.

38. (1) II, I, IV, III
The agro-processing value chain follows a logical progression from the field to the consumer. It begins with farm-level harvesting and procurement. This is followed by primary processing and grading to prepare the raw material. Next comes secondary value addition and manufacturing to create finished products, and finally, retail packaging and distribution to reach the end market.

39. (4) Presence of saline lakes providing sodium-based raw materials
The concentration of chemical industries in areas like Sambhar, Deedwana, and Pachpadra is primarily due to the availability of natural raw materials. These regions are home to large saline lakes that provide an abundant supply of salt (sodium chloride). This salt serves as the essential raw material for various sodium-based chemical industries, including the production of soda ash and caustic soda.

40. (1) Backward linkages
In industrial economics, establishing a processing unit near the source of raw materials is an example of optimizing backward linkages. By setting up a tomato ketchup factory close to tomato farming clusters, the industry ensures a steady supply of fresh raw materials, reduces transportation costs, and creates a direct economic connection with the agricultural producers in the local ecosystem.

41. (3) 1980
The Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation (RIICO) is the premier agency for industrial development in the state. While its precursors existed earlier, RIICO was independently established in its current form in 1980. Since then, it has played a central role in land acquisition, infrastructure development, and providing financial assistance to medium and large-scale industries.

42. (3) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
Bhiwadi, located in the Alwar district, has successfully emerged as a major industrial hub, particularly known for its thriving automobile and auto-component manufacturing sector. However, its growth is driven by its strategic location within the National Capital Region and excellent connectivity, rather than a desire to avoid environmental regulations, as it must comply with strict industrial norms.

43. (1) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
RIICO has developed various specialized industrial parks to cater to specific sectors. The Japanese Zone (Japani Park) is located in Neemrana. A Spice Park has been established in Ramganj Mandi, Kota. The Fin-tech Park is being developed at Mahal, Jaipur, while an Apparel Park is also situated in Jaipur to support the garment and textile industry.

44. (2) Hosts major SEZs for Gems and Jewellery and Information Technology.
The Sitapura Industrial Area in Jaipur is a major center for export-oriented industries. It is particularly significant for hosting Special Economic Zones (SEZs) dedicated to the gems and jewellery sector and the Information Technology (IT) industry. These zones provide world-class infrastructure and tax incentives to promote high-value exports and employment in modern service and manufacturing sectors.

45. (1) I and II only
RIICO's primary mandate involves the promotion of industrial growth through two main functions: the acquisition of land to develop specialized industrial areas and the provision of long-term financial assistance or loans to medium and large-scale projects. Formulating state monetary policy is not a function of RIICO; that responsibility lies with the central banking and state finance authorities.

46. (4) Marine Export Parks
RIICO has developed a wide variety of specialized parks to promote specific local resources, including Agro Food Parks, Stone Parks for the marble and granite industry, and

NODIA

multiple sectors, including renewable energy, manufacturing, and tourism.

65. (1) I and II only
The Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme 2022 is designed with multiple socio-economic goals. It aims to foster balanced regional development by encouraging industries in less developed areas and to generate massive employment opportunities for the local youth. However, it does not seek to eliminate environmental regulations; all new industries must still comply with existing environmental standards and laws.

66. (1) Retail trading and purely commercial complexes
Industrial investment promotion schemes in Rajasthan primarily target manufacturing and specific high-value service sectors. Incentives are offered to units in renewable energy, medical devices, and agro-processing due to their high economic impact. However, purely commercial activities like retail trading and the construction of commercial complexes are generally not eligible for the specialized manufacturing incentives provided under these schemes.

67. (3) Bureau of Investment Promotion (BIP)
The Bureau of Investment Promotion acts as the nodal agency for facilitating large-scale industrial investments in Rajasthan. It plays a central role in organizing major events like the Invest Rajasthan Summit and serves as a bridge between the government and investors. BIP is responsible for promoting the state's investment opportunities and ensuring a smooth experience for potential investors.

68. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
RIPS 2022 provides enhanced, customized incentive packages for "Sunrise Sectors" such as Green Hydrogen and Medical Devices. This strategy is rooted in the state's goal to transition its economy toward sustainable, high-technology industries. By offering higher exemptions and subsidies to these future-ready sectors, Rajasthan aims to move beyond its traditional manufacturing base into more advanced industrial domains.

69. (3) To lower initial costs and make the state a competitive destination
The Government of Rajasthan offers significant exemptions in stamp duty and electricity duty to reduce the initial capital burden on new industrial projects. By lowering these startup and operational costs, the state makes itself a more competitive and attractive destination for investors compared to other states. This approach is intended to stimulate industrial activity and long-term economic growth.

70. (2) I, II, III and IV
RIPS provides a comprehensive suite of incentives, including 100% exemptions on stamp duty and electricity duty for specified periods. It also offers investment subsidies based on the State Goods and Services Tax and subsidies for generating local employment. However, the scheme does not include a guarantee that the state government will procure 100% of the goods manufactured by the units.

71. (4) Bhadla (Jodhpur)
Rajasthan is a global leader in solar energy production, particularly due to the Bhadla Solar Park located in the Jodhpur district. Recognized as the world's largest solar park in terms of capacity, it has not only increased the state's renewable energy output but also created a significant demand and potential for the localized manufacturing of solar equipment and components.

72. (3) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
Rajasthan is strategically positioned to participate in defense manufacturing, especially with industrial nodes like Alwar located near the national capital. The state does not lack a foundational ecosystem; in fact, it has a robust network of MSMEs already involved in precision engineering and auto-components. These existing units provide a strong base for diversifying into the manufacturing of defense-related components.

73. (1) A-i, B-iv, C-iii, D-ii
Emerging sectors in Rajasthan leverage its unique geography and existing industrial base. Solar manufacturing benefits from high direct normal irradiance. Wind component manufacturing is driven by high wind speeds in the west. Defence

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

56. (1) Complete waiver of all employee salaries for five years
The Rajasthan MSME Policy 2022 provides various support mechanisms, including subsidies on capital investment, interest subsidies on loans, and reimbursements for quality certifications. These are intended to reduce operational costs and improve competitiveness. However, the government does not provide a complete waiver of all employee salaries for any period, as labor costs remain a private business responsibility.

57. (3) Udyog Aadhaar / Udyam Registration
For the ease of registration and to bring more units into the formal economy, the Central Government introduced the Udyam Registration portal. This online, paperless system is used in Rajasthan for the self-declaration-based registration of MSMEs. It has replaced the earlier Udyog Aadhaar system, providing a simplified process for entrepreneurs to obtain official recognition and access various government benefits.

58. (3) Micro, Small, Medium
Under the current national MSME definition, enterprises are classified into three categories based on escalating thresholds of annual turnover and investment. Micro enterprises have the lowest turnover limit, followed by small enterprises with a higher limit, and medium enterprises having the highest turnover threshold. This hierarchy ensures that policy support is targeted appropriately based on the size of the business.

59. (4) Severe working capital crisis and potential classification as NPAs
When large-scale industries or government departments delay payments to MSMEs, it directly disrupts the cash flow of these smaller units. This often leads to a severe working capital crisis, making it difficult for the MSMEs to meet their own operational expenses. In extreme cases, this financial stress can cause these units to be classified as Non-Performing Assets by banks.

60. (2) Export-oriented enclaves with tax holidays and world-class infrastructure
Special Economic Zones in Rajasthan are designed as specialized enclaves aimed primarily at boosting exports. These zones offer world-class infrastructure and various fiscal incentives, such as tax holidays and exemptions from certain duties. The objective is to attract foreign and domestic investment, enhance manufacturing and services for global markets, and generate significant employment opportunities within the state.

61. (3) 2022
To remain a competitive destination for industrial investment, Rajasthan periodically updates its investment promotion schemes. The most recent comprehensive version, the Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme 2022, was launched to provide a wider range of incentives. It focuses on diversifying the industrial base and attracting investments in both traditional and emerging high-growth sectors through customized incentive packages.

62. (4) E-Mobility - Development of electric vehicle manufacturing ecosystems
The Invest Rajasthan Summit targeted several future-ready sectors to drive sustainable growth. While green hydrogen focuses on renewable energy and medical devices on healthcare manufacturing, e-mobility is specifically aimed at developing a comprehensive ecosystem for electric vehicle manufacturing. The summit sought to align state policies with global trends in clean energy and advanced transportation technology.

63. (1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
RIPS 2022 identifies various thrust sectors to provide targeted support. Sunrise sectors include innovative fields like Green Hydrogen. Green sectors focus on renewable energy equipment like solar panels. Traditional sectors include long-standing industries like textiles and apparel, while the IT and ITeS sector encompasses modern digital infrastructure such as data centers to support the state's digital economy.

64. (2) Its objective was to sign MoUs and LoIs to catalyze growth.
The Invest Rajasthan Summit was a major global event organized by the state government to showcase Rajasthan as an investment-friendly destination. Its primary objective was to facilitate the signing of Memoranda of Understanding and Letters of Intent with various investors. This effort aimed to catalyze industrial growth across

NODIA

regions of western Rajasthan. Consequently, the state government does not encourage water-intensive industries like large-scale textile processing in the desert. Instead, industrial policies focus on promoting less water-dependent sectors or requiring industries to adopt advanced water recycling and conservation technologies.

83. (1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
Rajasthan's industrial development faces several challenges. Its landlocked geography increases logistics costs for exports. Water scarcity necessitates reliance on distant canals or expensive desalination. Infrastructural bottlenecks, such as poor last-mile connectivity and power quality, affect remote areas. Additionally, there is often a skill deficit where the available local labor does not match the specific technical requirements of modern industries.

84. (4) Advanced single window clearance system providing time-bound approvals.
The 'RajNivesh' portal is a key technological initiative by the Rajasthan government to facilitate industrial investment. It serves as an advanced, centralized single-window clearance system. The portal allows investors to submit applications for various licenses and approvals online and tracks them to ensure time-bound clearances from multiple departments, thereby reducing bureaucratic delays and improving transparency for businesses.

85. (3) III only
Rajasthan faces genuine industrial challenges, including high logistics costs due to its distance from seaports and restricted expansion due to depleting groundwater. However, the claim of an "oversupply of highly cheap and uninterrupted electricity" is incorrect. Like many states, Rajasthan faces challenges related to electricity tariffs and the quality of power supply, which can be significant factors for industrial units.

86. (2) Mandatory physical visits to individual departments for verification
Ease of Doing Business reforms in Rajasthan focus on digitizing the entire process for entrepreneurs. Features include online application submission, electronic payment of fees through e-GRAS, and time-bound clearance of applications. Mandatory physical visits to multiple departments for verification are precisely what these reforms aim to eliminate, moving instead toward a more efficient, digital-first approval process.

87. (4) Transparency and speed with which an entrepreneur can start and operate
In the context of Rajasthan's industrial policy, 'Ease of Doing Business' primarily refers to the efficiency, transparency, and speed with which an entrepreneur can interact with the government. It involves simplifying regulations, reducing the number of required approvals, and using technology to ensure that starting and operating a business is as smooth and predictable as possible for the investor.

88. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
As a landlocked state, Rajasthan lacks direct access to the sea. To overcome this, the state emphasizes the development of dry ports or Inland Container Depots. These facilities are essential because they allow for customs clearance and the containerization of industrial goods within the state. This facilitates easier and more efficient export of products to international markets via distant seaports.

89. (3) Multiplicity of departmental clearances and compliance burdens
Constraints to industry can be physical or regulatory. Factors like an arid climate, great distances from the coastline, and a lack of perennial rivers are physical or geographical challenges inherent to Rajasthan's location. In contrast, the multiplicity of departmental clearances and the associated compliance burdens are regulatory constraints that can be addressed through policy reforms like the Single Window System.

90. (2) IV only
Rajasthan's investment facilitation framework includes a Board of Investment headed by the Chief Minister and a 'One Stop Shop' for large projects. It also integrates multiple portals and provides time-bound clearances. However, the claim that there is a complete exemption from environmental laws for large-scale projects is incorrect; all projects must undergo environmental impact assessments and

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

comply with national and state environmental regulations.

91. (4) Department of Information Technology and Communication (DOIT&C)
The 'iStart Rajasthan' initiative is the state's flagship program to promote the startup ecosystem. The Department of Information Technology and Communication (DOIT&C) serves as the nodal agency for this program. It provides a comprehensive platform for startups, offering mentorship, funding opportunities, and specialized infrastructure to foster innovation and entrepreneurship among the youth across the state of Rajasthan.

92. (3) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
The Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) is a massive infrastructure project where nearly 39% of the Dedicated Freight Corridor's alignment passes through Rajasthan. However, the project is not exclusively funded by the World Bank. It is a collaborative initiative between the Government of India and the Government of Japan, with significant technical and financial participation from Japanese agencies.

93. (1) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
The development of the DMIC in Rajasthan is planned in phases. Phase-I nodes include the Khushkhera-Bhiwadi-Neemrana Investment Region and the Jodhpur-Pali-Marwar Industrial Area, which are prioritized for immediate infrastructure development. Other regions, such as the Jaipur-Dausa Industrial Area and the Rajsamand-Bhilwara Industrial Area, are designated as Phase-II nodes to be developed in the subsequent stages of the project.

94. (4) Only startups founded by residents of Jaipur are eligible for benefits under the iStart program.
The iStart Rajasthan program is an inclusive initiative designed to support startups across the entire state. It provides a single-window platform, incubation space at the Bhamashah Techno Hub, and financial assistance like sustenance allowance. The claim that only residents of Jaipur are eligible is incorrect; the program is open to all recognized startups across all districts of Rajasthan to ensure decentralized growth.

95. (1) I, II and IV
The iStart program offers several tangible benefits, including the Q-rate assessment to evaluate startup potential and financial assistance for rural ventures. It also provides state-of-the-art incubation spaces like the Bhamashah Techno Hub at minimal or no cost. However, the provision of free international flight tickets for all startup founders is not a standard benefit provided under the program's official support framework.

96. (2) Jaisalmer
The influence zone of the Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor generally covers regions within 150 km on both sides of the Dedicated Freight Corridor. This zone includes districts like Alwar, Jaipur, and Ajmer, which are positioned along the main alignment. Jaisalmer, located in the far western part of Rajasthan, falls outside this broad influence zone and is not part of the DMIC's primary corridor.

97. (2) Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC)
The Khushkhera-Bhiwadi-Neemrana Investment Region (KBNIR) is being developed as a flagship industrial node under the Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) project. This region aims to leverage its location along the Dedicated Freight Corridor to attract high-tech manufacturing and global investments, transforming it into a world-class industrial smart city with integrated infrastructure and sustainable urban features.

98. (1) II, IV, III, I
The major industrial nodes of the DMIC in Rajasthan follow a clear North to South geographical distribution. The Khushkhera-Bhiwadi-Neemrana Investment Region is in the north near the Haryana border. Moving south, the Jaipur-Dausa Industrial Area follows, then the Ajmer-Kishangarh Investment Region, and finally the Jodhpur-Pali-Marwar Industrial Area, which is located further toward the southwestern part of the state.

99. (3) Reduction in logistics transit time between Rajasthan and western ports
The integration of the Dedicated Freight Corridor with the DMIC is a game-changer for Rajasthan's economy. The primary economic effect is the

NODIA

significant reduction in logistics transit time between the state's industrial hubs and the major western ports in Gujarat and Maharashtra. This faster and more efficient movement of goods enhances the competitiveness of Rajasthan's exports and attracts more manufacturing investment.

100. (4) Fostering inclusive growth and decentralizing the startup culture

By providing specialized funding and support for rural and women-led ventures under the iStart ecosystem, the Rajasthan government is actively pursuing the policy objective of inclusive growth. This approach aims to decentralize the startup culture, ensuring that the benefits of technological innovation and entrepreneurship reach beyond the major urban centers and empower diverse sections of society across the entire state.

www.nodia.in

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

offset manufacturing is supported by precision MSMEs in the NCR. Green Hydrogen production capitalizes on the state's massive renewable energy potential and the availability of vast land tracts.

74. (1) The state relies exclusively on thermal power and has banned new solar equipment factories to protect agriculture.
Rajasthan is actively embracing the transition to renewable energy. The state has formulated dedicated policies to attract investments in both power generation and the manufacturing of equipment like solar panels. Far from banning these industries, renewable energy manufacturing is categorized as a thrust sector under RIPS, reflecting the state's commitment to reducing import dependence and promoting clean energy technology.

75. (2) I, II and IV
Rajasthan's high potential for solar energy and equipment manufacturing is due to several key factors. These include having the highest solar insolation in India and the availability of vast, non-arable wastelands suitable for large-scale parks. Additionally, favorable state policies and incentives under RIPS provide a strong framework for investors. Proximity to major ports is not a factor, as Rajasthan is landlocked.

76. (2) Banswara
Large-scale heavy manufacturing and precision component industries tend to cluster near major industrial corridors and urban centers for better logistics and market access. Districts like Alwar, Jaipur, and Bharatpur are well-connected to the National Capital Region. In contrast, Banswara, located in the southernmost part of the state away from these primary industrial corridors, is least likely to host such hubs.

77. (1) First
Owing to its exceptional geographical advantages, such as high solar radiation and available land, Rajasthan has emerged as the leading state in India for solar power generation. In recent years, it has consistently held the first rank in terms of total installed solar capacity, reflecting the successful implementation of the state's renewable energy policies and large-scale solar park developments.

78. (1) II, IV, I, III
The solar energy manufacturing value chain follows a precise technological sequence. It begins with the extraction and processing of polysilicon. This material is then used to create silicon wafers. These wafers are processed into solar cells, which are the fundamental units of power generation. Finally, these cells are assembled into solar modules or panels, which are deployed in solar parks.

79. (1) Economies of scale and proximity to end-markets reducing logistics costs
The rapid expansion of solar power parks in western Rajasthan creates a localized demand for solar panels. According to economic principles, this proximity to end-markets reduces logistics and transportation costs. Furthermore, the large scale of these projects allows for economies of scale, making it economically viable for manufacturers to establish production units within the state to serve these massive power generation projects.

80. (2) Encouraging foreign contractors to source components from local MSMEs
The national 'Defence Offset Policy' requires foreign contractors to invest a portion of their contract value back into the Indian defense industry. For Rajasthan, this provides a significant opportunity by encouraging these global contractors to source components or services from local MSMEs. This promotes technological transfer, enhances the capabilities of local manufacturers, and integrates the state's industries into the global defense supply chain.

81. (2) 2011
To simplify the process of setting up industries and improve the business environment, the Government of Rajasthan passed the 'Rajasthan Enterprises Single Window Enabling and Clearance Act' in 2011. This legislation provided the legal framework for a centralized system where entrepreneurs could obtain multiple departmental clearances through a single point of contact, significantly enhancing the ease of doing business in the state.

82. (3) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
Water scarcity is a very real and significant constraint for industrial development in the arid

NODIA

7. Match List-I (Tourism Campaigns/Slogans of Rajasthan) with List-II (Characteristics/ Timeline) and select the correct answer using the codes given below.

List I: (Tourism Campaigns/Slogans)

A. Padharo Mhare Desh
B. Jaane Kya Dikh Jaye
C. Rajasthan Tourism Unit Policy
D. Mukhya Mantri Paryatan Udyog Sambal Yojana

List II: (Characteristics/Timeline)

i. Introduced to provide financial relief to the tourism sector post-COVID-19
ii. Traditional and widely recognized welcoming slogan of Rajasthan Tourism
iii. Policy aimed at promoting private investment in tourism infrastructure
iv. Marketing campaign launched in 2016 to rebrand Rajasthan tourism

Codes:

(1) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
(2) A-i, B-iii, C-ii, D-iv
(3) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

8. Identify the correct statement regarding the tourism sector in Rajasthan.

(1) It holds "Industry" status to receive benefits like industrial units.
(2) It generates employment primarily for specialized urban professional classes.
(3) It relies exclusively on high-spending international tourists for revenue.
(4) Wildlife tourism is strictly prohibited to ensure the total protection of ecology.
(5) Question not attempted

9. What is the primary cause-and-effect relationship between tourism growth and employment in Rajasthan?

(1) Direct decline in agricultural employment due to large-scale industrial land acquisition.
(2) Restricting employment strictly to government-managed heritage and museum properties.
(3) Boosting direct and indirect employment through a multiplier effect in local sectors.
(4) Massive migration to other states for better high-end hospitality and culinary training.
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

10. Consider the following statements regarding the features of the tourism sector in Rajasthan.

I. It is highly labor-intensive and provides large-scale employment.
II. It promotes the conservation of historical monuments and heritage.
III. It plays a minimal role in women empowerment and local artisan livelihood.
IV. It stimulates infrastructure development in remote areas.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

(1) I, II, and III only
(2) I, II, and IV only
(3) II, III, and IV only
(4) I, III, and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

11. Which of the following tourist circuits is the odd one out in the context of Rajasthan Tourism?

(1) Desert Circuit
(2) Mewar Circuit
(3) Braj-Mewat Circuit
(4) Nilgiri Circuit
(5) Question not attempted

12. In the context of tourism revenue in Rajasthan, which demographic historically constitutes the vast majority of the total tourist footfall in the state?

(1) International tourists from Europe
(2) Domestic tourists from within India
(3) Non-Resident Indians (NRIs)
(4) International tourists from Southeast Asia
(5) Question not attempted

13. Consider the following districts of Rajasthan:

I. Jaipur
II. Ajmer
III. Udaipur
IV. Pratapgarh

Which of the following represents the correct descending order of these districts based on their general historical domestic tourist footfall?

(1) I, II, III, IV
(2) I, III, II, IV
(3) II, I, IV, III
(4) III, I, II, IV
(5) Question not attempted

14. Consider the following statements regarding tourism revenue in Rajasthan.

(5) Question not attempted

65. A company wants to set up a centralized distribution center to serve North and West India. Why would establishing a warehousing hub in Rajasthan be a conceptually sound application of supply chain strategy?
(1) Because the logistics network relies solely on air transport for movement.
(2) Strategic location bordering NCR and Gujarat with WDFC reducing transit times.
(3) Because Rajasthan has implemented zero taxes on all imported luxury commodities.
(4) Because modern warehousing does not require land area, making it ideal for deserts.
(5) Question not attempted

66. What is considered the most appropriate challenge facing the media and entertainment sector concerning Rajasthani language content?
(1) Absence of 8th Schedule recognition, limiting state patronage and monetization.
(2) Over-representation of regional language content on national television networks.
(3) A legal ban on the production of films in regional dialects by the censor board.
(4) The historical absence of folk music and oral narratives in the state's culture.
(5) Question not attempted

67. Which of the following forms of media is the odd one out in the context of emerging digital entertainment trends in Rajasthan?
(1) Regional OTT platforms (like Stage)
(2) YouTube vlogging in local dialects
(3) Phad storytelling
(4) Social media influencer marketing
(5) Question not attempted

68. Consider the following factors driving the growth of digital media and Rajasthani language content:
I. Increasing penetration of affordable smartphones.
II. Availability of cheap mobile data in rural areas.
III. Growing diaspora wanting to connect with cultural roots.
IV. Launch of hyper-local OTT platforms.
V. Strict government restrictions on consuming Hindi and English content.
Which of the above factor(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II, III, and IV
(2) II, III, IV, and V
(3) I, III, IV, and V
(4) I, II, IV, and V
(5) Question not attempted

69. Identify the incorrectly matched pair regarding the media and entertainment sector in Rajasthan.
(1) Stage App - Hyper-local OTT platform for Rajasthani content
(2) Rajasthan Film Tourism Promotion Policy - Provides subsidies to filmmakers
(3) 8th Schedule of Constitution - Currently includes the Rajasthani language
(4) Ghoomar / Kalbelia - Traditional performing arts utilized in entertainment
(5) Question not attempted

70. Consider the following statements regarding the status of the Rajasthani language in media.
Statement I: Digital platforms have provided a new medium for artists to monetize Rajasthani comedy and music without traditional studio backing.
Statement II: The state government entirely prohibits the production of cinema in the Rajasthani language.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(1) Only Statement I is correct
(2) Only Statement II is correct
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(4) Neither Statement I nor Statement II is correct
(5) Question not attempted

71. How does the rural tele-density in Rajasthan generally compare with its urban tele-density?
(1) Rural tele-density is significantly higher than urban tele-density.
(2) Rural and urban tele-density are exactly equal.
(3) Rural areas have completely phased out telecom services in favor of satellite phones.
(4) Rural tele-density is notably lower than urban tele-density due to infrastructure challenges.
(5) Question not attempted

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

parks.
(2) Offering customized packages for mega IT projects.
(3) Providing electricity duty exemptions for a specified period.
(4) Mandating that IT companies export 100% of their software products.
(5) Question not attempted

21. What is the primary objective of the 'iStart Rajasthan' initiative launched by the state government?
(1) To provide high-speed internet connectivity to all government-run primary schools.
(2) To digitize and modernize all existing land revenue and property records in the state.
(3) To foster a startup ecosystem through incubation, funding, and mentorship support.
(4) To distribute free laptops and educational tablets to all meritorious senior students.
(5) Question not attempted

22. Which of the following pairs of Digital Initiative and its Purpose is correctly matched?
(1) Raj-eSign - Online grievance redressal mechanism
(2) Raj-Kaj - Integrated electronic workspace for government officials
(3) Raj-Net - State portal for tourism booking
(4) E-Mitra - Platform exclusively for paying corporate taxes
(5) Question not attempted

23. Match List-I (Digital Initiatives in Rajasthan) with List-II (Core Objectives) and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I: (Digital Initiatives)
A. Jan Aadhaar
B. Raj e-Vault
C. Sampark
D. Jan Soochna Portal
List II: (Core Objectives)
i. Centralized public grievance redressal
i. Proactive disclosure of government information
iii. Single number, single card, single identity for family benefits
iv. Secure digital document storage and verification
Codes:
(1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(2) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(3) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(4) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

24. Consider the following statements regarding digital economy initiatives in Rajasthan.
I. 'Raj-Megh' is the Rajasthan State Data Centre and Cloud environment.
II. 'Raj-Net' aims to provide connectivity up to the Gram Panchayat level.
III. 'Raj-Wi-Fi' restricts internet access strictly to government offices.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II, and III
(5) Question not attempted

25. An entrepreneur in a remote village of Rajasthan wants to sell local handicrafts globally without setting up a physical store. Which application of the state's digital economy initiatives best facilitates this?
(1) Utilizing the Jan Soochna Portal to identify reliable sources for raw materials.
(2) Using the Raj-Kaj workflow system to apply for a physical retail license.
(3) Using the E-Bazaar portal with connectivity provided by the Raj-Net infrastructure.
(4) Accessing the Sampark portal to register a formal complaint against competitors.
(5) Question not attempted

26. Consider the following statements regarding banking and financial services in rural Rajasthan.
Statement I: The deployment of Business Correspondents (Bank Mitras) has significantly improved last-mile financial inclusion in rural areas.
Statement II: All rural households in Rajasthan have physical access to a core banking branch within a one-kilometer radius.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(1) Only Statement I is correct
(2) Only Statement II is correct
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct

NODIA

40. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding retail formats in Rajasthan.
(1) E-commerce marketplace - Digital Retail Format
(2) Kirana Store - Organised Retail Format
(3) Departmental Store chain - Unorganised Retail Format
(4) Weekly Haat / Mandi - Corporate Retail Format
(5) Question not attempted

41. Match List-I (Healthcare Initiatives/Schemes in Rajasthan) with List-II (Key Features) and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I: (Healthcare Initiatives)
A. Mukhyamantri Chiranjeevi Swasthya Bima Yojana
B. RGHS (Rajasthan Government Health Scheme)
C. Right to Health Act
D. Nirogi Rajasthan Abhiyan
List II: (Key Features)
i. Provides health insurance coverage specifically for state government employees and pensioners
ii. Ensures equitable access to healthcare services for all residents as a legal right
iii. Universal health coverage scheme providing cashless treatment up to a specified high limit for citizens
iv. Preventive health campaign focusing on lifestyle diseases and awareness
Codes:
(1) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
(2) A-i, B-iii, C-iv, D-ii
(3) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(4) A-iv, B-ii, C-iii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

42. In the context of healthcare services in Rajasthan, what has been a significant trend regarding the private sector's growth over the last two decades?
(1) Rapid expansion through multi-specialty and super-specialty hospitals in urban nodes.
(2) The complete replacement of the public healthcare infrastructure in all remote rural areas.
(3) Limiting high-end medical services exclusively to traditional Ayurvedic treatments.
(4) Declining investment due to strict government-mandated caps on consultation fees.
(5) Question not attempted

43. Consider the following reasons for the rapid growth of private healthcare services in Rajasthan:
I. Increasing demand for advanced medical technologies and specialized care.
II. Government policies incentivizing private investment in the health sector.
III. Complete closure of all primary health centers (PHCs) by the state.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II, and III
(5) Question not attempted

44. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): There is a high concentration of private multi-specialty hospitals in major cities like Jaipur and Jodhpur, while rural areas face a deficit.
Reason (R): Private healthcare providers prefer urban centers due to better infrastructure, availability of specialized medical professionals, and higher paying capacity of patients.
Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

45. Which of the following is NOT a typical feature of the Right to Health framework introduced in Rajasthan?
(1) Right to avail free out-patient department (OPD) services at designated public health facilities.
(2) Obligation on private hospitals to provide free emergency treatment without prepayment.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

33. The construction sector, while intrinsically linked to real estate, is technically classified under which broad sector of the economy in Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) accounting?
(1) Primary Sector
(2) Secondary Sector
(3) Tertiary Sector
(4) Quaternary Sector
(5) Question not attempted

34. Select the correct sequence of stages for the approval and execution of a major real estate project in Rajasthan.
(1) RERA Registration → Land Conversion Approval → Building Plan Approval → Issuance of Completion Certificate
(2) Land Conversion Approval → Building Plan Approval → RERA Registration → Issuance of Completion Certificate
(3) Building Plan Approval → RERA Registration → Land Conversion Approval → Issuance of Completion Certificate
(4) Issuance of Completion Certificate → RERA Registration → Building Plan Approval → Land Conversion Approval
(5) Question not attempted

35. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the real estate and urban expansion landscape in Rajasthan.
(1) The Chief Minister's Jan Awas Yojana aims to promote affordable housing.
(2) RERA mandates that 70% of the funds collected from allottees must be deposited in a separate bank account.
(3) Urban expansion is uniformly distributed across all 50 districts of Rajasthan.
(4) Township policies have been revised to encourage private sector participation in urban housing.
(5) Question not attempted

36. Which of the following defines the "organised retail" sector in the context of Rajasthan's economy?
(1) Small, family-run kirana shops operating without formal government registration.
(2) Unlicensed street vendors selling varied goods in informal weekly haats.
(3) Informal retail traders dealing exclusively in unregulated or grey-market goods.
(4) Retail operations by licensed entities registered under specific tax and corporate laws.
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

37. Consider the following factors that drive the growth of organised retail in Rajasthan:
I. Rising disposable incomes of the middle class.
II. Increased penetration of digital payment systems.
III. Strict government bans on traditional unorganised retail.
IV. Changing consumer lifestyles and preferences for one-stop shopping.
V. Expansion of shopping malls and hypermarkets in Tier-1 and Tier-2 cities.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II, IV, and V
(2) I, II, III, and IV
(3) II, III, IV, and V
(4) I, III, IV, and V
(5) Question not attempted

38. Consider the following statements regarding the retail trade sector in Rajasthan.
Statement I: The unorganised sector continues to command a larger share of the total retail market compared to the organised sector.
Statement II: E-commerce platforms have had absolutely no impact on the unorganised retail formats in rural Rajasthan.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(1) Only Statement I is correct
(2) Only Statement II is correct
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(4) Neither Statement I nor Statement II is correct
(5) Question not attempted

39. Which of the following is the odd one out when classifying the characteristics of the unorganised retail sector in Rajasthan?
(1) Low capital requirement
(2) Flexible working hours
(3) Personalized customer relationships
(4) Centralized supply chain management
(5) Question not attempted

Statement I: Domestic tourists contribute significantly to volume-based tourism revenue.
Statement II: International tourists generally have a higher per capita spending rate compared to domestic tourists.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(1) Only Statement I is correct
(2) Only Statement II is correct
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(4) Neither Statement I nor Statement II is correct
(5) Question not attempted

15. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): International tourism in Rajasthan generates high foreign exchange earnings despite having a lower footfall than domestic tourism.
Reason (R): International tourists typically opt for budget accommodations and avoid heritage properties.
Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

16. Match List-I (IT and ITeS Parks/Zones in Rajasthan) with List-II (Key Features/Locations) and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I: (IT and ITeS Parks/Zones)
A. Mahindra World City
B. FinTech Park
C. Cyber Park
D. Bhamashah Techno Hub
List II: (Key Features/Locations)
i. Jodhpur
ii. Jaipur (Largest Incubation Center)
iii. Jaipur (Special Economic Zone for IT/ITeS)
iv. Jaipur (Dedicated to financial technology companies)
Codes:
(1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(2) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(3) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
(4) A-i, B-iii, C-ii, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

17. In the context of the service sector, which of the following is the most accurate definition of Information Technology Enabled Services (ITeS)?
(1) High-end manufacturing services involving the production of computer hardware.
(2) Outsourced IT-dependent services like BPOs and KPOs designed to enhance efficiency.
(3) The systematic provision of optical fiber connectivity to consumers in rural zones.
(4) Large-scale e-commerce digital platforms dealing in perishable agricultural products.
(5) Question not attempted

18. Which city in Rajasthan has prominently emerged as a Tier-2 hub for Information Technology and ITeS, attracting major multinational corporations?
(1) Jaipur
(2) Bikaner
(3) Alwar
(4) Bharatpur
(5) Question not attempted

19. Consider the following statements regarding initiatives for IT growth in Jaipur.
I. Establishment of dedicated IT Parks and SEZs.
II. Implementation of the iStart Rajasthan initiative to boost startups.
III. Complete exemption of IT companies from adhering to state labor laws.
IV. Development of world-class incubation centers like Bhamashah Techno Hub.
V. Organization of IT Days to attract investment and foster innovation.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II, III, and V
(2) I, II, IV, and V
(3) II, III, IV, and V
(4) I, III, IV, and V
(5) Question not attempted

20. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic feature of Rajasthan's policies to promote the IT and ITeS sector?
(1) Providing land at concessional rates for IT

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

(3) Right of every resident to be denied treatment in case of medico-legal complications.
(4) Establishing a grievance redressal mechanism for patients denied healthcare.
(5) Question not attempted

46. What is the most appropriate description of the impact of the private education sector on Rajasthan's service economy?
(1) Restricting the Gross Enrolment Ratio by keeping fee structures beyond affordability.
(2) Eliminating the operational necessity for government-run schools through private expansion.
(3) Focusing exclusively on elementary education while neglecting the higher and technical sectors.
(4) Generating a sub-economy through employment, infrastructure, and allied support services.
(5) Question not attempted

47. Consider the following issues associated with the rapid growth of private institutions and the coaching industry in Rajasthan:
I. Increasing psychological stress and mental health challenges among students.
II. High financial burden on middle-class families.
III. Commercialization of education leading to varied quality standards.
IV. Unprecedented rise in agricultural output.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(1) I and II only
(2) III and IV only
(3) IV only
(4) II and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

48. In recent years, what general trend has been observed in the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education in Rajasthan due to the proliferation of private universities and colleges?
(1) A steady decline as students prefer studying abroad.
(2) An upward trajectory, improving access for a larger demographic.
(3) Stagnation due to strict entry barriers.
(4) A sharp drop specifically among female students.
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

49. A small town in Rajasthan begins to see a surge in new hostels, tiffin centers, and stationery shops following the establishment of three major competitive exam preparation institutes. This scenario best exemplifies which economic concept?
(1) De-industrialization
(2) Edu-tourism and its multiplier effect
(3) Brain drain
(4) Primary sector dominance
(5) Question not attempted

50. Consider the following growth phases of a specialized coaching hub:
I. Consolidation and emergence of allied industries (hostels, transport).
II. Initial success of a few local teachers in national level exams.
III. Establishment of mega corporate coaching brands with pan-India marketing.
IV. Localized tutoring in small batches.
Which of the following represents the logical chronological order of these phases?
(1) IV, II, I, III
(2) II, IV, III, I
(3) IV, III, I, II
(4) II, I, IV, III
(5) Question not attempted

51. The economic landscape of Kota heavily depends on the coaching industry. What is an immediate negative effect when there is a significant drop in student inflow to the city?
(1) Increased revenue for local municipal corporations.
(2) Rapid expansion of large-scale manufacturing units to absorb the shock.
(3) Severe slump in local real estate, hospitality, and retail sectors.
(4) Increase in the groundwater table level.
(5) Question not attempted

52. Match List-I (Allied Sectors thriving in Kota) with List-II (Nature of Service) and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I: (Allied Sectors)
A. Mess and Tiffin Centers
B. PG and Hostel Accommodations
C. Print and Stationery Services
D. Psychological Counseling Centers
List II: (Nature of Service)

i. Academic material and test paper support
ii. Addressing student mental health and well-being
iii. Daily nutritional requirements for non-resident students
iv. Housing and real estate utility for the floating population

Codes:
(1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(2) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(3) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(4) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

53. Consider the following statements regarding the demographic influx in Kota.
Statement I: The coaching hub attracts students primarily from within the geographical boundaries of Rajasthan only.
Statement II: The influx of outstation students alters the local demographic consumption patterns significantly.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(1) Only Statement I is correct
(2) Only Statement II is correct
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(4) Neither Statement I nor Statement II is correct
(5) Question not attempted

54. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the economic significance of Kota as a coaching hub.
(1) It acts as a major catalyst for the unorganised retail and food sectors.
(2) It relies exclusively on state government subsidies to run the coaching institutes.
(3) It significantly boosts the local transport and auto-rickshaw economy.
(4) It creates substantial direct and indirect employment opportunities for locals.
(5) Question not attempted

55. Consider the following socio-economic impacts of Kota's evolution into a coaching hub:
I. Substantial increase in local per capita income.
II. High stress on urban infrastructure such as water and sanitation.
III. Rise of a localized gig economy serving student needs.
IV. Eradication of all forms of youth unemployment in the district.
V. Emergence of specific regulatory guidelines by the state to manage student stress.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II, III, and V
(2) I, III, IV, and V
(3) II, III, IV, and V
(4) I, II, IV, and V
(5) Question not attempted

56. When analyzing transport services, how does the road density in Rajasthan compare with the national average road density?
(1) Lower density due to vast geography and sparse desert populations.
(2) Higher density compared to national averages due to flat desert terrains.
(3) Density that remains exactly equal to national averages despite variations.
(4) The highest road density among all Indian states due to aggressive funding.
(5) Question not attempted

57. Match List-I (Transport Infrastructure Types) with List-II (Examples/Authorities) and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I: (Transport Infrastructure Types)
A. National Highways
B. State Highways
C. Rural Roads
D. Public Road Transport
List II: (Examples/Authorities)
i. PMGSY (Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana)
ii. RSRTC (Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation)
iii. NHAI (National Highways Authority of India)
iv. PWD (Public Works Department of Rajasthan)

Codes:
(1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(2) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(3) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(4) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

58. Consider the following statements regarding the initiatives of the Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation (RSRTC):
I. Providing free or concessional travel to specific categories like women, senior citizens, and students.
II. Introducing electric buses on prime routes to reduce the carbon footprint.
III. Completely privatizing all profitable interstate routes to foreign companies.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II, and III
(5) Question not attempted

59. Which of the following is NOT typically considered a major constraint for the transport sector in Rajasthan?
(1) High maintenance costs of roads in extreme climatic conditions (desert areas).
(2) Poor last-mile connectivity in sparsely populated tribal and desert belts.
(3) Financial losses faced by the state public transport corporation.
(4) Excessive availability of natural inland waterways reducing road traffic.
(5) Question not attempted

60. Select the correct hierarchical sequence of the road network categorization in Rajasthan, from the highest traffic volume and administrative tier to the lowest.
(1) National Highways → State Highways → Major District Roads → Village Roads
(2) State Highways → National Highways → Village Roads → Major District Roads
(3) Major District Roads → State Highways → National Highways → Village Roads
(4) National Highways → Major District Roads → State Highways → Village Roads
(5) Question not attempted

61. Identify the correct statement regarding the logistics sector and supply chain initiatives in Rajasthan.
(1) Rajasthan lacks any designated logistics parks due to a lack of port connectivity.
(2) Warehousing is strictly controlled by the central government, with no private sector involvement permitted in Rajasthan.
(3) The state has granted 'Industry' status to the logistics sector to boost warehousing and supply chain infrastructure.
(4) Logistics accounts for less than one percent of the state's service sector GSDP.
(5) Question not attempted

62. Consider the following components relevant to the logistics and warehousing sector in Rajasthan:
I. Inland Container Depots (ICDs)
II. Multi-Modal Logistics Parks (MMLPs)
III. Cold Chain Storage Facilities
IV. Deep Sea Ports
Which of the above components are present or being developed in Rajasthan?
(1) I, II, and III only
(2) I, III, and IV only
(3) II, III, and IV only
(4) I, II, III, and IV
(5) Question not attempted

63. Which major national infrastructure project passes through a significant portion of Rajasthan, heavily boosting its logistics, warehousing, and supply chain prospects?
(1) Western Dedicated Freight Corridor (WDFC)
(2) Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor (EDFC)
(3) Bharatmala Sagarmala Link
(4) National Inland Waterway 1
(5) Question not attempted

64. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) is expected to transform the logistics sector in Rajasthan.
Reason (R): Nearly 39% of the DMIC alignment passes through Rajasthan, enabling the creation of massive investment regions and logistics hubs.
Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

(4) Neither Statement I nor Statement II is correct
(5) Question not attempted

27. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Financial inclusion in rural Rajasthan remains challenging despite the expansion of the banking network.
Reason (R): Low financial literacy and sparse population density in desert districts create operational hurdles for traditional bank branches.
Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

28. Which of the following institutions plays the pivotal role as the convener of the State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC) in Rajasthan?
(1) State Bank of India
(2) Bank of Baroda
(3) Reserve Bank of India
(4) Rajasthan Marudhara Gramin Bank
(5) Question not attempted

29. Which of the following represents the most appropriate strategy to overcome the challenge of credit access for marginal farmers in Rajasthan?
(1) Establishing major international corporate banks in every remote and tribal village.
(2) Abolishing all existing rural cooperative credit societies to foster private competition.
(3) Developing Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and leveraging regional microfinance networks.
(4) Restricting agricultural loans to only those farmers owning more than ten hectares of land.
(5) Question not attempted

30. Consider the following statements regarding steps taken to improve rural banking in Rajasthan.
I. Expansion of the Rajasthan Marudhara Gramin Bank network.
II. Implementation of the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY).
III. Widespread deployment of micro-ATMs and point-of-sale devices.
IV. Banning private banks from operating in rural areas to protect cooperatives.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II, and III only
(2) I, II, and IV only
(3) II, III, and IV only
(4) I, III, and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

31. What is the primary cause of the rapid real estate and construction boom in cities like Jaipur, Jodhpur, and Kota?
(1) High rate of rural-to-urban migration and industrial expansion.
(2) Decrease in the overall population of the state.
(3) Complete shift of agricultural lands to wildlife sanctuaries.
(4) Stagnation of the education and health sectors in urban areas.
(5) Question not attempted

32. Match List-I (Terms related to Real Estate in Rajasthan) with List-II (Descriptions) and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I: (Terms)
A. RERA
B. Affordable Housing Policy
C. UIT
D. JDA
List II: (Descriptions)
i. Local body responsible for urban development in specific growing cities
ii. Regulatory authority to protect home buyers and boost real estate investments
iii. Nodal agency for the planned development of the state capital
iv. Initiative to provide housing to the economically weaker sections
Codes:
(1) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(2) A-iv, B-ii, C-iii, D-i
(3) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
(4) A-i, B-iii, C-ii, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

72. Match List-I (Telecom & Connectivity Initiatives) with List-II (Key Features) and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I: (Telecom & Connectivity Initiatives)
A. BharatNet
B. RajNET
C. Free Smartphone Scheme
D. Public Wi-Fi Hotspots
List II: (Key Features)
i. Initiative targeting women empowerment and digital access in Rajasthan
ii. Project to connect all Gram Panchayats with high-speed broadband
iii. Multi-mode connectivity framework for state government departments
iv. Free internet access installed at major bus stands and hospitals
Codes:
(1) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
(2) A-iii, B-ii, C-iv, D-i
(3) A-i, B-iv, C-ii, D-iii
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

73. Identify the incorrect statement regarding rural telecom connectivity challenges in Rajasthan.
(1) Logistical difficulties and high costs of laying optical fiber in harsh desert terrain.
(2) Disruption of telecom tower operations in remote villages due to power issues.
(3) Telecom firms prioritizing rural zones due to high Average Revenue Per User (ARPU).
(4) Network blind spots in southern districts caused by undulating Aravalli topography.
(5) Question not attempted

74. Consider the following impacts of poor telecom connectivity in rural Rajasthan:
I. Hindrance in accessing e-Governance services like e-Mitra.
II. Delay in digital payments and Direct Benefit Transfers (DBT).
III. Substantial increase in agricultural productivity.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II, and III
(5) Question not attempted

75. What is the primary cause-and-effect relationship between geographical terrain and telecom services in Rajasthan?
(1) Flat desert areas perfectly reflect radio waves, eliminating the need for telecom towers entirely.
(2) Shifting sand dunes generate natural electricity, automatically boosting all mobile signals.
(3) High annual rainfall in western regions frequently damages underground optical fiber cables.
(4) Rugged terrain and sparse populations increase costs, leading to poor network coverage.
(5) Question not attempted

76. What is the primary objective of the Jan Soochna Portal introduced by the Government of Rajasthan?
(1) Allowing citizens to file their annual income tax returns through a single digital portal.
(2) Proactively disclosing scheme details to the public without requiring RTI applications.
(3) Serving as an exclusive mandatory job portal for all state government recruitment vacancies.
(4) Providing a commercial platform for private companies to sell wholesale goods to the state.
(5) Question not attempted

77. Consider the following features of the e-Mitra network in Rajasthan:
I. It operates on a Public-Private Partnership (PPP) model.
II. It offers both government (G2C) and private (B2C) services.
III. It is available only in urban areas of the state.
IV. It facilitates utility bill payments, certificate issuance, and banking services.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II, and IV only
(2) II, III, and IV only
(3) I, III, and IV only
(4) I, II, III, and IV
(5) Question not attempted

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

(4) Neither Statement I nor Statement II is correct
(5) Question not attempted

92. What is the primary cause-and-effect outcome of the skill gap challenge in Rajasthan's service sector?
(1) Oversupply of IT professionals, leading to a massive surge in wage stagnation.
(2) Curriculum-industry gaps causing high graduate unemployability despite existing vacancies.
(3) Automatic and compulsory transfer of service sector jobs to the agriculture sector.
(4) Lower skill base naturally increasing the per capita income of unorganised sectors.
(5) Question not attempted

93. Which of the following is NOT generally considered a major infrastructure bottleneck for the expansion of the service sector in Rajasthan?
(1) Inadequate digital connectivity and broadband penetration in remote rural areas.
(2) Intermittent power supply in certain industrial/service zones.
(3) Shortage of massive seaports for exporting heavy machinery.
(4) Lack of sufficient multi-modal transport hubs in smaller districts.
(5) Question not attempted

94. Identify the correct statement regarding skill development initiatives meant to address the challenges in Rajasthan's service sector.
(1) Providing technical training programs exclusively for traditional agriculture workers.
(2) Legally banning all Industrial Training Institutes from offering service sector courses.
(3) Relying on international private NGOs to fund all government skill development programs.
(4) Providing allowances conditioned on completing skill training or internship programs.
(5) Question not attempted

95. To address the challenge of urban concentration in the IT/ITeS sector, the state decides to incentivize companies to open offices in Tier-3 towns. This concept is an application of which economic strategy?
(1) Decentralization of economic growth
(2) Import substitution
(3) Command economy centralization
(4) De-industrialization
(5) Question not attempted

96. In the context of opportunities in Rajasthan's service sector, how is "Medical Tourism" (Medical Value Travel) best defined?
(1) Traveling to different cities to attend specialized medical conferences and seminars.
(2) Traveling to Rajasthan for affordable, quality medical care and tourism experiences.
(3) Government-sponsored transport of doctors to rural areas for free health camps.
(4) Commercial transportation of high-value pharmaceutical goods across international borders.
(5) Question not attempted

97. To tap into the opportunity of Heritage Tourism, the Rajasthan government introduced a policy allowing the conversion of historical forts and havelis into heritage hotels. This predominantly helps in:
(1) Relocating all local populations from historical districts to urban centers.
(2) Aiding property conservation while generating local jobs and commercial revenue.
(3) Converting all private historical properties into exclusive government offices.
(4) The mandatory transfer of ownership of heritage properties to the central government.
(5) Question not attempted

98. An entrepreneur plans to start a firm providing backend digital accounting and tele-medicine support to clients in Europe, operating out of Jodhpur. This venture best capitalizes on which emerging opportunity in Rajasthan's service sector?
(1) Digital services and knowledge process outsourcing (KPO) exports
(2) E-commerce retail trade
(3) Heavy infrastructure logistics

NODIA

as it primarily operates outside the traditional Rajasthan circuit?
(1) Palace on Wheels
(2) Royal Rajasthan on Wheels
(3) Deccan Odyssey
(4) Heritage on Wheels
(5) Question not attempted

86. Identify the correct statement regarding the Rajasthan Film Tourism Promotion Policy, 2022.
(1) It mandates that all films shot in Rajasthan must exclusively cast local actors.
(2) Offering subsidies to filmmakers shooting major portions of their films in Rajasthan.
(3) It completely bans the shooting of web series and OTT content in historical forts.
(4) Requiring all filmmakers to transfer half of their global profits to the state treasury.
(5) Question not attempted

87. Consider the following steps a production house typically takes to leverage film tourism incentives in Rajasthan:
I. Submission of the finalized film to the nodal agency for verification.
II. Application for shooting permission via the single-window clearance system.
III. Disbursement of financial subsidy/incentive by the state.
IV. Actual shooting at approved locations in Rajasthan.
Which of the following represents the correct logical sequence of these steps?
(1) II, IV, I, III
(2) I, II, IV, III
(3) II, I, IV, III
(4) IV, II, I, III
(5) Question not attempted

88. Match List-I (Popular Film Shooting Destinations) with List-II (Districts) and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I: (Film Shooting Destinations)
A. Mehrangarh Fort
B. Amer Fort
C. Kumbhalgarh Fort
D. Sam Sand Dunes
List II: (Districts)
i. Jaisalmer
ii. Rajsamand
iii. Jaipur
iv. Jodhpur
Codes:
(1) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(2) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(3) A-iv, B-ii, C-iii, D-i
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

89. Under the Film Tourism Promotion Policy of Rajasthan, filming in the state provides an exemption on which of the following local fees for shooting at monuments governed by the state Archaeology Department?
(1) Exemption from all Goods and Services Tax requirements on equipment.
(2) Exemption from paying national highway tolls for all logistics units.
(3) Exemption from paying daily shooting fees at state-owned historical monuments.
(4) Exemption from local municipal property taxes for production office spaces.
(5) Question not attempted

90. What is the most appropriate long-term economic benefit of promoting film tourism for Rajasthan?
(1) 'Destination branding' leading to increased domestic and international tourist footfalls.
(2) Immediate eradication of urban poverty.
(3) Shift of the state's economic base from agriculture to the film manufacturing industry.
(4) Reduction in the maintenance costs of historical forts.
(5) Question not attempted

91. Consider the following statements regarding the challenges faced by the service sector in Rajasthan.
Statement I: The growth of the service sector, particularly IT, Real Estate, and specialized healthcare, is highly concentrated in a few urban nodes like Jaipur, Jodhpur, and Udaipur.
Statement II: This urban concentration ensures equitable economic development across all tribal and desert districts of the state.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(1) Only Statement I is correct
(2) Only Statement II is correct
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

ANSWERS

1. (2) It has emerged as the largest contributing sector to the GSDP.
The service sector has become the primary driver of Rajasthan's economic growth, consistently contributing the highest share to the Gross State Domestic Product compared to agriculture and industries. This dominance reflects a transition toward a more diversified economy, where activities like tourism, real estate, and financial services play a pivotal role in generating state-level wealth and overall prosperity.

2. (1) Only Statement I is correct
The service sector in Rajasthan represents a substantial portion of the state's economic output, frequently exceeding the forty percent mark in current price valuations. While agriculture remains important for employment, the service sector's growth trajectory operates through diverse channels like tourism and telecommunications, making it less strictly dependent on annual agricultural fluctuations or primary sector outputs for its performance.

3. (3) I and III only
Sub-sectors like trade, hotels, and restaurants contribute significantly to Rajasthan's economic output, fueled by a robust tourism industry. Similarly, transport and communication services have experienced steady growth due to significant infrastructure investments. However, real estate and professional services are also major contributors, meaning they do not have a minimal impact on the overall Gross State Domestic Product figures.

4. (4) Mining and Quarrying
In economic accounting, mining and quarrying activities are classified under the industrial or secondary sector because they involve the extraction of natural resources. In contrast, public administration, financial services, and trade and repair services are quintessentially tertiary activities. These services focus on providing intangible value and administrative support, which forms the core of the state's service sector contribution.

5. (3) A is true but R is false.
While the service sector has indeed outpaced agriculture and industry in its contribution to the state's Gross State Domestic Product, the reason provided is inaccurate. Rajasthan's economy is increasingly service-oriented, but its industrial base is not entirely diversified enough to be the sole support system. The service sector's growth is driven by tourism, digital initiatives, and urban expansion.

6. (2) Tourism and Hospitality
Tourism and hospitality have historically served as the most significant drivers of Rajasthan's service sector due to the state's rich cultural heritage and monuments. This industry creates extensive forward and backward linkages, supporting local handicrafts, transport, and regional employment. While information technology and retail are growing rapidly, the tourism sector remains the most iconic and dominant historical contributor.

7. (1) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
Rajasthan tourism utilizes various slogans and policies to attract visitors and investment. The welcoming phrase is traditional and well-known, while newer marketing campaigns were launched more recently to modernize the state's brand. Specific unit policies encourage private infrastructure development, and special welfare schemes were introduced recently to support the industry's recovery following the disruptions caused by the global pandemic.

8. (1) It holds "Industry" status to receive benefits like industrial units.
Granting "Industry" status to the tourism sector allows businesses in this field to access institutional credit, subsidies, and concessional utility rates similar to manufacturing units. This policy encourages private investment and infrastructure development. Tourism provides widespread employment across various skill levels and regions, including rural wildlife areas, and it caters to both domestic and international visitors for revenue generation.

NODIA

(4) Heritage film tourism
(5) Question not attempted

99. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the scope of medical tourism in Rajasthan.
(1) Jaipur has emerged as a significant center for orthopedic and cardiac medical tourism.
(2) Rajasthan's reputation for traditional therapies like Ayurveda and Yoga adds immense value to wellness tourism.
(3) Medical tourism in the state is entirely restricted to domestic patients; foreigners are strictly prohibited from receiving care.
(4) Availability of world-class private hospitals with comparatively affordable procedures drives this sector.
(5) Question not attempted

100. Which sub-sector is most appropriately considered a future growth engine for diversifying Rajasthan's service sector beyond traditional tourism?
(1) Deep-sea mining services
(2) Inland waterways shipping
(3) Traditional manual agricultural harvesting services
(4) IT, ITeS, and Digital Economy services
(5) Question not attempted

www.nodia.in

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

First, agricultural land must be converted for non-agricultural use, followed by the approval of detailed building plans. The project must then be registered with the regulatory authority before sales begin. Finally, a completion certificate is issued once the construction meets all standards.

35. (3) Urban expansion is uniformly distributed across all 50 districts of Rajasthan.
Urban expansion in Rajasthan is not uniform; it is highly concentrated in major cities and industrial hubs like Jaipur, Jodhpur, and Bhiwadi. Many remote and desert districts remain sparsely populated with slower urban growth rates. Policies like the Jan Awas Yojana and regulatory mandates for fund management aim to make housing more accessible and secure, but the geographic distribution of development remains uneven.

36. (4) Retail operations by licensed entities registered under specific tax and corporate laws.
Organised retail consists of business operations that are formally licensed and comply with corporate and tax regulations, such as GST. This includes supermarkets, department stores, and branded outlets that follow standardized business practices. Unlike informal street vendors or unregistered small shops, organised retail entities maintain transparent records and typically operate within a structured supply chain, contributing formally to the state's service sector economy.

37. (1) I, II, IV, and V
The growth of organised retail is fueled by rising middle-class incomes, the adoption of digital payments, and shifting consumer preferences toward modern shopping environments. The expansion of malls and hypermarkets in major cities also plays a key role. Traditional unorganised retail is not banned; it continues to coexist with modern formats, though consumers increasingly value the convenience and variety offered by larger, organized entities.

38. (1) Only Statement I is correct
Despite the rise of modern malls, the unorganised retail sector, consisting of small neighborhood shops and local vendors, still holds a larger share of Rajasthan's total retail market. Furthermore, e-commerce has significantly impacted rural retail patterns by providing access to a wider variety of goods. While traditional formats remain dominant in volume, they are increasingly adapting to the digital shifts and changing preferences of rural consumers.

39. (4) Centralized supply chain management
Unorganised retail is characterized by low capital requirements, flexible hours, and strong personal relationships with local customers. These small-scale operations lack the centralized supply chain management typical of large corporate retail chains. Instead, they often rely on local wholesalers and decentralized procurement. Centralized logistics and sophisticated inventory tracking are defining features of the organised sector, which allow for large-scale efficiency and standardized product availability.

40. (1) E-commerce marketplace - Digital Retail Format
E-commerce platforms represent the digital retail format, allowing for online transactions and deliveries. In contrast, local kirana stores are part of the unorganised sector, while departmental store chains belong to the organised format. Weekly markets are traditional, informal retail settings rather than corporate ones. Correctly identifying these formats is essential for understanding the diverse landscape of trade and commerce within Rajasthan's evolving service economy.

NODIA

41. (1) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
Rajasthan has implemented various healthcare initiatives to ensure universal coverage and preventive care. Major insurance schemes provide high-limit cashless treatment for the general public, while specific programs cater to government employees. The state has also pioneered legal frameworks for health rights and launched campaigns focused on lifestyle diseases. These initiatives collectively aim to improve public health outcomes and reduce out-of-pocket medical expenses for all citizens.

42. (1) Rapid expansion through multi-specialty and super-specialty hospitals in urban nodes.
Over the last two decades, Rajasthan's private healthcare sector has seen rapid growth, particularly with the establishment of multi-specialty and super-specialty hospitals in urban

9. (3) Boosting direct and indirect employment through a multiplier effect in local sectors.
The growth of tourism creates a powerful multiplier effect, generating direct jobs in hotels and travel agencies while stimulating indirect employment in handicrafts, transport, and local food services. This widespread impact benefits diverse social groups and regions, far exceeding government-managed properties. It does not cause a decline in agriculture through land acquisition but rather complements the local rural economy.

10. (2) I, II, and IV only
Rajasthan's tourism industry is characterized by its high labor intensity and its role in preserving historical monuments through revenue generation. It also drives infrastructure development in remote areas to improve accessibility for visitors. Contrary to being minimal, tourism significantly empowers women and local artisans by creating a vast market for traditional crafts and providing diverse livelihood opportunities across the state's rural landscape.

11. (4) Nilgiri Circuit
The Desert, Mewar, and Braj-Mewat circuits are well-established tourist routes defined by the Rajasthan Tourism Department to promote specific regional attractions. The Nilgiri hills are located in southern India, covering parts of Tamil Nadu, Kerala, and Karnataka, and are not part of Rajasthan's geographical or tourism framework. Rajasthan's circuits are instead organized around its unique desert, hilly, and cultural landscapes.

12. (2) Domestic tourists from within India
Historically, domestic tourists from various Indian states constitute the vast majority of the total visitor volume in Rajasthan. While international tourists and non-resident Indians are significant for foreign exchange and high-value spending, the sheer volume of domestic travelers sustains the state's hospitality and transport sectors year-round. This domestic influx is a critical pillar for the survival of local small-scale tourism businesses.

13. (1) I, II, III, IV
Jaipur, as the state capital, and Ajmer, as a major religious and educational center, consistently record the highest domestic tourist footfalls. Udaipur follows as a premier leisure destination known for its lakes and palaces. In contrast, newer or smaller districts like Pratapgarh have significantly lower historical domestic tourist numbers, as they are not yet fully integrated into the primary state tourist circuits.

14. (3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
Domestic tourism provides the necessary volume to sustain the service economy throughout the year, ensuring steady demand for local businesses. Simultaneously, international tourists, though fewer in number, often contribute higher per capita revenue due to their preference for heritage properties and longer stays. Both segments are essential for a balanced tourism economy, combining high-volume local demand with high-value foreign exchange.

15. (3) A is true but R is false.
International tourism is a vital source of foreign exchange for Rajasthan, even though the number of foreign visitors is lower than domestic ones. However, the reasoning is incorrect because international tourists often prefer staying in high-end heritage properties and luxury hotels rather than budget accommodations. Their spending patterns actually support the high-value segment of the state's hospitality industry and cultural preservation efforts.

16. (1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
Jaipur and Jodhpur serve as major hubs for the digital economy in Rajasthan. Specific zones like Mahindra World City provide dedicated infrastructure for IT exports, while new parks in Jaipur focus on financial technology. Jodhpur hosts a significant cyber park, and the state capital is home to one of the largest incubation centers in the country, fostering a robust environment for startups.

17. (2) Outsourced IT-dependent services like BPOs and KPOs designed to enhance efficiency.
Information Technology Enabled Services refer to various outsourced processes that utilize telecommunications and computers to improve business efficiency. This includes Business Process Outsourcing and Knowledge Process Outsourcing, which are prominent in the service sector. Unlike hardware manufacturing or basic internet connectivity, these services focus on

NODIA

78. Match List-I (e-Governance Portals) with List-II (Primary Functions) and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I: (e-Governance Portals)
A. Rajasthan Sampark
B. RajKaj
C. SSO (Single Sign-On)
D. e-Dharti
List II: (Primary Functions)
i. Land records and mutation information
ii. Integrated grievance redressal mechanism
iii. One identity to access various state government applications
iv. Electronic workflow for government file tracking and leave management
Codes:
(1) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
(2) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
(3) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(4) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

79. A citizen wishes to know the details of the public distribution system (PDS) ration distributed in their ward without undergoing a lengthy formal application process. Which e-Governance initiative optimally applies to this scenario?
(1) Jan Soochna Portal
(2) e-Mitra Plus kiosk
(3) Raj e-Vault
(4) Shala Darpan
(5) Question not attempted

80. Which of the following services is NOT typically provided under the e-Mitra framework in Rajasthan?
(1) Deposition of electricity and water bills
(2) Issuance of judicial warrants and final court verdicts
(3) Application for bona fide residential certificates
(4) Deposition of university examination fees
(5) Question not attempted

81. In which year was the Rajasthan Tourism Development Corporation (RTDC) established to develop tourism infrastructure and promote the state as a prime tourist destination?
(1) 1956
(2) 1978
(3) 1989
(4) 2001
(5) Question not attempted

82. Consider the following functions and operations associated with RTDC:
I. Management of standard and budget hotels/motels.
II. Organization of package tours and sightseeing.
III. Operation of luxury tourist trains like Palace on Wheels.
IV. Facilitating boating and cafeteria facilities at tourist spots.
V. Direct issuance of international passports to foreign tourists.
Which of the above are correct functions of RTDC?
(1) I, II, III, and IV
(2) II, III, IV, and V
(3) I, III, IV, and V
(4) I, II, IV, and V
(5) Question not attempted

83. Consider the following statements regarding the status of RTDC.
Statement I: RTDC has historically faced financial challenges and operating losses, leading to the leasing or renovation of several of its properties.
Statement II: RTDC is completely funded by the United Nations World Tourism Organization.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(1) Only Statement I is correct
(2) Only Statement II is correct
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(4) Neither Statement I nor Statement II is correct
(5) Question not attempted

84. Identify the correct pair of RTDC Hotel and its location.
(1) Hotel Gangaur - Udaipur
(2) Hotel Moomal - Jaipur
(3) Hotel Shikhar - Bikaner
(4) Hotel Khadim - Ajmer
(5) Question not attempted

85. Which of the following luxury trains, operated in collaboration with Indian Railways and RTDC to promote heritage tourism, is the odd one out

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

26. (1) Only Statement I is correct
Business Correspondents have played a crucial role in expanding financial services to remote rural areas where traditional bank branches are absent. While financial inclusion has improved significantly through these agents, it is inaccurate to claim that every rural household has a physical core banking branch within a one-kilometer radius. Sparse population density and difficult terrain make such universal physical proximity logistically challenging.

27. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Extending traditional banking services to rural Rajasthan is difficult due to low financial literacy and the sparse population in desert regions. These factors increase operational costs and reduce the commercial viability of full-scale branches. Consequently, while the network is expanding, achieving deep financial inclusion remains a challenge, necessitating alternative models like digital banking and mobile agents to reach underserved populations.

28. (2) Bank of Baroda
The Bank of Baroda serves as the convener for the State Level Bankers' Committee in Rajasthan. In this role, it coordinates between the state government and various financial institutions to implement banking policies and credit plans. This committee is essential for monitoring financial inclusion targets, agricultural credit flow, and the overall performance of the banking sector within the state's diverse economy.

29. (3) Developing Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and leveraging regional microfinance networks.
Strengthening Self-Help Groups and microfinance networks is an effective strategy for providing credit to marginal farmers who may lack traditional collateral. These community-based models leverage social trust and collective responsibility to ensure loan repayment. This approach is more practical in remote areas than establishing large international corporate banks or restricting credit to wealthy landowners, as it directly addresses the needs of the rural poor.

30. (1) I, II, and III only
Rural banking in Rajasthan has been enhanced by expanding regional rural banks, implementing national financial inclusion schemes, and deploying mobile technology like micro-ATMs. These measures bring banking services closer to the people in underserved areas. Private banks are not banned from rural operations; instead, the government encourages a mix of public, private, and cooperative institutions to ensure comprehensive financial coverage.

31. (1) High rate of rural-to-urban migration and industrial expansion.
The rapid growth in real estate within major Rajasthani cities is primarily driven by the migration of people from rural areas seeking better employment and education. Furthermore, the expansion of industries and the service sector creates a steady demand for residential and commercial spaces. This urban influx necessitates the development of new townships and infrastructure, fueling a continuous construction boom in these nodes.

32. (1) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
Real estate development in Rajasthan is governed by various authorities and policies. Regulatory bodies protect buyers' interests, while dedicated agencies manage the planned growth of the capital city and other expanding urban centers. Additionally, state policies focus on providing affordable housing for economically weaker sections. These entities work together to ensure that urban expansion is regulated, inclusive, and supported by necessary infrastructure.

33. (2) Secondary Sector
In Gross State Domestic Product accounting, the construction sector is classified under the secondary sector because it involves the creation of physical infrastructure and buildings. Although it is closely linked to real estate, which is a service, construction itself is a manufacturing-adjacent activity. This sector is a major employer and a significant contributor to the state's economic output, reflecting ongoing urban and industrial development.

34. (2) Land Conversion Approval → Building Plan Approval → RERA Registration → Issuance of Completion Certificate
The execution of a major real estate project follows a specific legal sequence to ensure compliance with land use and safety norms.

NODIA

specialized business functions like customer support, data analytics, and accounting, providing high-value employment in urban areas.

18. (1) Jaipur
Jaipur has rapidly emerged as a prominent Tier-2 hub for the Information Technology and ITeS sectors in India. The city's proximity to the national capital, improved infrastructure, and availability of skilled graduates have attracted numerous multinational corporations. This growth is supported by dedicated SEZs and IT parks, making Jaipur the primary center for digital and software-related service sector expansion in Rajasthan.

19. (2) I, II, IV, and V
IT growth in Jaipur is driven by the establishment of specialized parks, incubation hubs, and state-led startup initiatives like iStart. Regular industry events further attract investment and foster innovation within the digital ecosystem. However, IT companies are not exempt from state labor laws, as they must still adhere to standard employment regulations, safety norms, and social security requirements governing the workforce.

20. (4) Mandating that IT companies export 100% of their software products.
Rajasthan's policies to promote the IT sector focus on incentives like concessional land, customized project packages, and electricity duty exemptions. These measures aim to reduce operational costs and attract investment. There is no mandate for companies to export all their products, as the state encourages serving both domestic and international markets to ensure a versatile and sustainable digital service economy.

21. (3) To foster a startup ecosystem through incubation, funding, and mentorship support.
The iStart Rajasthan initiative is designed to build a comprehensive ecosystem for entrepreneurs by providing necessary resources like funding, expert mentorship, and world-class incubation facilities. This program helps startups scale their businesses and contribute to the state's digital economy. It moves beyond basic internet provision or hardware distribution, focusing instead on nurturing innovation and generating high-quality employment within the state.

22. (2) Raj-Kaj - Integrated electronic workspace for government officials
Raj-Kaj is a significant digital initiative that provides an integrated electronic workspace to streamline government administrative processes and file tracking. Other platforms serve different functions, such as digital signatures, connectivity infrastructure, or citizen services. These digital tools collectively enhance the transparency and efficiency of the state administration, reducing traditional bureaucratic delays and moving toward a paperless and more responsive governance model.

23. (1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
Digital initiatives in Rajasthan target various aspects of governance and citizen empowerment. Some systems provide a single identity for family benefits, while others offer secure storage for digital documents. Centralized portals handle public grievances, and specialized platforms ensure the proactive disclosure of government information. These tools work together to create a more transparent, efficient, and accessible administrative environment for all residents.

24. (1) I and II only
Rajasthan has established a sophisticated cloud environment through the state data center to support digital services. Additionally, infrastructure projects aim to provide high-speed connectivity down to the Gram Panchayat level to bridge the digital divide. Public Wi-Fi initiatives are designed to increase internet accessibility for the general public in various common areas, rather than restricting access only to government offices.

25. (3) Using the E-Bazaar portal with connectivity provided by the Raj-Net infrastructure.
The E-Bazaar portal allows local artisans and entrepreneurs to showcase and sell their products to a global audience without needing a physical storefront. This digital marketplace is supported by the state's connectivity infrastructure, which provides the necessary internet access in remote areas. This application of technology empowers rural economies by removing traditional geographical barriers and connecting local craftsmen directly with consumers.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

centers. This expansion provides advanced medical services that complement the public health system. While the government remains the primary provider in rural areas, private investment has significantly enhanced the state's medical infrastructure, attracting patients from across the region for specialized care.

43. (1) I and II only
The growth of private healthcare is driven by the increasing demand for advanced medical care and government policies that encourage private investment. These factors create a favorable environment for modern hospital infrastructure. Primary health centers have not been closed; they remain a vital part of the public health network. Instead, the private sector fills the gap in specialized services, particularly in major cities where there is higher demand.

44. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Private multi-specialty hospitals are predominantly located in large cities like Jaipur and Jodhpur because these areas offer better infrastructure and a pool of specialized professionals. Additionally, urban populations generally have a higher capacity to pay for advanced medical services. This concentration creates a deficit in rural areas, where the public sector must bear the primary responsibility for providing essential healthcare services to the population.

45. (3) Right of every resident to be denied treatment in case of medico-legal complications.
The Right to Health framework in Rajasthan emphasizes equitable access, including free outpatient services at public facilities and mandatory emergency care at private hospitals without upfront payment. It also establishes grievance mechanisms for patients. Denying treatment due to medico-legal complications is contrary to the spirit of this legislation, which aims to ensure that no resident is refused essential medical care during emergencies or through systemic negligence.

46. (4) Generating a sub-economy through employment, infrastructure, and allied support services.
The private education sector in Rajasthan significantly boosts the service economy by creating jobs for teachers and staff and driving infrastructure development. It also supports allied businesses like hostels, transport, and stationery. Rather than replacing the government system, it complements it by expanding access to higher and technical education. This sector generates a massive economic ripple effect, particularly in specialized educational hubs like Jaipur and Kota.

47. (3) IV only
The coaching and private education industry in Rajasthan faces several challenges, including high financial costs for families, commercialization, and significant mental stress for students. These socio-economic issues are widely recognized as negative impacts of the industry's rapid growth. However, a rise in agricultural output is not a negative consequence of the education sector; it is a separate economic phenomenon related to the primary sector and is therefore incorrect here.

NODIA

48. (2) An upward trajectory, improving access for a larger demographic.
The proliferation of private universities and colleges in Rajasthan has led to a steady increase in the Gross Enrolment Ratio for higher education. By offering more seats and diverse courses, these institutions have made advanced learning accessible to a broader demographic. This upward trend reflects the state's progress in improving educational attainment, which is essential for developing a skilled workforce to support the expanding service and industrial sectors.

49. (2) Edu-tourism and its multiplier effect
When educational institutes attract students from other regions, they create a specialized form of "edu-tourism." This influx generates a multiplier effect, as students require various services like housing, food, and supplies, which stimulates local businesses. This scenario demonstrates how education can become a primary economic driver for a town, creating a thriving sub-economy built around the needs of the student population and their visiting families.

82. (1) I, II, III, and IV
The tourism corporation manages hotels, organizes package tours, and operates luxury trains like the Palace on Wheels. It also provides recreational facilities like boating and cafeterias at various tourist spots. However, it does not issue international passports, as that is a function of the central government's Ministry of External Affairs. The corporation's primary focus remains on enhancing the visitor experience and maintaining the infrastructure necessary for a thriving tourism sector.

83. (1) Only Statement I is correct
The tourism corporation has faced historical financial challenges, leading to some of its properties being leased or renovated through partnerships. This strategy helps in upgrading facilities and improving profitability. It is incorrect to say that the corporation is entirely funded by the United Nations World Tourism Organization. While it may receive some international guidance or project-specific support, it is a state-owned entity primarily funded through state resources and its own commercial operations.

84. (4) Hotel Khadim - Ajmer
Hotel Khadim is a well-known property managed by the Rajasthan Tourism Development Corporation in Ajmer. Correctly matching state-run hotels with their locations is important for understanding the distribution of government hospitality services. While the corporation has properties in various cities, including Jaipur, Udaipur, and Bikaner, each hotel has a specific name and serves as a key accommodation node for tourists visiting that particular region of the state.

85. (3) Deccan Odyssey
The Deccan Odyssey is a luxury train that primarily operates in Maharashtra and other parts of southern and western India, rather than the traditional Rajasthan circuit. In contrast, trains like the Palace on Wheels and Royal Rajasthan on Wheels are specifically designed to showcase Rajasthan's heritage. These luxury services are crucial for high-end tourism in the state, offering a unique way for visitors to explore its historical forts and palaces.

86. (2) Offering subsidies to filmmakers shooting major portions of their films in Rajasthan.
The Rajasthan Film Tourism Promotion Policy of 2022 aims to attract filmmakers by offering financial subsidies to those who shoot a significant part of their projects in the state. This policy encourages the use of local locations and services, boosting the service economy and destination branding. It does not mandate local casting or ban web series; instead, it focuses on providing incentives to make Rajasthan a more competitive and attractive filming destination.

87. (1) II, IV, I, III
To benefit from film tourism incentives, a production house first applies for shooting permissions. Once approved, the actual filming takes place at the selected locations. After the film is completed, it is submitted to the state agency for verification to ensure it meets the policy's criteria. Finally, if all conditions are satisfied, the state disburses the financial subsidy or incentive, completing the process of supporting and promoting regional film tourism.

88. (1) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
Rajasthan is home to numerous iconic film shooting locations across different districts. Major forts in Jodhpur and Jaipur are popular for their grand architecture, while the unique landscape of the Jaisalmer sand dunes is often used for desert sequences. Rajsamand's massive fort also attracts filmmakers. Identifying these locations and their corresponding districts is essential for understanding how the state's geography and history contribute to its popularity in the cinema industry.

89. (3) Exemption from paying daily shooting fees at state-owned historical monuments.
Under the state's film tourism policy, filmmakers can receive exemptions from the daily fees normally charged for shooting at monuments managed by the state's archaeology department. This reduction in production costs makes Rajasthan a more appealing location for historical and cultural films. While this incentive specifically targets location costs, it does not include exemptions from national highway tolls or general goods and services taxes, which are governed by other regulations.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

58. (1) I and II only
The state road transport corporation implements welfare measures like concessional travel for specific groups and is modernizing its fleet with electric buses to reduce environmental impact. These initiatives aim to make public transport more accessible and sustainable. Profitable interstate routes have not been completely privatized to foreign companies; the corporation continues to operate as a state-owned entity, managing both social service obligations and commercial transport requirements.

59. (4) Excessive availability of natural inland waterways reducing road traffic.
Rajasthan faces several transport constraints, including high road maintenance costs in desert climates, poor last-mile connectivity in remote areas, and financial challenges for the state transport corporation. However, the state lacks natural inland waterways due to its arid geography. Therefore, road traffic is not reduced by water transport; instead, the state depends almost entirely on its road and rail networks for the movement of goods and people.

60. (1) National Highways → State Highways → Major District Roads → Village Roads
The road network in Rajasthan is organized hierarchically based on traffic volume and administrative importance. National highways serve as the primary arteries for interstate movement, followed by state highways that connect major cities within the state. District roads provide regional connectivity, while village roads ensure last-mile access to rural areas. This structure allows for systematic planning and the allocation of maintenance responsibilities across different government tiers.

61. (3) The state has granted 'Industry' status to the logistics sector to boost warehousing and supply chain infrastructure.
By granting "Industry" status to the logistics sector, Rajasthan encourages the development of warehousing and supply chain infrastructure through various incentives and subsidies. This move recognizes the sector's importance for economic growth. Contrary to being stagnant, the state is actively developing logistics parks and allowing private participation in warehousing to leverage its strategic location and improve the efficient movement of goods across northern and western India.

62. (1) I, II, and III only
Rajasthan is actively developing inland container depots, multi-modal logistics parks, and cold storage facilities to support its trade and agricultural sectors. These components are essential for efficient goods movement in a landlocked state. However, Rajasthan does not have deep-sea ports, as it is located far from the coastline. It instead relies on robust road and rail links to reach major maritime ports in neighboring states like Gujarat and Maharashtra.

63. (1) Western Dedicated Freight Corridor (WDFC)
The Western Dedicated Freight Corridor is a transformative project that passes through a significant portion of Rajasthan. It is designed to facilitate faster and more efficient movement of goods between northern India and the ports on the western coast. This infrastructure boost attracts investment in logistics and warehousing along the corridor, significantly enhancing Rajasthan's prospects as a major supply chain hub and promoting regional industrial growth.

64. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor is a major project expected to revolutionize Rajasthan's logistics sector because nearly 39% of its alignment passes through the state. This strategic positioning allows for the creation of massive investment regions and specialized logistics hubs. These developments will enhance connectivity, reduce transit times, and attract significant industrial investment, making Rajasthan a critical node in India's national manufacturing and trade infrastructure.

65. (2) Strategic location bordering NCR and Gujarat with WDFC reducing transit times.
Establishing a warehousing hub in Rajasthan is strategically sound due to its proximity to major markets like the National Capital Region and the industrial state of Gujarat. The presence of the Western Dedicated Freight Corridor further reduces transit times for goods. This central location, combined with improving infrastructure, makes the state an ideal choice for

NODIA

6. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Major Thermal Power Plants)
A. Suratgarh Super Thermal Power Station
B. Chhabra Super Thermal Power Plant
C. Kalisindh Thermal Power Station
D. Kota Super Thermal Power Station
List II: (Districts in Rajasthan)
i. Baran
ii. Kota
iii. Sri Ganganagar
iv. Jhalawar
(1) A-i, B-iii, C-iv, D-ii
(2) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(3) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(4) A-iv, B-i, C-iii, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

7. Coal-based thermal power plants in Rajasthan primarily source their coal from which of the following captive coal blocks allocated to the state?
(1) Talcher coal block, located in the Angul district of Odisha
(2) Jharia coal block, located in the Dhanbad district of Jharkhand
(3) Singrauli coal block, located in the Sidhi district of Madhya Pradesh
(4) Parsa East and Kanta Basan (PEKB) coal block, Chhattisgarh
(5) Question not attempted

8. Given below are two statements regarding supercritical thermal power technology in Rajasthan:
Statement I: Supercritical thermal power plants operate at temperatures and pressures above the critical point of water, resulting in higher efficiency.
Statement II: Suratgarh and Chhabra thermal power plants have incorporated supercritical units in their recent expansion phases.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
(5) Question not attempted

9. Consider the following statements regarding thermal power generation in Rajasthan:
I. Thermal power accounts for the entirety of Rajasthan's installed capacity.
II. Lignite-based power plants are operational in Barmer and Bikaner districts.
III. Kota Super Thermal Power Station was the first major coal-based plant in the state.
IV. The state does not rely on any central sector thermal allocations.
Which combination of the above statements is incorrect?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and IV only
(4) III and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

10. Which of the following best describes the advantage of supercritical thermal units recently commissioned at the Chhabra Power Plant over older subcritical units?
(1) They consume less coal per unit generated, reducing carbon dioxide emissions.
(2) They utilize highly enriched uranium fuel sources instead of conventional coal.
(3) They maintain lower plant load factors while requiring higher maintenance costs.
(4) They generate electricity independently without using water for cooling systems.
(5) Question not attempted

11. Arrange the following major thermal power stations of Rajasthan in the correct chronological order of the commissioning of their first units:
I. Suratgarh Super Thermal Power Station
II. Kota Super Thermal Power Station
III. Kalisindh Thermal Power Station
IV. Chhabra Thermal Power Station
(1) II, I, IV, III
(2) I, II, III, IV
(3) II, IV, I, III
(4) I, IV, II, III
(5) Question not attempted

12. Which of the following thermal power plants was awarded the status of Rajasthan's first "Super" Thermal Power Station?
(1) Chhabra Super Thermal Power Plant

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

74. (1) I and II only
Poor telecom connectivity in rural areas hinders access to essential e-governance services and causes delays in digital payments and direct benefit transfers. These digital barriers can slow down social welfare delivery and financial inclusion. While connectivity is important for modern farming through information access, poor network coverage itself does not cause a substantial increase in agricultural productivity; rather, it limits the potential benefits of digital agriculture tools.

75. (4) Rugged terrain and sparse populations increase costs, leading to poor network coverage.
Rajasthan's geography directly impacts the quality of telecom services. Rugged terrains like the Aravalli hills and sparse populations in the vast Thar desert increase the costs of building and maintaining network infrastructure. This results in poorer coverage in these areas compared to more densely populated, flatter regions. Geographical features like sand dunes do not naturally boost signals or generate electricity; instead, they often act as physical barriers to reliable communication.

76. (2) Proactively disclosing scheme details to the public without requiring RTI applications.
The Jan Soochna Portal is a pioneering e-governance initiative aimed at transparency. It proactively provides information about various government schemes and services directly to citizens, reducing the need for formal Right to Information applications. This portal empowers the public by making data easily accessible online, ensuring that people can stay informed about social welfare programs, budgets, and departmental activities without facing traditional bureaucratic hurdles or delays.

77. (1) I, II, and IV only
The e-Mitra network operates on a public-private partnership model and offers a wide range of government and private services, including bill payments and certificate issuance. It is not restricted to urban areas; it has an extensive presence in rural Rajasthan to improve service delivery at the grassroots level. This network is a cornerstone of the state's digital governance strategy, providing convenient access to essential services for all residents.

78. (1) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
Rajasthan utilizes various e-governance portals to streamline administration and citizen services. Some platforms manage public grievances, while others digitize land records. There are also systems for internal government workflows and single-sign-on identities that simplify access to multiple applications. These digital tools collectively improve the efficiency of state departments and make it easier for citizens to interact with the government and access vital information or resolve issues.

79. (1) Jan Soochna Portal
A citizen looking for quick information on public distribution system rations can use the Jan Soochna Portal. This platform is designed for the proactive disclosure of such data, allowing anyone to view details of benefit distributions without a formal application. This transparency helps in monitoring government services at the ward level and ensures that citizens can easily verify the delivery of essential supplies like food rations through a simple digital interface.

80. (2) Issuance of judicial warrants and final court verdicts
The e-Mitra framework is used for various administrative and utility services, such as paying bills, applying for residence certificates, and depositing educational fees. However, it does not issue judicial warrants or final court verdicts, as these are legal functions strictly managed by the judiciary. While e-governance improves administrative efficiency, the core functions of the court system remain separate from the general citizen service centers like e-Mitra.

81. (2) 1978
The Rajasthan Tourism Development Corporation was established in 1978 to promote the state's tourism potential and manage its hospitality infrastructure. Since its inception, the corporation has played a vital role in developing tourist facilities, including hotels and transport services. Its establishment marked a significant step in formalizing the state's efforts to attract both domestic and international visitors and to leverage Rajasthan's cultural heritage for economic growth and employment.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

50. (1) IV, II, I, III
The evolution of a coaching hub typically begins with small-scale local tutoring, followed by the notable success of students in national exams. This success attracts more students, leading to the consolidation of allied industries like hostels and transport to support the growing population. Finally, major corporate coaching brands enter the market with national marketing campaigns, transforming the local area into a large-scale, highly organized commercial educational center.

51. (3) Severe slump in local real estate, hospitality, and retail sectors.
Because Kota's economy is deeply intertwined with its coaching industry, a decrease in student numbers leads to an immediate slump in local businesses. Hostels, tiffin services, and retail shops all rely on the constant influx of students for revenue. When demand falls, these sectors suffer significant financial losses, highlighting the city's economic vulnerability and its high level of dependence on this specific niche within the service sector.

52. (1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
Kota's coaching ecosystem supports various allied services tailored to student needs. Nutritional requirements are met by local mess and tiffin centers, while housing is provided through extensive hostel networks. Academic support is bolstered by stationery and printing shops, and the increasing focus on student well-being has led to the growth of specialized counseling centers. These services collectively form a robust support infrastructure for the floating student population.

53. (2) Only Statement II is correct
Kota's coaching hub attracts students from across India, not just from within Rajasthan. This large influx of outstation students significantly alters local consumption patterns, creating high demand for diverse food, clothing, and entertainment services. This demographic shift turns the city into a multicultural urban center where the local economy and culture are continuously influenced by the needs and preferences of a young, nationwide student population.

54. (2) It relies exclusively on state government subsidies to run the coaching institutes.
Coaching institutes in Kota are primarily private commercial ventures that operate on student fees rather than government subsidies. They contribute significantly to the local economy by boosting the unorganised retail, food, and transport sectors. While the government regulates aspects like student safety and stress management, the industry's economic significance stems from its private enterprise nature and the massive direct and indirect employment it provides for locals.

55. (1) I, II, III, and V
Kota's coaching industry has increased local incomes and created a thriving gig economy while also putting significant pressure on urban infrastructure like water and sanitation. Furthermore, the state has introduced regulatory guidelines to address student stress. However, it is incorrect to claim that youth unemployment has been completely eradicated, as economic challenges and job market fluctuations still persist despite the opportunities created by the educational sector.

56. (1) Lower density due to vast geography and sparse desert populations.
Rajasthan has a lower road density than the national average because of its vast geographical area and the sparse population in desert regions. Building and maintaining roads across shifting sand dunes and rugged terrains is expensive and logistically difficult. While the state has made significant progress in connectivity, the enormous land area relative to the population density naturally results in lower average density figures.

57. (1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
Transport infrastructure in Rajasthan is managed by various national and state authorities. Federal agencies oversee the development of major national highways, while the state's public works department handles regional roads. Rural connectivity is improved through specific central government schemes, and public road transport is provided by a dedicated state corporation. This multi-tiered administrative structure ensures that different levels of the road network are maintained and expanded.

NODIA

90. (1) 'Destination branding' leading to increased domestic and international tourist footfalls.
The long-term economic benefit of promoting film tourism is the powerful destination branding it creates. When audiences see Rajasthan's beautiful landscapes and monuments on screen, it encourages more domestic and international tourists to visit the state. This increased footfall supports the entire service sector, from hotels and transport to local artisans, ensuring sustainable economic growth and preserving the state's cultural image as a premier global travel destination.

91. (1) Only Statement I is correct
Growth in modern service sectors like IT and specialized healthcare is highly concentrated in a few major urban centers such as Jaipur and Jodhpur. This urban concentration, however, does not ensure equitable development across all tribal and desert districts. Instead, it often creates a regional economic divide, as remote areas may lack the necessary infrastructure and skilled workforce to attract similar high-value service industries, necessitating targeted policies for more balanced state-wide growth.

92. (2) Curriculum-industry gaps causing high graduate unemployability despite existing vacancies.
The skill gap in Rajasthan's service sector is primarily caused by a mismatch between educational curricula and the actual needs of modern industries. This gap leads to high unemployability among graduates even when job vacancies exist. Addressing this requires better alignment between vocational training and industry requirements. Without this coordination, the state's workforce may struggle to fill high-value roles in sectors like IT, financial services, and specialized healthcare, hindering overall economic progress.

93. (3) Shortage of massive seaports for exporting heavy machinery.
The expansion of the service sector in Rajasthan is mainly hindered by digital connectivity gaps, power supply issues, and a lack of transport hubs in smaller towns. However, the lack of seaports is not a major bottleneck for the service sector, which focuses on intangible offerings like IT and tourism. While seaports are critical for manufacturing and heavy exports, the service economy's growth depends more on digital infrastructure and efficient regional connectivity.

94. (4) Providing allowances conditioned on completing skill training or internship programs.
Skill development initiatives in Rajasthan often provide financial allowances to youth on the condition that they complete specified training or internship programs. This approach incentivizes the acquisition of relevant skills for the modern service and industrial economy. These programs are designed to make the workforce more employable by bridging the gap between basic education and the practical technical or professional expertise required by employers in various expanding service sectors.

95. (1) Decentralization of economic growth
Incentivizing companies to open offices in smaller Tier-3 towns is an application of the decentralization of economic growth. This strategy aims to spread development and employment opportunities beyond major urban hubs, reducing the pressure on big cities and promoting regional balance. By encouraging service sector expansion into smaller towns, the state can utilize local talent and infrastructure more effectively, leading to a more inclusive and geographically diverse economic landscape.

96. (2) Traveling to Rajasthan for affordable, quality medical care and tourism experiences.
Medical tourism involves people traveling to Rajasthan to access high-quality and affordable medical treatments while also enjoying the state's tourist attractions. This sector capitalizes on the state's advanced private hospitals and its reputation for traditional wellness therapies. By combining medical care with leisure travel, Rajasthan can attract both domestic and international patients, generating significant revenue and promoting its hospitality and healthcare services as a combined, high-value economic offering.

97. (2) Aiding property conservation while generating local jobs and commercial revenue.
Converting historical forts and havelis into heritage hotels helps in the conservation of these private properties by providing a sustainable source of income for their maintenance. This

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

distribution centers that need to efficiently serve multiple regions across North and West India.

66. (1) Absence of 8th Schedule recognition, limiting state patronage and monetization.
The primary challenge for Rajasthani language media is the lack of official recognition in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution. This status limits government patronage, institutional support, and certain monetization opportunities for creators. While folk culture is rich and there is no legal ban on regional films, the absence of official language status makes it harder for the local media industry to compete on a national scale and secure dedicated funding.

67. (3) Phad storytelling
Phad storytelling is a traditional folk art form involving painted scrolls and oral narratives, which differs from emerging digital media trends. While it is an important part of Rajasthan's cultural heritage, it is not a modern digital entertainment format. In contrast, regional OTT platforms, YouTube vlogging, and social media influencer marketing represent the contemporary shift toward digital content consumption and monetization in the state's media landscape.

68. (1) I, II, III, and IV
The growth of digital media in the Rajasthani language is driven by affordable smartphones, cheap data, and the desire of the diaspora to stay connected to their roots. The emergence of hyper-local OTT platforms also provides new avenues for content. There are no strict government restrictions on consuming other languages; instead, the rise of local content is a natural response to increased digital access and cultural demand.

69. (3) 8th Schedule of Constitution - Currently includes the Rajasthani language
The Rajasthani language is not currently included in the 8th Schedule of the Indian Constitution, which remains a significant demand from the state's cultural and political leaders. Other pairings, such as the Stage App being an OTT platform and the existence of a film promotion policy, are accurate. The state's rich traditional performing arts also continue to be utilized in various entertainment formats, contributing to the region's unique media identity.

70. (1) Only Statement I is correct
Digital platforms have revolutionized the media landscape by allowing Rajasthani artists to monetize their work directly through comedy and music videos. This bypasses the need for traditional studio support. The state government does not prohibit the production of cinema in the local language; in fact, it actively promotes it through policies and subsidies. The growth of regional cinema is encouraged to preserve culture and boost the local service economy.

71. (4) Rural tele-density is notably lower than urban tele-density due to infrastructure challenges.
Rural tele-density in Rajasthan is lower than urban tele-density because of the significant infrastructure challenges in remote and desert areas. Higher costs of installation and lower population density make it less commercially attractive for telecom providers to expand deep into the countryside. While government initiatives are working to bridge this gap, urban centers currently enjoy much better connectivity and higher subscription rates compared to the state's rural interior.

NODIA

72. (1) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
Connectivity in Rajasthan is being enhanced through various national and state-level projects. Some initiatives focus on connecting villages with high-speed broadband, while others provide infrastructure for government departments. There are also social programs that distribute digital devices to empower specific groups like women. Additionally, free internet access points are being installed in public locations to improve overall digital accessibility for citizens across the state's diverse geography.

73. (3) Telecom firms prioritizing rural zones due to high Average Revenue Per User (ARPU).
Telecom firms typically do not prioritize rural zones because these areas often have lower average revenue per user and higher operational costs. Challenges in rural Rajasthan include difficult desert terrain for laying fiber, power supply issues for towers, and network blind spots in hilly southern regions. These factors make rural expansion less profitable for private companies, which is why government intervention and subsidies are often required to improve connectivity.

CHAPTER 15
Energy Infrastructure

1. Which of the following statements most accurately reflects the general overview of the installed power capacity in Rajasthan as of recent assessments?
(1) Hydroelectric projects now constitute the primary and largest share of the total installed capacity.
(2) Renewables like solar and wind now exceed thermal power in the state's total installed capacity.
(3) The state relies entirely on central sector allocations and maintains no state-owned generation.
(4) Coal-based thermal power remains the sole contributor to the base load with no green penetration.
(5) Question not attempted

2. Consider the following statements regarding the energy scenario in Rajasthan:
I. Rajasthan has the highest installed capacity of solar power among all Indian states.
II. The state is a net importer of electricity during peak daytime hours due to low generation.
III. Thermal power continues to play a critical role in providing base-load grid stability.
Which of the above combination of statements is correct?
(1) I and III only
(2) I and II only
(3) II and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

3. In the context of Rajasthan's power sector, what is the primary function of the Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited (RVUNL)?
(1) To oversee the comprehensive distribution of electricity to all categories of end consumers.
(2) To serve as the regulatory body responsible for determining electricity tariffs in the state.
(3) To develop and operate all state-owned power generation facilities and plants.
(4) To act as the centralized nodal agency for the promotion of renewable energy development.
(5) Question not attempted

4. The following question consists of two statements—Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): The share of renewable energy in Rajasthan's total installed capacity has seen exponential growth in the last decade.
Reason (R): The topographical and climatic conditions of western Rajasthan, characterized by high solar insolation and barren land availability, highly favor large-scale solar project installations.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

5. Which of the following is an incorrect statement regarding the current energy scenario of Rajasthan?
(1) Rajasthan has achieved 100% electrification of its willing un-electrified census villages.
(2) The state heavily utilizes the interstate transmission system to export surplus renewable power.
(3) Private sector participation is strictly prohibited in the renewable energy generation sector.
(4) Biomass power forms a small but significant part of the rural energy matrix.
(5) Question not attempted

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

policy also generates local employment in the hospitality and service sectors while boosting commercial revenue for the region. It allows the state to preserve its architectural heritage through a commercially viable model that benefits both the property owners and the local economy.

98. (1) Digital services and knowledge process outsourcing (KPO) exports
Providing backend digital accounting and tele-medicine support to international clients is a classic example of knowledge process outsourcing. This venture capitalizes on Rajasthan's growing digital infrastructure and skilled professional workforce. By exporting these high-value services, entrepreneurs can reach global markets from cities like Jodhpur. This highlights the emerging opportunity for the state to diversify its service sector beyond traditional tourism into sophisticated, technology-driven global business services and digital trade.

NODIA

99. (3) Medical tourism in the state is entirely restricted to domestic patients; foreigners are strictly prohibited from receiving care.
Medical tourism in Rajasthan is not restricted to domestic patients; in fact, the state actively welcomes international visitors seeking affordable and high-quality medical care. Foreign patients often come for specialized surgeries or traditional therapies like Ayurveda. The presence of world-class private hospitals and a reputation for wellness adds significant value. Claiming that foreigners are prohibited is incorrect, as they are a vital part of the medical value travel growth strategy.

100. (4) IT, ITeS, and Digital Economy services
The Information Technology and digital economy sectors are considered the future growth engines for Rajasthan's service sector. While tourism remains iconic, these digital services offer immense potential for high-value employment and economic diversification. By investing in IT parks, startups, and digital infrastructure, the state aims to build a modern economy that is less dependent on traditional sectors and can compete effectively in the national and global digital service marketplace.

(2) Suratgarh Super Thermal Power Station
(3) Giral Lignite Thermal Power Station
(4) Kota Super Thermal Power Station
(5) Question not attempted

13. Consider the following statements regarding the Suratgarh Super Thermal Power Station:
I. It is located in the Sri Ganganagar district.
II. It operates solely on natural gas.
III. It receives its water supply from the Indira Gandhi Canal.
IV. It is operated by the Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd (RVUNL).
V. It has both subcritical and supercritical generation units.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II, III and IV
(2) II, III, IV and V
(3) I, III, IV and V
(4) I, II, IV and V
(5) Question not attempted

14. Identify the exception. All of the following are major coal or lignite-based thermal power projects in Rajasthan, except:
(1) Giral Thermal Power Project
(2) Barsingsar Thermal Power Station
(3) Bhadresh (Raj West) Power Project
(4) Ramgarh Gas Thermal Power Station
(5) Question not attempted

15. The Kota Super Thermal Power Station draws its cooling water requirements primarily from which of the following sources?
(1) Chambal River via Kota Barrage
(2) Bisalpur Dam
(3) Jawai Dam
(4) Mahi Bajaj Sagar Dam
(5) Question not attempted

16. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer:
List I: (Nuclear Reactor Types/Projects)
A. RAPS Units 1 & 2
B. RAPS Units 7 & 8
C. Fuel used in RAPS
D. Moderator used in RAPS
List II: (Characteristics/Locations)
i. Heavy Water
ii. Natural Uranium
iii. Older generation capacity models (100-200 MW)
iv. Indigenous 700 MW Pressurized Heavy Water Reactors
(1) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
(2) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
(3) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

17. The Rajasthan Atomic Power Station (RAPS) at Rawatbhata operates on which of the following reactor technologies?
(1) Boiling Water Reactor (BWR)
(2) Pressurized Heavy Water Reactor (PHWR)
(3) Fast Breeder Reactor (FBR)
(4) Light Water Reactor (LWR)
(5) Question not attempted

18. The following question consists of two statements—Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): The Rajasthan Atomic Power Station (RAPS) is strategically located at Rawatbhata in the Chittorgarh district.
Reason (R): The availability of abundant water from the Rana Pratap Sagar Dam on the Chambal River is essential for the cooling requirements of the nuclear reactors.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

19. What is the individual capacity of the newly developed Units 7 and 8 at the Rajasthan Atomic Power Project (RAPP) in Rawatbhata?
(1) 220 MW each
(2) 500 MW each
(3) 700 MW each
(4) 1000 MW each
(5) Question not attempted

20. Consider the following statements about Rajasthan's nuclear energy capacity:
I. RAPS is the first commercial nuclear power station built in India.
II. RAPS was established with the technical

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

efficiency, and enhance customer service through private sector expertise.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

61. Given below are two statements regarding power transmission:
Statement I: Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Limited (RVPNL) operates the high-voltage transmission network (132 kV and above) in the state.
Statement II: RVPNL directly supplies electricity to domestic consumers in rural areas.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
(5) Question not attempted

62. The "Green Energy Corridor" project being implemented in Rajasthan by RVPNL is primarily designed for:
(1) Constructing eco-friendly office buildings for all personnel within the state power department.
(2) Planting trees and maintaining green belts along all high-voltage transmission lines in the state.
(3) Replacing all existing coal-based plants with modern nuclear power plants in a phased manner.
(4) Evacuating renewable energy (solar and wind) to the national grid.
(5) Question not attempted

63. Consider the following statements regarding power transmission in Rajasthan:
I. The State Load Despatch Centre (SLDC) is managed by RVPNL to ensure integrated operation of the power system.
II. Rajasthan shares inter-state transmission lines with Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, and Punjab.
III. Transmission losses in the RVPNL network are higher than the distribution losses in the DISCOM network.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

64. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer:
List I: (Energy Entities in Rajasthan)
A. RERC
B. RUVNL
C. RVPNL
D. RVUNL
List II: (Primary Function)
i. Power Generation
ii. Power Transmission
iii. Bulk Power Trading and Procurement
iv. Regulatory oversight and Tariff determination
(1) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(2) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(3) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(4) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

65. Identify the correct pair representing a major transmission infrastructure project and its funding agency in Rajasthan:
(1) Smart Grid Initiative - Supported by the World Health Organization (WHO)
(2) Green Energy Corridor (Intra-state) - KfW Development Bank (Germany)
(3) Rural Electrification Lines - Funded primarily by the International Monetary Fund (IMF)
(4) Thermal Plant Upgradation - Managed and funded by UNESCO
(5) Question not attempted

66. What was the core objective of the Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (Saubhagya) implemented in Rajasthan?
(1) Universal household electrification via last-mile connectivity.
(2) To provide free electricity up to 200 units for

NODIA

STUDYING FROM PDFs?

THINK AGAIN.

If you are studying only from PDFs,
you are wasting valuable time.

Research shows that learning from

PRINTED BOOKS has up to

4× HIGHER RETENTION

than studying from screens.

PRINT BOOK = BETTER MEMORY

PDF = LOWER RETENTION

Those who study from **PRINTED BOOKS**
move **AHEAD.**

Others are left **BEHIND**
in competition.

In competitive exams,
being average is not enough.

STAY ONE STEP AHEAD.

27. The following question consists of two statements—Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): Rajasthan is considered the most favorable state in India for the development of solar energy.
Reason (R): Rajasthan receives the highest solar radiation in the country, averaging 300-330 clear sunny days a year, coupled with vast tracts of uncultivable wasteland.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

28. Choose the correct sequence of states in descending order of their installed solar power capacity:
(1) Gujarat, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu
(2) Rajasthan, Gujarat, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu
(3) Karnataka, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu
(4) Rajasthan, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat
(5) Question not attempted

29. Which state agency is designated as the nodal agency for the development of solar parks and solar power projects in Rajasthan?
(1) Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Limited (RVPNL)
(2) Rajasthan Electricity Regulatory Commission (RERC)
(3) Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation Limited (RRECL)
(4) Bureau of Energy Efficiency, Rajasthan Chapter
(5) Question not attempted

30. Consider the following statements regarding solar energy initiatives in Rajasthan:
I. The PM KUSUM scheme promotes the installation of standalone solar agriculture pumps.
II. The state government allows setting up solar projects on agricultural land under the KUSUM scheme.
III. Bhadla Solar Park is the only approved solar park in the state.
IV. Rajasthan Solar Energy Policy aims to promote decentralised solar power generation.
V. The state provides massive subsidies for importing coal to balance solar variability.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(1) I and II only
(2) II, III and IV
(3) IV and V only
(4) III and V only
(5) Question not attempted

31. What is the most appropriate reason for Rajasthan possessing the highest solar radiation potential in India?
(1) Proximity to the Thar Desert and optimal positioning near the Tropic of Cancer.
(2) The state is located directly on the Equator where the sun's rays are always vertical.
(3) The state possesses massive high-altitude plateaus that are physically closer to the sun.
(4) The state experiences intense monsoon rains that help to clear atmospheric dust consistently.
(5) Question not attempted

32. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer:
List I: (Solar Terminology)
A. Photovoltaic (PV)
B. Concentrated Solar Power (CSP)
C. Solar Insolation
D. Solar Park
List II: (Relevance to Rajasthan)
i. The amount of solar radiation reaching a given area, highest in western Rajasthan.
ii. Direct conversion of sunlight into electricity, widely used in Bhadla.
iii. Uses mirrors/lenses to concentrate sunlight to generate heat for power, viable due to high DNI in the state.
iv. Concentrated zone of development for solar power generation projects.
(1) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(2) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
(3) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(4) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

turnaround and operational improvement of DISCOMs.
III. Under UDAY, the State Government took over 75% of the DISCOMs' debt.
IV. UDAY mandated the issuance of state government bonds to clear the debt.
V. Following UDAY, Rajasthan DISCOMs instantly achieved zero AT&C losses permanently.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II, IV and V
(2) II, III, IV and V
(3) I, II, III and IV
(4) I, III, IV and V
(5) Question not attempted

74. Despite the state government taking over substantial debt under the UDAY scheme, what remains a persistent challenge for Rajasthan DISCOMs?
(1) Continuous gap between the Average Cost of Supply and Average Revenue Realized.
(2) Inability to generate any domestic hydropower within the state boundaries.
(3) A total lack of private consumers across both rural and urban segments.
(4) Prohibition on purchasing any power from the central sector grid networks.
(5) Question not attempted

75. Identify the exception. Which of the following is NOT a primary reason for high AT&C losses in the Rajasthan power distribution network?
(1) Electricity theft and unmetered connections.
(2) Extensive length of low-tension (LT) lines serving sparse populations.
(3) Inefficient billing and poor collection efficiency in certain rural segments.
(4) Use of efficient superconducting materials in state transmission cables.
(5) Question not attempted

76. The widespread installation of Smart Meters in Rajasthan is currently being aggressively pursued under which major central government scheme?
(1) PM KUSUM
(2) Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS)
(3) Ujjwala Yojana
(4) PM Awas Yojana
(5) Question not attempted

77. A key feature of the smart metering initiative in Rajasthan is the introduction of 'pre-paid' smart meters. How does this conceptually benefit the DISCOMs?
(1) It eliminates transmission losses in high-voltage lines through advanced technology.
(2) It automatically generates electricity at the consumer's premises using solar cells.
(3) It ensures upfront revenue collection, resolving issues of non-payment.
(4) It forces consumers to use power only during the night to balance the grid.
(5) Question not attempted

78. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer:
List I: (Energy Schemes)
A. RDSS
B. UDAY
C. Saubhagya
D. PM-KUSUM
List II: (Core Objectives in Rajasthan)
i. Financial turnaround of DISCOMs via debt takeover
ii. Reduction of AT&C losses through smart metering and infrastructure upgrades
iii. Solarization of agricultural pumps
iv. Universal household electrification
(1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(2) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(3) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

79. Given below are two statements regarding smart metering in Rajasthan:
Statement I: Smart meters communicate real-time energy usage data directly to the DISCOM without requiring manual meter reading.
Statement II: The deployment of smart meters is expected to significantly reduce commercial losses by curbing meter tampering and bypassing.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

40. Consider the following statements regarding the Bhadla Solar Park:
I. It is located in the Phalodi district of Rajasthan.
II. It is spread over a total area of approximately 14,000 acres.
III. The park was developed in a single, unified phase by a central government agency.
IV. It has achieved some of the lowest solar power tariffs in India through competitive bidding.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II and IV
(2) I, III and IV
(3) II, III and IV
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

41. Where was Rajasthan's first wind power project established?
(1) Devgarh (Pratapgarh)
(2) Bithdi (Jodhpur)
(3) Amarsagar (Jaisalmer)
(4) Phalodi (Jodhpur)
(5) Question not attempted

42. What is the primary cause for the concentration of major wind farms in the Jaisalmer and Barmer districts?
(1) High-velocity wind corridors unhindered by dense forests or high mountains.
(2) High population density in these regions creating immediate local electricity demand.
(3) Government subsidy structures that are available exclusively to the western border districts.
(4) Presence of numerous seasonal lakes providing significant atmospheric pressure differentials.
(5) Question not attempted

43. Consider the following statements regarding wind energy in Rajasthan:
I. Rajasthan ranks first in India in terms of installed wind power capacity.
II. The Wind and Hybrid Energy Policy was launched in 2019.
III. Jaisalmer is often referred to as the 'Wind Energy Capital' of the state.
IV. Private sector players like Suzlon have played a major role in establishing wind farms in the state.
V. Wind energy generation is entirely consistent throughout the year without seasonal variations.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(1) II and III only
(2) III and IV only
(3) I, II and V
(4) I and V only
(5) Question not attempted

44. The following question consists of two statements—Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): The Government of Rajasthan heavily promotes Wind-Solar Hybrid projects.
Reason (R): Combining wind and solar generation at the same location optimizes land use and balances grid supply, since solar peaks during the day and wind often peaks at evening/night.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

45. Identify the correct pair representing a prominent wind energy park and its respective district in Rajasthan:
(1) Devgarh - Bikaner
(2) Bithdi - Barmer
(3) Soda Bandhan - Jaisalmer
(4) Harsh Mountain - Alwar
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

46. What is the predominant agricultural residue used as a raw material for biomass power generation plants in Rajasthan?
(1) Sugarcane bagasse
(2) Rice husk
(3) Wheat stubble
(4) Mustard husk (Juli flora)
(5) Question not attempted

47. Consider the following statements regarding biomass energy initiatives in Rajasthan:
I. Biomass power projects provide an

additional source of income to farmers through the sale of agro-waste.
II. Biomass plants face operational challenges due to supply chain inconsistencies and seasonal availability of crop residues.
III. Biomass energy is strictly classified as a non-renewable energy source under state policy.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

48. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer:
List I: (Biomass Power Projects)
A. Padampur Biomass Plant
B. Rangpur Biomass Plant
C. Khatoli Biomass Plant
D. Chanderiya Biomass Plant
List II: (Districts)
i. Tonk
ii. Kota
iii. Chittorgarh
iv. Sri Ganganagar
(1) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(2) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
(3) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(4) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

49. In the context of rural energy initiatives in Rajasthan, what is the primary objective of promoting biogas plants?
(1) To replace all high-voltage transmission lines in remote and sparsely populated rural areas.
(2) To convert organic waste into clean cooking fuel and manure for households.
(3) To generate megawatt-scale electricity for export to industrial hubs in neighboring states.
(4) To run all heavy agricultural machinery and tractors solely on locally produced biogas.
(5) Question not attempted

50. Find the odd one out among the sources of fuel generally utilized for biomass energy generation in Rajasthan:
(1) Lignite coal
(2) Juliflora (Vilayati Babul)
(3) Mustard stalk
(4) Cotton stalk
(5) Question not attempted

51. The Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation Limited (RRECL) was formed by the merger of which of the following two entities?
(1) Rajasthan State Electricity Board (RSEB) and Rajasthan Energy Development Agency (REDA)
(2) Rajasthan Vidyut Prasaran Nigam and Rajasthan Vidyut Utpadan Nigam
(3) Rajasthan Energy Development Agency (REDA) and Rajasthan State Power Corporation Ltd (RSPCL)
(4) Bureau of Energy Efficiency and Rajasthan State Power Corporation Ltd
(5) Question not attempted

52. Select the correct sequential evolution of power sector institutions in Rajasthan:
(1) Unbundling of RSEB → Formation of RVPNL/RVUNL/DISCOMs → Formation of RRECL
(2) Formation of RRECL → Unbundling of RSEB → Formation of REDA
(3) Formation of REDA → Unbundling of RSEB → Formation of RRECL
(4) Unbundling of RSEB → Formation of REDA → Formation of RRECL
(5) Question not attempted

53. Consider the following statements regarding the functions of the Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation (RREC):
I. It acts as the State Nodal Agency for the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE).
II. It is responsible for regulating the power tariffs of thermal power plants.
III. It promotes energy conservation programs under the Bureau of Energy Efficiency.
IV. It facilitates the single-window clearance system for renewable energy developers.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II and III
(2) II, III and IV
(3) I, III and IV
(4) I, II and IV

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

(5) Question not attempted

54. Which of the following is a correct statement regarding RREC?
(1) It operates as a fully private entity that functions completely independent of state control.
(2) It monitors renewable projects and formulates related state policies.
(3) It focuses exclusively on the development of large-scale hydroelectric projects in the state.
(4) It is the body responsible for distributing electricity to residential consumers in Jaipur city.
(5) Question not attempted

55. Where is the headquarters of the Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation Limited (RRECL) located?
(1) Jodhpur
(2) Bikaner
(3) Ajmer
(4) Jaipur
(5) Question not attempted

56. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer:
List I: (DISCOMs)
A. Jaipur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd (JVVNL)
B. Ajmer Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd (AVVNL)
C. Jodhpur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd (JdVVNL)
D. Power distribution in Kota city (Franchisee)
List II: (Districts under their jurisdiction)
i. Bikaner, Barmer, Jaisalmer
ii. Bhilwara, Nagaur, Sikar
iii. Alwar, Bharatpur, Dausa
iv. CESC Limited
(1) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
(4) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

57. The unbundling of the former Rajasthan State Electricity Board (RSEB) in the year 2000 was primarily driven by the concept of:
(1) Centralizing all power sector activities under one unified and singular command.
(2) Implementing a plan to completely privatize the state's entire power infrastructure.
(3) Separating generation, transmission, and distribution to improve operational efficiency.
(4) Eliminating rural electrification programs to focus exclusively on urban industrial growth.
(5) Question not attempted

58. Consider the following statements regarding the power distribution companies (DISCOMs) in Rajasthan:
I. JdVVNL covers the maximum number of districts among the three DISCOMs.
II. JdVVNL operates in the highly desert-dominated western districts, leading to high infrastructure costs.
III. The DISCOMs purchase power primarily through Rajasthan Urja Vikas Nigam Limited (RUVNL).
IV. The distribution network in Rajasthan faces challenges like long transmission lines and sparse population density.
V. DISCOMs in Rajasthan have consistently registered massive net profits over the last decade.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(1) I and V only
(2) I and II only
(3) III and IV only
(4) II, III and V
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

59. Which of the following districts does NOT fall under the jurisdiction of the Ajmer Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited (AVVNL)?
(1) Udaipur
(2) Chittorgarh
(3) Jhunjhunu
(4) Jodhpur
(5) Question not attempted

60. The following question consists of two statements—Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): Rajasthan DISCOMs have experimented with the distribution franchisee model in cities like Kota, Bharatpur, and Bikaner.
Reason (R): The franchisee model was introduced to reduce Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses, improve billing

33. The average solar insolation in Rajasthan is approximately in which of the following ranges?
(1) 3.0 - 4.0 kWh/m2/day
(2) 4.5 - 5.0 kWh/m2/day
(3) 5.5 - 6.5 kWh/m2/day
(4) 7.5 - 8.5 kWh/m2/day
(5) Question not attempted

34. Consider the following statements regarding the conditions in western Rajasthan for solar power:
I. The region provides large expanses of flat, undeveloped land at low costs.
II. The region has a highly dense population which provides immediate local consumption for large utility-scale plants.
III. The region experiences frequent sandstorms which can temporarily reduce solar panel efficiency and require cleaning mechanisms.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and III only
(2) I and II only
(3) II and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

35. Identify the incorrect statement regarding Rajasthan's solar potential:
(1) The western districts of Jodhpur, Bikaner, and Jaisalmer form the core of the state's solar energy hub.
(2) Rooftop solar adoption is being encouraged in urban areas of the state to decentralize generation.
(3) Rajasthan's solar policy only permits state-owned public sector units to establish solar generation plants.
(4) High transmission losses are a challenge being addressed through the Green Energy Corridor project.
(5) Question not attempted

36. Arrange the developmental phases of the Bhadla Solar Park in the correct order of their implementation:
I. Bhadla Phase-III (1000 MW)
II. Bhadla Phase-I (65 MW)
III. Bhadla Phase-IV (500 MW)
IV. Bhadla Phase-II (680 MW)
(1) II, IV, I, III
(2) I, II, III, IV
(3) II, I, IV, III
(4) IV, II, III, I
(5) Question not attempted

37. What is the approximate total installed capacity of the Bhadla Solar Park, making it the world's largest solar park?
(1) 1,500 MW
(2) 2,245 MW
(3) 3,500 MW
(4) 5,000 MW
(5) Question not attempted

38. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer:
List I: (Bhadla Solar Park Phases)
A. Phase II
B. Phase III
C. Phase IV
D. Nodal Agency for overall facilitation
List II: (Developing Agencies/Joint Ventures)
i. Saurya Urja Company of Rajasthan Ltd (Joint venture with IL&FS)
ii. Rajasthan Solar Park Development Company Ltd (RSDCL)
iii. Adani Renewable Energy Park Rajasthan Ltd
iv. Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation (RREC)
(1) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(2) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
(4) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

39. The success of the Bhadla Solar Park model is primarily based on the "plug-and-play" concept. What does this imply in the context of energy infrastructure?
(1) Solar panels are directly plugged into consumer homes in the immediate vicinity without grid integration.
(2) Foreign investors generate power in Rajasthan and directly plug it into an international transmission grid.
(3) The solar park operates entirely automatically using advanced robotics without any need for human intervention.
(4) Government provides developed land with all infrastructure, allowing developers to simply install plants.
(5) Question not attempted

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

every registered household in the state.
(3) To convert all existing agricultural pumps to modern solar-powered pump technology.
(4) To mandate smart metering for all commercial establishments across the various districts.
(5) Question not attempted

67. Under rural electrification schemes like Saubhagya, how were highly remote and inaccessible hamlets (Dhanis) in the Thar desert electrified?
(1) By laying high-voltage underground cables to prevent any environmental interference.
(2) By constructing small-scale hydro-power dams near the local water sources.
(3) Through standalone off-grid solar photovoltaic (SPV) systems.
(4) By relocating the households to urban centers with existing grid connectivity.
(5) Question not attempted

68. Consider the following statements regarding the implementation of the Saubhagya scheme in Rajasthan:
I. It targeted both rural and urban households that lacked electricity access.
II. Free electricity connections were provided to households identified under the Socio-Economic Caste Census (SECC) 2011.
III. Non-poor households were provided connections at a subsidized cost payable in installments.
IV. The scheme strictly barred the use of solar power systems for electrification.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II and IV
(2) II, III and IV
(3) I, III and IV
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

69. Identify the incorrect statement distinguishing the DDUGJY (Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana) from the Saubhagya scheme in Rajasthan:
(1) DDUGJY focused on village-level electrical infrastructure and feeder separation.
(2) Saubhagya focused on household-level last-mile connectivity.
(3) DDUGJY was specifically designed only for urban municipal areas.
(4) Both schemes aimed to improve the overall electrification status of the state.
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

70. Which central public sector enterprise acts as the nodal agency for funding and monitoring major rural electrification schemes (like Saubhagya and DDUGJY) across states, including Rajasthan?
(1) Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL)
(2) Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) Limited
(3) Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI)
(4) National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC)
(5) Question not attempted

71. In the context of Rajasthan's power sector challenges, what does the term AT&C losses refer to?
(1) Average Transmission and Commercial losses
(2) Annual Tariff and Collection losses
(3) Advanced Technical and Consumer losses
(4) Aggregate Technical and Commercial losses
(5) Question not attempted

72. Which of the following is the most direct cause and effect relationship explaining the poor financial health of DISCOMs in Rajasthan prior to recent reforms?
(1) Subsidized agricultural supply and high AT&C losses led to mounting debt.
(2) Over-reliance on solar power resulted in massive profits that were hidden to avoid taxes.
(3) High industrial tariffs led to a complete shutdown of all industries and zero revenue.
(4) Extensive use of smart meters caused consumers to stop using electricity and created debt.
(5) Question not attempted

73. Consider the following statements regarding the UDAY (Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana) scheme in Rajasthan:
I. Rajasthan was one of the first states to join the UDAY scheme.
II. The scheme aimed at the financial

collaboration of Canada.
III. Banswara has been proposed as a site for a new nuclear power plant in Rajasthan.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) I and III only
(3) I, II and III
(4) II and III only
(5) Question not attempted

21. Which of the following is a correct pair regarding joint hydroelectric projects and Rajasthan's share in them?
(1) Bhakra Nangal Project - Rajasthan and Gujarat
(2) Mahi Bajaj Sagar Project - Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh
(3) Chambal Valley Project - Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh
(4) Beas Project - Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh
(5) Question not attempted

22. What is the primary cause for the limited domestic hydropower generation potential within the state boundaries of Rajasthan?
(1) Stringent environmental regulations and policies that prevent any dam construction.
(2) Absence of perennial rivers and generally arid to semi-arid climatic conditions.
(3) Insufficient capital investment by the state government into the hydroelectric sector.
(4) Higher relative cost of hydropower technology when compared to modern solar power.
(5) Question not attempted

23. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer:
List I: (Hydroelectric Projects)
A. Bhakra Nangal
B. Chambal Valley
C. Mahi Bajaj Sagar
D. Beas Project
List II: (Partner States of Rajasthan)
i. Madhya Pradesh
ii. Gujarat
iii. Punjab and Haryana
iv. Punjab and Himachal Pradesh (historically shared benefits)
(1) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(2) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
(3) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(4) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

24. Consider the following statements regarding the Mahi Bajaj Sagar hydroelectric project:
I. It is situated on the Mahi River in the Banswara district.
II. The power generated from this project is shared equally between Rajasthan and Gujarat.
III. 100% of the hydroelectricity generated is utilized by Rajasthan.
IV. It was primarily designed to benefit the tribal belts of southern Rajasthan.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, III and IV
(2) I, II and IV
(3) II, III and IV
(4) I and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

25. Rajasthan receives a fixed percentage share of power from the Bhakra Nangal joint hydroelectric project. Approximately what is Rajasthan's share in this project?
(1) 15.2%
(2) 25.5%
(3) 45.0%
(4) 50.0%
(5) Question not attempted

26. Given below are two statements regarding solar energy in Rajasthan:
Statement I: Rajasthan currently holds the leadership position in India in terms of total installed solar power capacity.
Statement II: The state relies primarily on rooftop solar installations rather than large-scale utility solar parks to achieve this capacity.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
(5) Question not attempted

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

incorrect.
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
(5) Question not attempted

80. Find the odd one out among the technological systems typically associated with the modernization and smart metering infrastructure of DISCOMs:
(1) Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI)
(2) Concentrated Solar Power (CSP)
(3) Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA)
(4) Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) billing systems
(5) Question not attempted

81. Which entity acts as the State Designated Agency (SDA) in Rajasthan to coordinate, regulate, and enforce the provisions of the Energy Conservation Act, 2001?
(1) Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) Headquarters
(2) Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation Limited (RRECL)
(3) Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board (RSPCB)
(4) Rajasthan Electricity Regulatory Commission (RERC)
(5) Question not attempted

82. Arrange the following energy conservation interventions in the logical sequence of their implementation in an industrial facility under the BEE framework:
I. Implementation of Energy Conservation Measures (ECMs)
II. Conducting a preliminary/detailed Energy Audit
III. Measurement and Verification of energy savings
(1) I, II, III
(2) II, I, III
(3) III, I, II
(4) II, III, I
(5) Question not attempted

83. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC) in Rajasthan?
(1) It is mandatory only for individual residential houses built in remote villages.
(2) It encourages maximum use of incandescent bulbs in all government offices.
(3) It sets minimum performance standards for large commercial buildings.
(4) It strictly prohibits the use of air conditioning in any new state building.
(5) Question not attempted

84. The PAT (Perform, Achieve and Trade) scheme under the National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency targets which specific sector in Rajasthan?
(1) Small scale cottage industries like local pottery and traditional weaving units.
(2) Domestic households located within the major urban municipal areas.
(3) Agricultural pumps relying on decentralized solar power systems.
(4) Designated Consumers in energy-intensive industries like cement and thermal power.
(5) Question not attempted

85. What is the most appropriate and primary focus of energy conservation initiatives in the agricultural sector of Rajasthan?
(1) Replacing all diesel tractors with modern electric tractors by the year 2030.
(2) Stopping all groundwater extraction completely to conserve regional resources.
(3) Upgrading inefficient agricultural pump sets with energy-efficient star-rated ones.
(4) Shifting to completely manual farming practices to eliminate energy consumption.
(5) Question not attempted

86. In the context of power generation, green hydrogen is defined by which of the following processes?
(1) Extracting hydrogen from natural gas using standard steam methane reforming.
(2) Splitting water into hydrogen and oxygen via electrolysis using renewable energy.
(3) The gasification of coal to extract hydrogen in a high-pressure environment.
(4) Capturing hydrogen emitted during biological decomposition of organic waste.
(5) Question not attempted

87. Under the Rajasthan Green Hydrogen Policy 2023, what is the state's ambitious target for

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

18. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Rawatbhata in the Chittorgarh district was selected as the site for the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station due to its proximity to the Rana Pratap Sagar Dam. Nuclear reactors require massive and continuous quantities of water for cooling their systems. The dam provides a stable and sufficient water source, ensuring the safe and efficient functioning of the state's nuclear generation infrastructure.

19. (3) 700 MW each
The latest expansion at the Rajasthan Atomic Power Project includes Units 7 and 8, which are designed as high-capacity indigenous reactors. Each of these units has a generation capacity of 700 MW. This significant addition to the state's nuclear fleet aims to enhance the availability of clean, carbon-free baseload power, supporting both regional grid stability and national energy goals.

20. (4) II and III only
The Rajasthan Atomic Power Station was established through technical collaboration with Canada, adopting the CANDU reactor design. While Tarapur was India's first commercial nuclear station, Rawatbhata was the second. Looking toward future expansion, Banswara has been identified and proposed as a potential site for a new nuclear power facility to further increase the state's carbon-neutral electricity generation capacity.

21. (3) Chambal Valley Project - Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh
The Chambal Valley Project is a major joint venture between Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh, involving a series of dams and powerhouses on the Chambal River. This partnership allows both states to share the benefits of hydroelectric power and irrigation. Other projects like Bhakra Nangal and Mahi Bajaj Sagar involve different state combinations, illustrating inter-state cooperation in resource management.

22. (2) Absence of perennial rivers and generally arid to semi-arid climatic conditions.
Rajasthan's potential for developing large-scale domestic hydroelectric projects is constrained by its geography and climate. The state is predominantly arid or semi-arid and lacks numerous perennial rivers with significant flow and head. Apart from the Chambal and Mahi rivers, most watercourses are seasonal, making it difficult to maintain the consistent water levels required for year-round hydroelectric power generation.

NODIA

23. (4) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
Rajasthan participates in several multi-state hydroelectric projects to secure its power needs. Bhakra Nangal involves Punjab and Haryana, while the Chambal Valley project is shared with Madhya Pradesh. The Mahi Bajaj Sagar project is a partnership with Gujarat, and the Beas project involves Punjab and Himachal Pradesh. These collaborations are vital for the state's energy and water security.

24. (1) I, III and IV
The Mahi Bajaj Sagar project, located in Banswara on the Mahi River, plays a crucial role in providing electricity and irrigation to the southern tribal regions. While the water is shared with Gujarat, Rajasthan consumes the entire amount of hydroelectricity generated by this specific project. This unique arrangement ensures that the state maximizes the benefit of renewable energy from its river resources.

25. (1) 15.2%
As part of the inter-state agreement for the Bhakra Nangal project, Rajasthan is entitled to a specific percentage of the power generated. This share is approximately 15.2%, providing a steady source of hydroelectricity from the Satluj River. This allocation helps the state diversify its energy sources and meet its consumption requirements through established regional power-sharing mechanisms.

26. (3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
Rajasthan is the national leader in installed solar power capacity, benefiting from its high solar radiation and available land. However, this success is primarily driven by large-scale, utility-size solar parks rather than small rooftop installations. These massive parks, such as Bhadla, contribute the bulk of the state's capacity, positioning it at the forefront of India's renewable energy sector.

(1) Imposition of heavy export duties on solar power generated within the state.
(2) Mandating that 100% of solar power must be consumed within the state.
(3) Banning the use of the national grid by private renewable developers.
(4) Waiver of ISTS charges for solar and wind projects.
(5) Question not attempted

95. Identify the incorrect statement regarding Rajasthan's power export mechanisms:
(1) The state utilizes the national grid networks maintained by PGCIL to wheel power out of the state.
(2) Power trading is facilitated through platforms like the Indian Energy Exchange (IEX).
(3) Rajasthan is geographically isolated and operates on a localized grid completely disconnected from the Northern Regional Grid.
(4) The Green Energy Corridor aids in the evacuation of surplus renewable energy to interstate destinations.
(5) Question not attempted

96. What is the total solar power capacity target set by the Rajasthan Solar Energy Policy 2019 to be achieved by the financial year 2024-25?
(1) 15,000 MW
(2) 20,000 MW
(3) 30,000 MW
(4) 50,000 MW
(5) Question not attempted

97. According to the Rajasthan Solar Energy Policy 2019, the 30 GW solar capacity target was majorly distributed among different categories. Which category was allocated the largest target (24 GW)?
(1) Decentralized Solar Projects
(2) Utility or Grid-Scale Solar Parks
(3) Solar Rooftop Projects
(4) Solar Pumps under KUSUM
(5) Question not attempted

98. Given below are two statements regarding the Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) in the context of Rajasthan's energy policy:
Statement I: RPO mandates that all DISCOMs and captive power consumers must purchase a certain minimum percentage of their electricity from renewable sources.
Statement II: Rajasthan easily meets its RPO targets due to its immense solar and wind energy generation.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
(5) Question not attempted

99. Identify the exception. Which of the following is NOT an explicit target category defined under the 30 GW plan of the Rajasthan Solar Energy Policy 2019?
(1) Solar Rooftop (4 GW)
(2) Utility-Scale Solar Parks (24 GW)
(3) Solar-powered aviation (1 GW)
(4) Distributed Solar Systems (1 GW)
(5) Question not attempted

100. Which of the following most appropriately represents the long-term vision of Rajasthan's current energy policy framework?
(1) Phasing out all solar plants and reverting to coal-based power to ensure nighttime stability.
(2) Privatizing all power generation and stopping any government intervention in electrification.
(3) Focusing solely on imported nuclear technology and ignoring domestic renewable resources.
(4) Transitioning to a carbon-neutral, leading exporter of clean energy while ensuring security.
(5) Question not attempted

www.nodia.in

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

ANSWERS

1. (2) Renewables like solar and wind now exceed thermal power in the state's total installed capacity.
Rajasthan has witnessed a significant shift in its energy mix, with renewable energy sources like solar and wind surpassing thermal power in total installed capacity. This transition highlights the state's leadership in green energy adoption. Massive investments in large-scale solar parks and wind farms have facilitated this milestone, making Rajasthan a pioneer in India's sustainable energy transition.

2. (1) I and III only
Rajasthan maintains the highest installed solar power capacity in India due to favorable geographical conditions. While solar energy provides significant power during the day, thermal power remains essential for grid stability by providing a reliable base load. The state often acts as a net exporter during peak solar generation hours, rather than a net importer, due to its surplus production.

3. (3) To develop and operate all state-owned power generation facilities and plants.
Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited is the primary public sector undertaking responsible for power generation within the state. It manages the development and operation of various state-owned power projects, including thermal, gas, and hydel plants. Its core mission is to ensure efficient electricity production to meet the growing demand, maintaining technical excellence across its diverse generation portfolio.

4. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The western region of Rajasthan offers ideal conditions for renewable energy expansion, specifically solar power. High solar insolation and the presence of vast, underutilized barren lands provide a perfect environment for establishing massive utility-scale solar projects. This geographical advantage has directly led to the exponential growth of the state's total installed renewable capacity over the last ten years.

5. (3) Private sector participation is strictly prohibited in the renewable energy generation sector.
Private sector participation is actively encouraged in Rajasthan's renewable energy landscape through various policy incentives and competitive bidding processes. Most large-scale solar and wind projects are developed by private companies. Meanwhile, the state has achieved high levels of electrification and utilizes interstate transmission systems to export power. Biomass also contributes to the rural energy matrix through local residue utilization.

6. (2) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
Major thermal power stations in Rajasthan are strategically located near water and coal resources. Suratgarh is situated in Sri Ganganagar, while Chhabra is located in Baran. Kalisindh serves the Jhalawar district, and the Kota plant is situated in the Kota district. These plants form the backbone of the state's thermal generation capacity, ensuring a steady electricity supply.

7. (4) Parsa East and Kanta Basan (PEKB) coal block, Chhattisgarh
Since Rajasthan has limited high-quality domestic coal reserves, it relies on captive coal blocks allocated in other states. The Parsa East and Kanta Basan block in Chhattisgarh is a critical source for Rajasthan's thermal power stations. This arrangement ensures a long-term fuel supply for state-run plants, facilitating consistent generation despite the logistical challenges of interstate transport.

8. (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Supercritical thermal power technology operates at extremely high temperatures and pressures, exceeding the critical point of water to enhance thermodynamic efficiency. This advanced technology reduces coal consumption and minimizes environmental impact. Major state plants like Suratgarh and Chhabra have successfully integrated supercritical units during their expansion phases to modernize generation

NODIA

and improve overall operational performance across the grid.

9. (3) I and IV only
Thermal power does not account for the entirety of Rajasthan's capacity, as renewables and nuclear energy also contribute significantly. Furthermore, the state relies on central sector allocations for a portion of its power supply. Lignite-based plants operate effectively in Barmer and Bikaner, and the Kota station is recognized as the first major coal-based thermal plant established within Rajasthan.

10. (1) They consume less coal per unit generated, reducing carbon dioxide emissions.
Supercritical units at the Chhabra Power Plant offer superior efficiency compared to older subcritical technology. By operating at higher steam parameters, these units require less coal to produce the same amount of electricity. This efficiency directly results in lower carbon dioxide emissions per unit of power generated, aligning with environmental goals while optimizing operational costs for the state.

11. (1) II, I, IV, III
The establishment of thermal power stations in Rajasthan followed a specific timeline to meet increasing demand. The Kota Super Thermal Power Station was the first to be commissioned, followed by Suratgarh. Chhabra began operations later, with Kalisindh being among the more recent additions to the state's generation fleet. This chronological progression highlights the steady expansion of thermal infrastructure.

12. (2) Suratgarh Super Thermal Power Station
The Suratgarh Super Thermal Power Station holds the distinction of being the first project in Rajasthan to achieve the "Super" status. This classification is typically awarded based on high generation capacity and operational efficiency. Located in the Sri Ganganagar district, it has long served as a flagship generation facility, significantly contributing to the state's power stability and overall economic development.

13. (3) I, III, IV and V
Suratgarh Super Thermal Power Station, located in Sri Ganganagar, is a coal-based facility, not gas-fired. It is operated by the state-owned generation company and draws essential water for its cooling systems from the Indira Gandhi Canal. The plant features a mix of traditional subcritical units and modern supercritical units, reflecting a technological evolution in the state's power infrastructure.

14. (4) Ramgarh Gas Thermal Power Station
While Giral, Barsingsar, and Bhadresh are thermal projects that utilize coal or lignite as their primary fuel source, the Ramgarh project is distinct as it uses natural gas for electricity generation. Located in Jaisalmer, Ramgarh leverages local gas reserves. This diversification of fuel sources helps Rajasthan maintain a more balanced and resilient power generation portfolio across different regions.

15. (1) Chambal River via Kota Barrage
The Kota Super Thermal Power Station is situated on the banks of the Chambal River to ensure a reliable water supply for its cooling and steam generation processes. It primarily draws water from the Kota Barrage. This proximity to a perennial water source was a key factor in the site selection, supporting the continuous operation of this vital plant.

16. (2) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
Nuclear power in Rajasthan utilizes specialized technologies for energy production. The earlier units at Rawatbhata have smaller capacities, while the newest units use indigenous 700 MW pressurized heavy water reactor technology. These reactors typically utilize natural uranium as fuel and heavy water as a moderator. This technical configuration allows for efficient nuclear fission while maintaining stringent safety and operational standards.

17. (2) Pressurized Heavy Water Reactor (PHWR)
The Rajasthan Atomic Power Station at Rawatbhata is built using Pressurized Heavy Water Reactor technology. This design uses heavy water as both a coolant and a neutron moderator, while natural uranium serves as the fuel. PHWRs are a cornerstone of India's nuclear power program, offering a reliable and established method for large-scale, low-carbon electricity generation.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

54. (2) It monitors renewable projects and formulates related state policies.
As a state-owned entity, the Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation is responsible for monitoring renewable energy projects and formulating policies to guide the sector's growth. It does not handle city-level distribution or large-scale hydroelectric plants. Instead, its primary mandate is to foster an environment conducive to renewable energy investment and to ensure the state meets its sustainability and conservation goals.

55. (4) Jaipur
The headquarters of the Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation Limited is located in the state capital, Jaipur. Being situated in the administrative heart of the state allows the corporation to coordinate effectively with various government departments, regulatory bodies, and industry stakeholders. This central location facilitates the efficient management and policy implementation required for Rajasthan's diverse renewable energy projects.

56. (1) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
Rajasthan's electricity distribution is divided among three major state DISCOMs and private franchisees. Jaipur DISCOM covers eastern districts like Alwar and Bharatpur. Ajmer DISCOM serves central regions including Bhilwara and Nagaur. Jodhpur DISCOM handles the western districts like Bikaner and Jaisalmer. In Kota city, the distribution is managed by a private franchisee, CESC Limited, under a specific agreement.

57. (3) Separating generation, transmission, and distribution to improve operational efficiency.
The unbundling of the Rajasthan State Electricity Board in 2000 was a landmark reform aimed at improving the efficiency and financial health of the power sector. By separating generation, transmission, and distribution into independent companies, the state sought to enhance accountability, streamline operations, and introduce more professional management practices. This structural change was essential for modernizing the state's energy infrastructure.

58. (1) I and V only
While JdVVNL operates in a challenging desert environment, it does not necessarily cover the maximum number of districts compared to others. More importantly, DISCOMs in Rajasthan have historically struggled with financial losses rather than registering consistent profits. Challenges like sparse population and long transmission lines contribute to these difficulties, necessitating ongoing reforms and debt restructuring through various government schemes.

59. (4) Jodhpur
Jodhpur is not under the jurisdiction of the Ajmer Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited; instead, it serves as the headquarters and primary territory for its own dedicated distribution company, the Jodhpur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited. AVVNL covers other districts such as Udaipur, Chittorgarh, and Jhunjhunu. This division of territory ensures that each DISCOM can focus on the specific regional needs.

NODIA

60. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Rajasthan has introduced private distribution franchisees in cities like Kota and Bikaner to address high technical and commercial losses. These private entities bring specialized expertise to improve billing, collection, and customer service. This model allows the state DISCOMs to leverage private investment and operational efficiencies to modernize urban distribution networks and reduce the financial burden on the public sector.

61. (3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Limited is responsible for the state's high-voltage transmission network, ensuring that electricity is moved from power plants to various regional substations. However, it does not deal directly with domestic consumers. Distribution to end-users, including those in rural areas, is the specific responsibility of the three regional distribution companies known as DISCOMs.

62. (4) Evacuating renewable energy (solar and wind) to the national grid.
The Green Energy Corridor is a critical infrastructure project designed to facilitate the

27. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Rajasthan's status as a premier solar energy hub is due to its exceptional environmental conditions. The state enjoys over 300 days of clear sunshine annually and possesses vast tracts of barren wasteland. These factors provide the necessary solar insolation and physical space for large-scale solar power development, making the state an ideal location for investors and renewable energy projects.

28. (2) Rajasthan, Gujarat, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu
Rajasthan currently tops the list of Indian states in terms of total solar power generation capacity. It is followed by Gujarat, which has also made significant strides in renewable energy. Karnataka and Tamil Nadu follow in the ranking. This hierarchy reflects the successful implementation of state policies and the utilization of natural solar resources to achieve national green energy targets.

29. (3) Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation Limited (RRECL)
The Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation Limited serves as the designated nodal agency for developing solar parks and power projects within the state. It facilitates the implementation of state and central government policies, oversees project approvals, and coordinates with various stakeholders to promote renewable energy. Its role is central to maintaining Rajasthan's leadership in the solar power sector.

30. (4) III and V only
While the PM KUSUM scheme and various state policies promote decentralized solar power and agricultural solarization, Bhadla is not the only solar park in Rajasthan, as several others are under development. Additionally, the state does not provide subsidies for coal to balance solar variability; instead, it focuses on grid management and integrating diverse renewable energy sources.

31. (1) Proximity to the Thar Desert and optimal positioning near the Tropic of Cancer.
Rajasthan's exceptional solar radiation potential is primarily a result of its geographic location and climatic characteristics. Its proximity to the Thar Desert ensures low humidity and minimal cloud cover for most of the year. Furthermore, its positioning near the Tropic of Cancer allows for intense solar exposure, resulting in high levels of solar insolation ideal for photovoltaic generation.

32. (2) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
Photovoltaic technology converts sunlight directly into electricity, a method widely used in Rajasthan's solar parks. Concentrated solar power uses mirrors to generate heat for electricity, benefiting from the state's high direct normal irradiance. Solar insolation refers to the amount of radiation reaching the area, which is highest in the west. Solar parks are dedicated zones for developing these projects.

33. (3) 5.5 - 6.5 kWh/m2/day
Rajasthan receives some of the highest solar radiation in India, with average insolation values typically ranging between 5.5 and 6.5 kilowatt-hours per square meter per day. This high intensity makes the state extremely efficient for solar power production. Developers leverage this natural abundance to generate significant amounts of clean energy, contributing to the state's massive overall installed capacity.

34. (1) I and III only
Western Rajasthan provides vast, flat, and relatively inexpensive land, which is perfect for large-scale solar utility projects. However, the region's sparse population means electricity is often transmitted far from the generation site. Additionally, frequent sandstorms present an operational challenge, as dust accumulation on panels can reduce efficiency, requiring regular cleaning and maintenance to ensure optimal power output.

35. (3) Rajasthan's solar policy only permits state-owned public sector units to establish solar generation plants.
Rajasthan's solar policy is highly inclusive and actively encourages private sector investment rather than restricting generation to state-owned units. Private developers have been responsible for a majority of the capacity additions in Jodhpur, Bikaner, and Jaisalmer. The state also promotes rooftop solar and is working to reduce transmission losses through dedicated projects like the Green Energy Corridor.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

green hydrogen production capacity by the year 2030?
(1) 500 Kilotonnes Per Annum (KTPA)
(2) 1,000 Kilotonnes Per Annum (KTPA)
(3) 2,000 Kilotonnes Per Annum (KTPA)
(4) 5,000 Kilotonnes Per Annum (KTPA)
(5) Question not attempted

88. Given below are two statements regarding green hydrogen production in Rajasthan:
Statement I: Rajasthan is highly suited to become a hub for green hydrogen production.
Statement II: The state has vast untapped renewable energy potential, which can provide the cheap and abundant electricity required for electrolysis.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II explains Statement I.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct but Statement II does not explain Statement I.
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
(5) Question not attempted

89. Identify the correct pair matching the type of hydrogen with its energy source:
(1) Grey Hydrogen - Produced using nuclear energy
(2) Blue Hydrogen - Produced using wind energy only
(3) Green Hydrogen - Produced using renewable energy
(4) Pink Hydrogen - Produced using coal without carbon capture
(5) Question not attempted

90. Which of the following incentives is typically provided under the Rajasthan Green Hydrogen Policy to attract investment?
(1) Exemption on transmission and wheeling charges for RE used in hydrogen production.
(2) Free allocation of fertile agricultural land for all new plant setup projects.
(3) Complete waiver of all state and central income taxes for the next 50 years.
(4) Prohibition of any environmental clearance requirements for green installations.
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

91. Rajasthan has historically transitioned into a net power exporter primarily due to a massive capacity addition in which sector?
(1) Nuclear Power
(2) Lignite Thermal Power
(3) Biomass Energy
(4) Solar and Wind Energy
(5) Question not attempted

92. Cause: The massive infusion of solar power into Rajasthan's grid peaks during the daytime.
Which of the following describes the most likely effect?
(1) Rajasthan shuts down all its thermal plants permanently to avoid excess.
(2) Rajasthan exports surplus power during the day and imports during peak evening.
(3) The state suffers continuous blackouts during the day due to solar over-voltage.
(4) Neighboring states are forced to buy solar power at exorbitant fixed rates.
(5) Question not attempted

93. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer:
List I: (Power Market Mechanisms)
A. Day-Ahead Market (DAM)
B. Term-Ahead Market (TAM)
C. Real-Time Market (RTM)
D. Green Term-Ahead Market (GTAM)
List II: (Descriptions)
i. Trading of electricity just 1 hour before delivery, helping grid balancing.
ii. Trading of electricity for delivery the next day.
iii. Trading of electricity for up to 11 days in advance.
iv. Exclusive trading platform for renewable energy to help DISCOMs meet RPO.
(1) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(2) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(3) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
(4) A-iii, B-ii, C-iv, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

94. Which of the following regulatory policies significantly boosted Rajasthan's ability to export renewable power to other states?

heart of Rajasthan's wind power sector. Other sites like Devgarh and Bithdi are also important but are located in different districts. Jaisalmer's vast open spaces and reliable wind patterns make it the most suitable region for large-scale wind farm developments in the state.

46. (4) Mustard husk (Juli flora)
In Rajasthan, mustard husk and Prosopis juliflora, commonly known as Vilayati Babul, are the primary agricultural and woody residues used for biomass power generation. These materials are abundant in the state's rural landscape. Utilizing these residues provides a sustainable way to generate electricity while offering farmers an additional income stream from what would otherwise be considered waste products.

47. (1) I and II only
Biomass power projects support the rural economy by creating a market for agro-waste, benefiting local farmers. However, these plants often struggle with the seasonal availability of crop residues and the logistical challenges of establishing a reliable supply chain. Contrary to some misconceptions, biomass is classified as a renewable energy source under state and national policies due to its biological origin.

48. (2) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
Biomass power plants are distributed across various districts in Rajasthan based on the local availability of residues. The Padampur plant is in Sri Ganganagar, while Rangpur is located in Kota. The Khatoli plant serves the Tonk region, and the Chanderiya plant is situated in Chittorgarh. These facilities play a specialized role in diversifying the state's renewable energy portfolio.

49. (2) To convert organic waste into clean cooking fuel and manure for households.
Promoting biogas plants in rural Rajasthan primarily aims to provide households with a clean and sustainable source of cooking fuel. By processing organic waste, these plants also produce high-quality organic manure as a byproduct, which benefits local agriculture. This decentralized energy solution improves the quality of life in villages by reducing dependence on traditional firewood and expensive fossil fuels.

50. (1) Lignite coal
Biomass energy generation specifically relies on organic materials such as mustard stalks, cotton stalks, and woody plants like Prosopis juliflora. These are renewable biological resources. Lignite coal, however, is a fossil fuel and a non-renewable resource used in thermal power plants. Therefore, it does not belong in the same category as the agricultural residues typically utilized for biomass power.

51. (3) Rajasthan Energy Development Agency (REDA) and Rajasthan State Power Corporation Ltd (RSPCL)
The Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation Limited was established by merging two specialized entities: the Rajasthan Energy Development Agency and the Rajasthan State Power Corporation Limited. This merger was intended to create a unified and more efficient organization dedicated to the promotion, development, and management of renewable energy sources and energy conservation initiatives across the entire state.

NODIA

52. (3) Formation of REDA → Unbundling of RSEB → Formation of RRECL
The institutional framework of Rajasthan's power sector evolved through several key stages. Initially, REDA was formed to handle renewable energy. Later, the Rajasthan State Electricity Board was unbundled into separate generation, transmission, and distribution companies to improve efficiency. Subsequently, RRECL was formed through a merger to consolidate renewable energy efforts, marking a modern approach to state energy governance.

53. (3) I, III and IV
The Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation acts as the state's nodal agency for renewable energy and energy conservation. It facilitates single-window clearances for developers and implements federal programs. However, it does not regulate thermal power tariffs; that responsibility belongs to the Rajasthan Electricity Regulatory Commission. RREC's focus remains on promoting sustainable energy practices and coordinating with the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy.

36. (1) II, IV, I, III
The development of the Bhadla Solar Park occurred in several distinct phases to manage its massive scale. Phase I was the initial smaller implementation, followed by Phase II. Phase III and Phase IV involved significantly larger capacities, eventually reaching a total that made it the largest solar park in the world. This phased approach allowed for structured infrastructure and grid integration.

37. (2) 2,245 MW
The Bhadla Solar Park is recognized globally for its immense scale, with a total installed capacity of approximately 2,245 MW. Spread over a vast area in the Jodhpur district, this facility contributes a significant portion of Rajasthan's total renewable energy output. Its success has served as a model for large-scale solar park developments across India and other countries.

38. (2) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
Different phases of the Bhadla Solar Park were developed by various agencies and joint ventures. The Rajasthan Solar Park Development Company managed Phase II, while Saurya Urja Company handled Phase III. Adani Renewable Energy Park was responsible for Phase IV, and the Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation acts as the overall facilitator for these diverse renewable energy initiatives in the state.

39. (4) Government provides developed land with all infrastructure, allowing developers to simply install plants.
The "plug-and-play" model in solar parks implies that the government or a nodal agency provides fully developed land with all necessary infrastructure, including roads, water, and transmission connectivity. This allows private developers to focus solely on installing their solar plants without the complexities of land acquisition or basic infrastructure development, significantly speeding up project implementation and reducing overall costs.

40. (1) I, II and IV
Bhadla Solar Park is located in the Phalodi district and covers a massive area of approximately 14,000 acres. It was developed in multiple phases by different agencies, rather than a single unified phase. The park has gained international attention for achieving record-low solar power tariffs through competitive bidding, demonstrating the economic viability of large-scale renewable energy projects in Rajasthan.

41. (3) Amarsagar (Jaisalmer)
Rajasthan's journey into wind energy began with its first project established at Amarsagar in the Jaisalmer district. This pioneering installation took advantage of the region's strong and consistent wind currents. Since then, Jaisalmer has grown into a major hub for wind power, hosting numerous large-scale wind farms that contribute significantly to the state's total renewable energy capacity.

42. (1) High-velocity wind corridors unhindered by dense forests or high mountains.
The concentration of wind farms in Jaisalmer and Barmer is primarily due to the presence of high-velocity wind corridors. The flat, open landscape and lack of significant natural barriers like forests or mountains allow winds to flow consistently and forcefully. These geographical features create an ideal environment for harvesting wind energy efficiently, driving the growth of the sector.

43. (4) I and V only
Rajasthan is a major wind energy producer but does not hold the first rank in India for installed capacity, as states like Tamil Nadu and Gujarat often have higher totals. Additionally, wind energy generation is not consistent throughout the year; it exhibits significant seasonal variations depending on monsoon patterns and atmospheric pressure changes, requiring careful grid balancing by authorities.

44. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Rajasthan government promotes hybrid projects that combine wind and solar energy at the same location. This strategy optimizes land use and creates a more stable power supply for the grid. Since solar generation peaks during the day and wind energy often reaches its highest levels at night or evening, the two sources complement each other, reducing overall supply variability.

45. (3) Soda Bandhan - Jaisalmer
Soda Bandhan is a prominent wind energy site located in the Jaisalmer district, which is the

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

evacuation of electricity generated from solar and wind sources. Given Rajasthan's massive renewable potential, this project creates high-capacity transmission lines and substations specifically for green power. This ensures that renewable energy can be integrated into the national grid and exported to other states without causing grid instability.

63. (1) I and II only
The State Load Despatch Centre, managed by RVPNL, is the nerve center for grid operations, ensuring a balanced supply and demand. Rajasthan's grid is well-connected with neighboring states through inter-state transmission lines. Generally, transmission losses in the high-voltage network are significantly lower than distribution losses, as the latter involve more complex, low-voltage lines and issues like electricity theft.

64. (2) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
Different entities manage the various aspects of Rajasthan's power sector. RERC is the regulatory body that determines tariffs. RUVNL handles bulk power trading and procurement for the DISCOMs. RVPNL is responsible for high-voltage transmission, while RVUNL focuses on the generation of power from state-owned plants. This division of labor allows for specialized management across the entire energy value chain.

65. (2) Green Energy Corridor (Intra-state) - KfW Development Bank (Germany)
The Green Energy Corridor project in Rajasthan has received significant financial backing from international agencies, notably the KfW Development Bank of Germany. This funding supports the construction of advanced transmission infrastructure needed to evacuate large amounts of renewable energy. Such international partnerships are crucial for financing the high capital costs associated with modernizing the state's power grid.

66. (1) Universal household electrification via last-mile connectivity.
The Saubhagya scheme, also known as the Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana, was launched to achieve universal household electrification across India, including Rajasthan. Its core objective was to provide last-mile connectivity and electricity connections to all un-electrified households in both rural and urban areas, ensuring that every family has access to basic lighting and power services.

NODIA

67. (3) Through standalone off-grid solar photovoltaic (SPV) systems.
In the vast and sparsely populated Thar desert, extending the traditional electrical grid to highly remote hamlets or Dhanis is often logistically and financially unviable. To solve this, the Saubhagya scheme utilized standalone off-grid solar photovoltaic systems. These individual solar units provide enough power for lighting and basic appliances, ensuring that even the most isolated desert households receive electricity.

68. (4) I, II and III
The Saubhagya scheme provided free electricity connections to poor households identified via census data, while others could pay in installments. It covered both rural and urban areas. Importantly, the scheme did not bar solar power; instead, it actively used solar home systems to reach remote areas where grid extension was impossible. This inclusive approach helped Rajasthan achieve near-total household electrification.

69. (3) DDUGJY was specifically designed only for urban municipal areas.
DDUGJY, or Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana, was specifically focused on rural electrification and infrastructure, rather than urban areas. Its main goals were to separate agricultural and non-agricultural feeders and strengthen rural distribution networks. While Saubhagya targeted individual household connections, DDUGJY worked on the broader village-level infrastructure, and both were essential for improving the state's power access.

70. (2) Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) Limited
The Rural Electrification Corporation Limited serves as the primary nodal agency for financing and monitoring major electrification schemes like Saubhagya and DDUGJY across India. In Rajasthan, REC works closely with state DISCOMs to provide the necessary funding and oversight for projects that expand the electrical

of clean electricity. The state's vast and untapped potential for solar and wind energy provides the necessary cheap and abundant power for electrolysis. This natural synergy between renewable generation and hydrogen production makes Rajasthan an ideal location for large-scale green fuel projects.

89. (3) Green Hydrogen - Produced using renewable energy
Different colors of hydrogen indicate the energy source used for its production. Grey hydrogen comes from natural gas without carbon capture, while blue hydrogen includes carbon capture. Pink hydrogen is produced using nuclear energy. Green hydrogen is distinguished by its use of renewable energy sources, ensuring that the entire production cycle is carbon-neutral and environmentally sustainable.

90. (1) Exemption on transmission and wheeling charges for RE used in hydrogen production.
To attract investment in the green hydrogen sector, the Rajasthan government offers various fiscal incentives, such as exemptions on transmission and wheeling charges for the renewable energy used in production. These measures reduce the operational costs for developers, making green hydrogen more competitive with traditional fuels. Such policies are essential for building a robust ecosystem for clean energy innovation within the state.

91. (4) Solar and Wind Energy
Rajasthan has successfully transitioned into a net power exporter primarily due to the rapid and massive addition of solar and wind energy capacity. The state's ability to generate surplus renewable power during peak periods allows it to sell electricity to other states. This shift highlights the transformative impact of green energy on Rajasthan's economic and energy landscape over recent years.

92. (2) Rajasthan exports surplus power during the day and imports during peak evening.
The surge in solar power during the day often exceeds Rajasthan's immediate demand, leading the state to export its surplus to the national grid. However, because solar generation stops at night, the state may need to import power or rely on thermal plants to meet peak evening demand. This dynamic requires sophisticated grid management and power trading strategies to ensure stability.

93. (3) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
Power trading occurs through various market segments based on the timing of delivery. The Day-Ahead Market handles next-day delivery, while the Term-Ahead Market covers longer periods. The Real-Time Market allows for adjustments just before delivery, aiding in grid balance. The Green Term-Ahead Market specifically facilitates the trading of renewable energy, helping utilities meet their legal purchase obligations.

94. (4) Waiver of ISTS charges for solar and wind projects.
The waiver of Inter-State Transmission System charges for solar and wind projects has been a major catalyst for Rajasthan's renewable energy exports. By removing these costs, the policy makes renewable power generated in Rajasthan more affordable for buyers in other states. This incentive has encouraged developers to build large-scale projects intended for the national market, driving regional energy integration.

95. (3) Rajasthan is geographically isolated and operates on a localized grid completely disconnected from the Northern Regional Grid.
Contrary to the idea of being isolated, Rajasthan is a well-integrated part of the Northern Regional Grid and the National Grid. It utilizes high-voltage lines maintained by PGCIL and participates in sophisticated trading platforms like the Indian Energy Exchange. These connections, along with dedicated infrastructure like the Green Energy Corridor, are vital for evacuating the state's surplus renewable energy to other regions.

96. (3) 30,000 MW
The Rajasthan Solar Energy Policy of 2019 set a target of achieving 30,000 MW, or 30 GW, of solar capacity by the financial year 2024-25. This ambitious goal was designed to capitalize on the state's natural advantages and drive significant investment in the renewable sector. Achieving this target would solidify Rajasthan's position as a global leader in solar energy production.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

Furthermore, because these meters are more difficult to tamper with and can detect anomalies quickly, they are expected to drastically reduce commercial losses caused by theft.

80. (2) Concentrated Solar Power (CSP)
Advanced Metering Infrastructure, SCADA systems, and ERP billing platforms are all digital technologies used to modernize and manage power distribution networks and smart metering. Concentrated Solar Power, however, is a generation technology that uses mirrors to produce electricity from sunlight. Therefore, CSP is not related to the internal management or metering infrastructure of the distribution companies.

81. (2) Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation Limited (RRECL)
The Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation Limited is the officially designated agency responsible for implementing and enforcing the Energy Conservation Act within the state. It works under the guidance of the Bureau of Energy Efficiency to promote energy-efficient practices across various sectors. Its role includes coordinating audits, enforcing standards, and raising awareness about the importance of reducing energy waste.

82. (2) II, I, III
Implementing energy conservation in an industrial setting follows a logical process. First, a detailed energy audit is conducted to identify areas of waste. Next, the recommended conservation measures are put into practice. Finally, a process of measurement and verification is carried out to ensure that the changes have resulted in the expected energy and cost savings for the facility.

83. (3) It sets minimum performance standards for large commercial buildings.
The Energy Conservation Building Code in Rajasthan sets minimum energy performance standards for large commercial buildings to ensure they are designed and operated efficiently. It covers aspects like lighting, heating, and cooling systems. By mandating these standards, the state aims to reduce the long-term energy demand of its growing urban infrastructure, contributing to overall sustainability and conservation goals.

84. (4) Designated Consumers in energy-intensive industries like cement and thermal power.
The Perform, Achieve and Trade scheme targets energy-intensive industries, known as Designated Consumers, to improve their efficiency. In Rajasthan, this primarily includes sectors like cement production and thermal power plants. Under this market-based mechanism, facilities that exceed their energy-saving targets are awarded tradable certificates, incentivizing large-scale industrial consumers to adopt modern, energy-efficient technologies and processes.

85. (3) Upgrading inefficient agricultural pump sets with energy-efficient star-rated ones.
Agricultural pumping accounts for a significant portion of energy consumption in Rajasthan. The primary focus of conservation in this sector is to replace old, inefficient pumps with modern, energy-efficient star-rated models. This initiative not only reduces the overall electricity demand and the state's subsidy burden but also helps farmers lower their operational costs while maintaining necessary irrigation levels.

86. (2) Splitting water into hydrogen and oxygen via electrolysis using renewable energy.
Green hydrogen is produced through a process called electrolysis, where water is split into its constituent parts, hydrogen and oxygen, using electricity. For the hydrogen to be considered "green," this electricity must come entirely from renewable energy sources like solar or wind. This method produces zero carbon emissions, making it a critical technology for decarbonizing heavy industries and transportation.

87. (3) 2,000 Kilotonnes Per Annum (KTPA)
Under its 2023 Green Hydrogen Policy, Rajasthan has set an ambitious goal to reach a production capacity of 2,000 kilotonnes per annum by the year 2030. This target reflects the state's desire to leverage its vast renewable energy resources to become a leader in the emerging global hydrogen economy, attracting investment and creating new opportunities in clean energy technology.

88. (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II explains Statement I.
Rajasthan is uniquely positioned to become a major hub for green hydrogen because the production process requires immense amounts

NODIA

CHAPTER 16

Transportation and Communication Infrastructure

1. Which of the following agencies is primarily responsible for the development and maintenance of State Highways in Rajasthan?
(1) National Highways Authority of India
(2) Public Works Department, Government of Rajasthan
(3) Rajasthan State Road Development and Construction Corporation
(4) Border Roads Organisation
(5) Question not attempted

2. The road density in Rajasthan is significantly lower than the national average. Which of the following is the most appropriate geographical cause for this low density?
(1) Presence of the vast Thar Desert and low population density in western regions
(2) High frequency of floods destroying road infrastructure
(3) Excessive concentration of urban centres in the southern districts
(4) Strict environmental regulations preventing road construction in the Aravallis
(5) Question not attempted

3. Under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), which of the following is the core definition of an eligible unconnected habitation in plain areas for new connectivity?
(1) A habitation with a population of 1000 and above
(2) A habitation with a population of 500 and above
(3) A habitation with a population of 250 and above
(4) A habitation with a population of 100 and above
(5) Question not attempted

4. Match the major National Highways (new numbering) passing through Rajasthan in List I with their key connecting routes in List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (National Highway)
A. NH 62
B. NH 27
C. NH 48
D. NH 52
List II: (Key Connecting Route)
i. Delhi-Jaipur-Udaipur-Mumbai
ii. East-West Corridor (Porbandar to Silchar)
iii. Punjab border to Gujarat border via Jodhpur
iv. Sangrur (Punjab) to Ankola (Karnataka) via Jaipur
Select the correct code:
(1) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(4) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

5. Consider the following statements regarding the road network of Rajasthan:
I. Rajasthan has the longest network of National Highways in India.
II. The state highways are funded solely by the Central Road Fund.
III. The Rajasthan State Highway Development Project is supported by the World Bank.
Which of the above combination of statements is correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) III only
(3) II and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

6. The Delhi-Mumbai Expressway passes through several districts of Rajasthan. Which of the following is not a district covered by this expressway?

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

97. (2) Utility or Grid-Scale Solar Parks
Within the 30 GW solar target, the largest portion—24 GW—is allocated to utility-scale or grid-scale solar parks. These massive projects are central to the state's strategy, as they offer economies of scale and can contribute large amounts of power to the grid. The remaining capacity is distributed among smaller categories like rooftop solar, solar pumps, and decentralized projects.

98. (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
The Renewable Purchase Obligation is a regulatory mandate that requires utilities and certain large consumers to buy a minimum percentage of their electricity from green sources. Because of its massive and growing solar and wind generation, Rajasthan is well-positioned to meet and even exceed these targets. This requirement helps drive the demand for renewable energy and supports the transition away from fossil fuels.

NODIA

99. (3) Solar-powered aviation (1 GW)
The 30 GW target in Rajasthan's 2019 Solar Policy is specifically divided into utility-scale parks, rooftop systems, solar pumps, and other decentralized projects. Solar-powered aviation is not an explicit category within this policy framework. The focus remains on grid-connected and distributed energy solutions that can be scaled up to meet the state's massive electricity demand and export potential.

100. (4) Transitioning to a carbon-neutral, leading exporter of clean energy while ensuring security.
Rajasthan's current energy policy framework envisions a future where the state is a leading, carbon-neutral exporter of clean energy. By leveraging its vast renewable resources and developing technologies like green hydrogen, the state aims to ensure its own energy security while playing a pivotal role in India's broader goal of achieving net-zero emissions and transitioning to a sustainable economy.

grid and improve rural power infrastructure, playing a pivotal role in achieving electrification targets.

71. (4) Aggregate Technical and Commercial losses
AT&C losses represent the combination of energy lost during transmission and distribution (technical losses) and the energy that is not billed or for which payment is not collected (commercial losses). This metric provides a comprehensive measure of the efficiency and financial viability of a power distribution company, with lower values indicating better operational performance and revenue management.

72. (1) Subsidized agricultural supply and high AT&C losses led to mounting debt.
The financial distress of Rajasthan's DISCOMs has historically been caused by high AT&C losses and the provision of heavily subsidized electricity to the agricultural sector. These factors created a massive gap between the cost of supplying power and the revenue collected, leading to significant debt accumulation. Addressing these issues requires reforms in billing efficiency, infrastructure upgrades, and sustainable subsidy management.

73. (3) I, II, III and IV
Rajasthan was an early adopter of the UDAY scheme, which aimed to rescue DISCOMs from financial crisis. Under this plan, the state government took over 75% of the DISCOMs' debt and issued bonds to manage it. While the scheme improved financial health and operational metrics, it did not instantly eliminate all AT&C losses, which remain a persistent challenge for the state.

74. (1) Continuous gap between the Average Cost of Supply and Average Revenue Realized.
Despite debt restructuring under schemes like UDAY, Rajasthan's DISCOMs still face the challenge of a persistent gap between the Average Cost of Supply and the Average Revenue Realized. This gap means the utility often loses money on every unit of electricity sold. Closing this gap is essential for achieving long-term financial sustainability and ensuring reliable power delivery.

75. (4) Use of efficient superconducting materials in state transmission cables.
High AT&C losses in Rajasthan are driven by factors like electricity theft, long and inefficient low-tension lines, and poor collection efficiency. The use of superconducting materials would actually reduce technical losses significantly due to their zero electrical resistance. Since such advanced materials are not yet widely used in the state's grid, their mention as a cause of loss is incorrect.

76. (2) Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS)
The Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme is a major central government initiative currently being implemented in Rajasthan to modernize the power distribution network. A key component of this scheme is the large-scale installation of smart meters. These devices are intended to improve billing accuracy, reduce commercial losses, and provide real-time data to help DISCOMs manage the grid more effectively.

77. (3) It ensures upfront revenue collection, resolving issues of non-payment.
Pre-paid smart meters require consumers to pay for electricity before they use it, similar to mobile phone recharges. For DISCOMs in Rajasthan, this model ensures immediate revenue collection and eliminates the risks of non-payment or delayed billing. It also helps consumers manage their energy budget more effectively while significantly reducing the administrative costs associated with manual meter reading and collection.

78. (4) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
Various schemes address different challenges in Rajasthan's power sector. RDSS focuses on reducing losses through smart metering, while UDAY handled the financial turnaround of DISCOMs. Saubhagya was dedicated to achieving universal household electrification, and the PM-KUSUM scheme promotes the solarization of agricultural pumps to reduce the subsidy burden and provide clean energy to farmers.

79. (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Smart meters represent a significant technological upgrade for Rajasthan's utilities by allowing for the automatic, real-time transmission of usage data. This eliminates the need for manual readings and the errors associated with them.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

(1) Alwar
(2) Udaipur
(3) Dausa
(4) Sawai Madhopur
(5) Question not attempted

7. The Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor and the Western Dedicated Freight Corridor both aim to revolutionize freight movement in India. Which of the following statements correctly identifies the corridor passing through Rajasthan?
(1) Only the Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor passes through Rajasthan.
(2) Both the Eastern and Western Dedicated Freight Corridors intersect in Rajasthan.
(3) Neither of the Dedicated Freight Corridors passes through Rajasthan.
(4) Only the Western Dedicated Freight Corridor passes through Rajasthan.
(5) Question not attempted

8. The implementation of the Western Dedicated Freight Corridor is expected to cause a significant shift in transport modes. Which of the following is the most direct economic effect of this project in Rajasthan?
(1) Development of new industrial nodes and logistics parks along the corridor
(2) Complete elimination of road freight traffic on NH 48
(3) Reduction in passenger train fares for all routes in the North Western Railway zone
(4) Immediate shifting of all agricultural mandis to the railway stations
(5) Question not attempted

9. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A): The railway density in Rajasthan is uneven, with the western parts having a much sparser network compared to the eastern parts.
Reason (R): The western region of Rajasthan is characterized by harsh desert terrain and lower population density, making railway construction and economic viability challenging.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

10. Consider the following statements regarding the North Western Railway (NWR) zone:
I. Its headquarters is located in Jaipur.
II. It comprises exactly four divisions: Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner, and Ajmer.
III. The Kota railway division falls under the jurisdiction of NWR.
IV. It was established in the year 2002.
Which of the above combination of statements is incorrect?
(1) I and II only
(2) III only
(3) II and IV only
(4) I, III and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

11. Which of the following best describes the primary objective of the PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan in the context of Rajasthan?
(1) To provide free high-speed internet connectivity and digital literacy to all gram panchayats
(2) To exclusively promote regional aviation by building new international airports in major cities
(3) To replace all diesel buses of RSRTC with modern eco-friendly electric buses by the year 2030
(4) To break departmental silos and use multi-modal planning for infrastructure connectivity
(5) Question not attempted

12. Jaipur International Airport, a key aviation hub in Rajasthan, was officially granted international status in which year?
(1) 2000
(2) 2005
(3) 2010
(4) 2014
(5) Question not attempted

13. Which of the following regional airports in Rajasthan is a civil enclave situated within an Indian Air Force base?
(1) Kishangarh Airport

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

through the state of Gujarat, not Rajasthan.
(2) Nearly 39 percent of the total length of the WDFC passes through Rajasthan.
(3) The WDFC in Rajasthan is being funded primarily by the World Bank organization.
(4) The corridor handles only passenger trains during the peak annual festival seasons.
(5) Question not attempted

29. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A): The expansion of regional air connectivity in Rajasthan under the UDAN scheme has heavily relied on upgrading existing state government airstrips.
Reason (R): Building completely new greenfield airports in every district of Rajasthan is highly capital intensive and requires extensive land acquisition.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

30. Consider the following statements regarding the Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation (RSRTC):
I. It provides free travel to women on all its air-conditioned luxury buses on ordinary days.
II. It operates inter-state bus services to neighboring states like Gujarat, Haryana, and Uttar Pradesh.
III. 'Blue Line' buses are the premium electric fleet of RSRTC.
IV. Concessional travel is provided to senior citizens on standard RSRTC buses.
Which of the above combination of statements is incorrect?
(1) I and III
(2) II and IV
(3) I, II and III
(4) III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

31. Identify the odd one out among the following railway stations of Rajasthan based on their Zonal Railway affiliation.
(1) Kota Junction
(2) Jaipur Junction
(3) Jodhpur Junction
(4) Bikaner Junction
(5) Question not attempted

32. Which of the following is an accurate definition of the 'Rural Roads' category under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)?
(1) Roads connecting distinct district headquarters and administrative blocks to the state capital
(2) Other District Roads and Village Roads providing basic access to various habitations
(3) National Highways passing through rural panchayats and small agricultural village clusters
(4) Four-lane expressways constructed strictly for agricultural freight and heavy vehicle transport
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

33. Which of the following National Highways passing through Rajasthan is famously known as a part of the Golden Quadrilateral connecting Delhi and Mumbai?
(1) NH 21
(2) NH 48
(3) NH 52
(4) NH 27
(5) Question not attempted

34. Match the digital infrastructure and IT projects of Rajasthan in List I with their key functions in List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Project Name)
A. E-Mitra
B. Raj e-Vault
C. Raj e-Sign
D. RajNet
List II: (Key Function)
i. Digital document verification and storage
ii. Multi-mode rural connectivity network
iii. Electronic signature integration platform
iv. Single window citizen service delivery
Select the correct code:
(1) A-iv, B-i, C-iii, D-ii

21. The gauge conversion of railway lines from metre gauge to broad gauge in Rajasthan is a part of which national project?
(1) Project Broad Track
(2) Golden Quadrilateral Railway
(3) Project Unigauge
(4) Bharatmala Pariyojana
(5) Question not attempted

22. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the options given below:
Statement I: The rollout of 5G services in Rajasthan will enhance the application of Internet of Things (IoT) in smart agriculture.
Statement II: 5G networks offer ultra-low latency and higher data speeds compared to 4G networks.
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II is the correct explanation for Statement I.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct but Statement II is not the correct explanation for Statement I.
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
(5) Question not attempted

23. The Delhi-Mumbai Expressway is expected to reduce the travel time between Delhi and Jaipur significantly. Which interchange in Rajasthan connects Jaipur to this expressway?
(1) Kishangarh
(2) Shahpura
(3) Kotputli
(4) Dausa
(5) Question not attempted

24. Match the airports in Rajasthan in List I with their corresponding operational status/type in List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Airport)
A. Jaipur Airport
B. Nal Airport
C. Kishangarh Airport
D. Maharana Pratap Airport
List II: (Operational Status/Type)
i. International Airport
ii. Defence Airbase with civil enclave
iii. Greenfield Airport under UDAN
iv. Domestic Airport catering to southern Rajasthan
Select the correct code:
(1) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(2) A-i, B-iii, C-ii, D-iv
(3) A-iv, B-ii, C-iii, D-i
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

25. Consider the following statements about the telecommunication infrastructure in Rajasthan:
I. Rajasthan's overall teledensity is higher than the national teledensity average of India.
II. Reliance Jio launched the first 5G service in Rajasthan from Nathdwara.
III. The Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) is utilized to improve rural mobile connectivity in the state.
Which of the above combination of statements is correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

26. In the context of the PM Gati Shakti initiative, how many engines of economic growth and infrastructure are identified in the National Master Plan?
(1) Five
(2) Seven
(3) Nine
(4) Eleven
(5) Question not attempted

27. The proposed Jaipur Metro Phase 2 route is planned to provide connectivity between which two major points?
(1) Mansarovar to Badi Chaupar
(2) Transport Nagar to Ajmer Road
(3) Durgapura to Sindhi Camp
(4) Sitapura to Ambabari
(5) Question not attempted

28. Which of the following statements about the Western Dedicated Freight Corridor (WDFC) in Rajasthan is factual and correct?
(1) The longest portion of the WDFC passes

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

(2) Maharana Pratap Airport, Udaipur
(3) Jodhpur Airport
(4) Kota Airport
(5) Question not attempted

14. Match the railway divisions serving Rajasthan in List I with their respective Zonal Headquarters in List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Railway Division)
A. Jaipur Division
B. Kota Division
C. Bikaner Division
D. Ratlam Division (serving parts of South Rajasthan)
List II: (Zonal Headquarters)
i. Jabalpur
ii. Jaipur
iii. Mumbai (Churchgate)
iv. Jaipur
Select the correct code:
(1) A-ii, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(2) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(3) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
(4) A-ii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

15. Consider the following statements regarding the UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Naagrik) scheme in Rajasthan:
I. It aims to connect unserved and underserved airports in the state.
II. Fares for a certain percentage of seats are capped.
III. Kishangarh airport was operationalized for commercial flights under this scheme.
IV. State governments do not provide any financial or infrastructural support under this scheme.
V. The scheme focuses exclusively on international air travel from Rajasthan.
Which of the above combination of statements is correct?
(1) I, II and III
(2) I, III and IV
(3) II, IV and V
(4) I, II, III and V
(5) Question not attempted

16. The Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation (RSRTC) is the primary public transit bus operator in the state. When was it established?
(1) 1 October 1956
(2) 1 October 1964
(3) 15 August 1972
(4) 26 January 1980
(5) Question not attempted

17. Which of the following statements regarding the Jaipur Metro Phase 1 is incorrect?
(1) It operates on standard gauge tracks.
(2) The entire Phase 1 corridor is completely underground.
(3) Phase 1A connects Mansarovar to Chandpole.
(4) Phase 1B extended the network to Badi Chaupar.
(5) Question not attempted

18. BharatNet aims to provide broadband connectivity to gram panchayats. In Rajasthan, the second phase of this project is being implemented under a state-led model. What is the name of the state-specific network executing this?
(1) RajNet
(2) RajBroadband
(3) E-Mitra Net
(4) MaruNet
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

19. Identify the correct pair regarding IT and Digital Infrastructure in Rajasthan.
(1) Bhamashah State Data Centre - Jodhpur
(2) FinTech Park - Udaipur
(3) Rajiv Gandhi Centre of Advanced Technology (R-CAT) - Jaipur
(4) First 5G Launch in Rajasthan - Ajmer
(5) Question not attempted

20. Select the correct order of the following railway stations in Rajasthan from North to South geographically.
(1) Bikaner, Jodhpur, Ajmer, Udaipur
(2) Jodhpur, Bikaner, Udaipur, Ajmer
(3) Bikaner, Ajmer, Jodhpur, Udaipur
(4) Ajmer, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Udaipur
(5) Question not attempted

(2) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
(3) A-i, B-iv, C-iii, D-ii
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

35. Consider the following statements regarding the road infrastructure in Rajasthan:
I. The total length of rural roads exceeds the total length of state highways in the state.
II. PMGSY Phase III focuses primarily on upgrading existing rural road networks.
III. The Rajasthan government levies an extra toll on PMGSY roads to fund maintenance.
IV. Bharatmala Pariyojana includes the development of border and international connectivity roads in western Rajasthan.
V. The density of roads per 100 sq km in Rajasthan is higher than the density of roads in Kerala.
Which of the above combination of statements is correct?
(1) I, II and IV
(2) II, III and V
(3) I, III, IV and V
(4) I, II and V
(5) Question not attempted

36. Which city in Rajasthan is known for hosting the state's first major FinTech Park to boost digital infrastructure and financial services?
(1) Udaipur
(2) Jodhpur
(3) Kota
(4) Jaipur
(5) Question not attempted

37. With reference to aviation in Rajasthan, which among the following pairs of Airport and City is incorrectly matched?
(1) Dabok Airport - Udaipur
(2) Sanganer Airport - Jaipur
(3) Ratanada Airport - Bikaner
(4) Uttarlai Airport - Barmer
(5) Question not attempted

38. The implementation of the BharatNet project in Rajasthan aims at creating an optical fibre network. What is the minimum bandwidth capacity typically aimed for Gram Panchayats under this scheme?
(1) 10 Mbps
(2) 100 Mbps
(3) 1 Gbps
(4) 10 Gbps
(5) Question not attempted

39. The management and operations of Jaipur International Airport were handed over to a private entity under the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) model in 2021. Which corporate group currently manages it?
(1) GMR Group
(2) Tata Group
(3) Reliance Infrastructure
(4) Adani Group
(5) Question not attempted

40. Arrange the following classes of RSRTC bus services in increasing order of their passenger fare per kilometer:
I. Ordinary
II. Super Luxury (Volvo/Scania)
III. Express
IV. AC Sleeper
Select the correct order:
(1) I, III, IV, II
(2) I, IV, III, II
(3) III, I, IV, II
(4) I, III, II, IV
(5) Question not attempted

41. The development of IT Parks in Rajasthan is primarily overseen by which of the following state agencies?
(1) Rajasthan Financial Corporation (RFC)
(2) Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation Limited (RRECL)
(3) Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation (RIICO)
(4) Department of Local Bodies (DLB)
(5) Question not attempted

42. In the context of telecom infrastructure, which frequency band was heavily promoted during the initial 5G rollout in urban areas of Rajasthan for providing high-speed mobile broadband?
(1) 700 MHz band
(2) 3.5 GHz (C-Band)
(3) 26 GHz (mmWave)
(4) 900 MHz band
(5) Question not attempted

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

43. Which of the following is an exception to the broad gauge railway network in Rajasthan, still operating partially on narrow/metre gauge primarily for heritage or specific regional access?
(1) The Jaipur to Sawai Madhopur broad gauge line serving eastern Rajasthan districts
(2) The Jodhpur to Jaisalmer line connecting the major desert hubs of the western state
(3) The Bikaner to Suratgarh line used for both passenger and heavy freight movements
(4) The Marwar Junction to Mavli Junction line still operating on a non-broad gauge
(5) Question not attempted

44. Match the PM Gati Shakti portals/tools in List I with their application in Rajasthan in List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Portal/Tool)
A. BISAG-N
B. NMP Portal
C. LDB (Logistics Data Bank)
D. e-Way Bill
List II: (Application)
i. Tracking of freight train container movement
ii. Geospatial mapping and spatial planning
iii. Integrated digital platform for infrastructure projects
iv. Monitoring of interstate road transport of goods
Select the correct code:
(1) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
(2) A-iii, B-ii, C-iv, D-i
(3) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
(4) A-i, B-iii, C-ii, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

45. Consider the following statements regarding the Jaipur Metro:
I. It is the first rapid transit system in Rajasthan.
II. The project was entirely funded by the Central Government without state contribution.
III. It features elevated and underground sections.
Which of the above combination of statements is correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) I and III only
(3) II and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

46. What is the fundamental difference between National Highways and State Highways in Rajasthan regarding their administrative control?
(1) National Highways are managed by RIICO, while State Highways are under the Public Works Department.
(2) National Highways only connect sea ports, whereas State Highways link the state capitals with districts.
(3) State Highways permit only passenger traffic, while National Highways are used only for freight traffic.
(4) National Highways are under the Union Ministry, whereas State Highways are under the State Government.
(5) Question not attempted

47. Which project has been launched in Rajasthan to provide free smartphones and internet connectivity to women heads of families?
(1) Indira Gandhi Free Smartphone Yojana
(2) Rajiv Gandhi Digital Connectivity Scheme
(3) Mukhyamantri Digital Seva Yojana
(4) Bhamashah Sanchar Kranti Yojana
(5) Question not attempted

48. Identify the correct statement regarding the aviation sector in Rajasthan.
(1) Jaisalmer airport caters exclusively to international commercial flights.
(2) Rajasthan currently has exactly one operational international airport.
(3) Bikaner airport has no scheduled commercial flights and is entirely abandoned.
(4) Jodhpur airport is fully owned and operated by the Airports Authority of India without military association.
(5) Question not attempted

49. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A): The establishment of Data Centres in Rajasthan has seen rapid growth in

NODIA

recent years, particularly in Jaipur.
Reason (R): Rajasthan offers a relatively low risk of natural disasters like earthquakes and favorable state policies for IT infrastructure.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

50. Consider the following statements regarding the National Highways passing through Rajasthan:
I. NH 27 connects the eastern and western ends of the country and passes through southern Rajasthan.
II. The total length of National Highways in Rajasthan is less than 5,000 km.
III. NH 11 (old numbering) is a critical route connecting Jaisalmer to Bikaner and further east.
IV. Bharatmala Pariyojana bypasses Rajasthan completely to focus on coastal states.
Which of the above combination of statements is incorrect?
(1) I and III
(2) II and IV
(3) I, II and III
(4) III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

51. The East-West Corridor of the National Highways Development Project (NHDP) passes through which of the following districts of Rajasthan?
(1) Jaipur, Dausa, Bharatpur
(2) Jodhpur, Nagaur, Sikar
(3) Udaipur, Chittorgarh, Kota
(4) Bikaner, Churu, Jhunjhunu
(5) Question not attempted

52. Applying the concept of multimodal connectivity under PM Gati Shakti, which of the following projects in Rajasthan best exemplifies the integration of road, rail, and logistics infrastructure?
(1) Construction of a new rural road network under PMGSY in the border district of Barmer
(2) Introduction of a new direct commercial flight service between the cities of Jaipur and Jodhpur
(3) The complete gauge conversion of the railway track between the cities of Udaipur and Ahmedabad
(4) The development of a Multi-Modal Logistics Park (MMLP) at the Kishangarh industrial hub
(5) Question not attempted

53. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the options given below:
Statement I: State highways form the primary arterial network linking district headquarters to the state capital and National Highways.
Statement II: The Rajasthan State Highway Act regulates the declaration, construction, and maintenance of these highways.
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II is the correct explanation for Statement I.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct but Statement II is not the correct explanation for Statement I.
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
(5) Question not attempted

54. Match the phases of Jaipur Metro in List I with their terminal stations in List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Phase)
A. Phase 1A
B. Phase 1B
C. Phase 1C (Proposed/Under Construction)
D. Phase 1D (Proposed/Under Construction)
List II: (Terminal Stations)
i. Chandpole to Badi Chaupar
ii. Badi Chaupar to Transport Nagar
iii. Mansarovar to Ajmer Road Chauraha
iv. Mansarovar to Chandpole
Select the correct code:
(1) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-iv, C-ii, D-iii
(3) A-iv, B-i, C-iii, D-ii
(4) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

IV. Jaipur hosts dedicated IT Parks developed by RIICO.
V. The state has a dedicated policy for promoting Artificial Intelligence.

Which of the above combination of statements is incorrect?
(1) III only
(2) I and II
(3) IV and V
(4) I, III and V
(5) Question not attempted

96. What is the primary operational advantage of the 'Roll-on Roll-off' (Ro-Ro) service introduced by Indian Railways on certain sections associated with the Dedicated Freight Corridor?
(1) Passengers can drive their cars and SUVs directly into specialized train coaches
(2) Loaded trucks are driven onto flat wagons to save diesel and reduce congestion
(3) It allows trains to roll over different gauge tracks without changing the bogeys
(4) It enables the loading of crude oil directly from the pipeline to the rail wagon
(5) Question not attempted

97. The expansion of 5G services in Rajasthan will most significantly and immediately improve the efficiency of which e-governance application?
(1) Basic automated SMS alerts for daily weather and agricultural updates
(2) Real-time high-definition video conferencing for telemedicine services
(3) Rapid digital printing and verification of all physical land records
(4) Remote monitoring and operation of mechanical irrigation water pumps
(5) Question not attempted

98. Which of the following best defines a 'State Highway' in the context of Rajasthan's road network?
(1) Arterial roads linking district headquarters and cities with National Highways
(2) Roads connecting the state capital with the capitals of all neighboring states
(3) Local roads connecting rural habitations to primary agricultural mandi centers
(4) Modern expressways designed exclusively for high-speed commercial freight traffic
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

99. The integration of the telecom sector with disaster management in Rajasthan utilizes which technology to send mass emergency alerts during events like cyclones or floods?
(1) Point-to-Point Protocol
(2) Bluetooth Low Energy
(3) Cell Broadcast System (CBS)
(4) Near Field Communication (NFC)
(5) Question not attempted

100. Arrange the following steps involved in the integrated planning of a new multi-modal transport hub in Rajasthan under PM Gati Shakti:
I. Synchronization of project execution timelines across departments
II. Mapping of existing utilities (telecom cables, water lines) using BISAG-N portal
III. Identification of gaps in connectivity to industrial nodes
IV. Final clearance and budget allocation for the integrated project

Select the correct order:
(1) III, II, I, IV
(2) II, III, I, IV
(3) III, I, II, IV
(4) I, II, III, IV
(5) Question not attempted

www.nodia.in

within the sensitive Aravalli region
(5) Question not attempted

62. The 'Rural Infrastructure Development Fund' (RIDF) managed by NABARD is frequently utilized by the Government of Rajasthan for which of the following?
(1) Subsidizing aviation fuel costs for all regional airlines operating under UDAN
(2) Establishing various software technology parks and innovation hubs in urban areas
(3) Procuring modern electric buses for urban transit in major cities like Jaipur
(4) Developing rural road networks and bridges to improve habitation connectivity
(5) Question not attempted

63. Under the PM Gati Shakti framework, the spatial mapping of infrastructure assets in Rajasthan is integrated into a unified portal. Which core principle does this directly address?
(1) Eradicating the problem of uncoordinated planning across different line departments
(2) Maximizing various subsidies and incentives for all private transport operators
(3) Reducing the physical length and alignment complexity of all National Highways
(4) Decentralizing major airport management and operations to the gram panchayats
(5) Question not attempted

64. Match the major junctions of Rajasthan in List I with their distinguishing railway features in List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Railway Junction)
A. Jaipur Junction
B. Jodhpur Junction
C. Kota Junction
D. Ajmer Junction
List II: (Distinguishing Feature)
i. Major stop on the Delhi-Mumbai main broad gauge electrified route
ii. Zonal Headquarters of North Western Railway
iii. Key junction for the Thar desert region rail traffic
iv. Houses massive locomotive and carriage workshops established during British rule
Select the correct code:
(1) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(4) A-iii, B-ii, C-iv, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

65. Consider the following statements about broadband and internet connectivity in Rajasthan:
I. BharatNet aims to provide non-discriminatory access to broadband for all Gram Panchayats.
II. Private telecom operators have zero presence in the rural markets of Rajasthan due to regulatory bans.
III. Free Wi-Fi hotspots have been created at various public places in Rajasthan under state digital initiatives.
Which of the above combination of statements is correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

66. The expansion of State Highways in Rajasthan frequently utilizes the PPP model. What does PPP stand for in this context?
(1) Public-Private Partnership
(2) Public Policy Planning
(3) Private Project Procurement
(4) Panchayat-Private Partnership
(5) Question not attempted

67. What is the approximate total road length in Rajasthan (including all categories)?
(1) Less than 1 lakh km
(2) Between 1 lakh km and 2 lakh km
(3) Between 2.5 lakh km and 3 lakh km
(4) Over 5 lakh km
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

68. What is the status of the 'Greenfield' Delhi-Mumbai Expressway passing through Rajasthan?
(1) It operates as a 4-lane undivided highway connecting various industrial regions
(2) It allows free movement of agricultural tractors, slow vehicles, and two-wheelers
(3) It is exclusively a toll-free road designed specifically for Rajasthan residents

(4) It is designed as an 8-lane access-controlled greenfield expressway project
(5) Question not attempted

69. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A): The construction of rural roads under PMGSY has directly contributed to the reduction of rural poverty in Rajasthan.
Reason (R): Improved rural connectivity ensures better access to markets for agricultural produce, education, and healthcare facilities.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

70. Consider the following statements regarding the civil aviation infrastructure in Rajasthan:
I. Udaipur airport is named after Maharana Pratap.
II. Jaipur airport can handle wide-body international aircraft.
III. There are no civil aviation facilities west of Jodhpur in the state.
IV. Bikaner airport handles regular scheduled commercial passenger flights under UDAN.
Which of the above combination of statements is incorrect?
(1) I and II
(2) III only
(3) II and IV
(4) I, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

71. In terms of freight traffic handling and connectivity, which railway route in Rajasthan serves as a vital link for transporting zinc and rock phosphate from the state's southern mining areas?
(1) Bikaner to Jodhpur
(2) Jaipur to Delhi
(3) Jaisalmer to Barmer
(4) Udaipur to Chittorgarh/Kota
(5) Question not attempted

72. Which of the following state initiatives aims to digitally empower the residents by providing a single sign-on (SSO) identity for accessing multiple e-government services?
(1) RajSSO
(2) RajNet
(3) E-Mitra Gateway
(4) Bhamashah ID
(5) Question not attempted

73. What is the fundamental difference between 'Recall-Based' traditional routing and the modern 'PM Gati Shakti' master planning for national highways in Rajasthan?
(1) Traditional routing required no statutory environmental clearances for project approvals
(2) Traditional routes completely bypassed major cities and significant economic hubs
(3) Traditional routing was done in isolation; Gati Shakti integrates planning across sectors
(4) Gati Shakti focuses on state highways while traditional planning was for national ones
(5) Question not attempted

74. Match the districts of Rajasthan in List I with their significance in the Western Dedicated Freight Corridor (WDFC) alignment in List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (District)
A. Alwar
B. Ajmer
C. Sikar
D. Jaipur
List II: (WDFC Alignment Feature)
i. Lies directly on the WDFC primary route and features major crossing stations
ii. WDFC passes through its Rewari-Phulera segment
iii. WDFC passes through this district near Phulera junction
iv. WDFC features major infrastructure like the Kishangarh junction alignment
Select the correct code:
(1) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(4) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

75. Consider the following statements about the telecommunication scenario in Rajasthan:
I. The Bhamashah State Data Centre acts as a centralized repository for state digital data.
II. 5G rollout in the state is expected to boost the state's nascent AR/VR tourism applications.
III. Mobile connectivity reaches 100% of the geographical area of the Thar desert.
IV. Optical Fibre Cable (OFC) laying is completely independent and uncoordinated with road construction.
V. The teledensity in rural Rajasthan is currently higher than in urban Rajasthan.
Which of the above combination of statements is correct?
(1) I and II
(2) II, III and V
(3) I, IV and V
(4) I, II and IV
(5) Question not attempted

76. Which state-run transport corporation primarily handles the inland water transport of Rajasthan?
(1) Rajasthan Inland Waterways Authority
(2) None, as Rajasthan lacks navigable inland waterways for commercial transport.
(3) Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation
(4) RITES Ltd.
(5) Question not attempted

77. To decongest city traffic, the Rajasthan government has proposed ring roads. The most prominent and functional Ring Road project in the state encircles which city?
(1) Udaipur
(2) Jodhpur
(3) Jaipur
(4) Kota
(5) Question not attempted

78. Which of the following railway stations of Rajasthan was uniquely redeveloped recently with modern airport-like facilities and world-class architecture?
(1) Jaisalmer
(2) Abu Road
(3) Suratgarh
(4) Gandhinagar Jaipur
(5) Question not attempted

79. The Gandhinagar Jaipur railway station holds a unique distinction in the Indian Railways network. What is it?
(1) First major non-suburban station in India managed entirely by all-women staff
(2) First station in India to be fully powered by renewable solar energy sources
(3) Only railway station in the state of Rajasthan operating high-speed bullet trains
(4) Station that handles only freight traffic under the Western Dedicated Freight Corridor
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

80. Select the correct order of the following major communication infrastructure developments in Rajasthan from oldest to newest:
(1) Launch of E-Mitra → Inauguration of Bhamashah State Data Centre → Commercial Launch of 5G
(2) Inauguration of Bhamashah State Data Centre → Launch of E-Mitra → Commercial Launch of 5G
(3) Commercial Launch of 5G → Launch of E-Mitra → Inauguration of Bhamashah State Data Centre
(4) Launch of E-Mitra → Commercial Launch of 5G → Inauguration of Bhamashah State Data Centre
(5) Question not attempted

81. The gauge conversion of the Ahmedabad-Udaipur railway line provides which major economic benefit to Rajasthan?
(1) Reduction of the heavy passenger traffic burden currently on the Delhi-Mumbai Expressway
(2) Broad gauge connectivity between the Mewar region and industrial hubs of Gujarat
(3) Immediate operationalization of a dedicated high-speed rail corridor for passengers
(4) Free and unrestricted freight movement between all major Gujarat ports and Jaipur
(5) Question not attempted

82. Which of the following accurately describes the 'RajNet' initiative?
(1) Multi-mode network providing voice, video, and data up to the Gram Panchayat level
(2) A satellite-only communication network used strictly for regional disaster

management
(3) Internal communication network used exclusively by the Rajasthan State Police force
(4) A state-owned ride-hailing application platform for various modes of public transport
(5) Question not attempted

83. Which airport in Rajasthan is technically a civil enclave managed by the Airports Authority of India but operates from the runway of an Indian Air Force Station?
(1) Maharana Pratap Airport, Udaipur
(2) Jaipur International Airport
(3) Jaisalmer Airport
(4) Kishangarh Airport
(5) Question not attempted

84. Match the major expressways/highways in List I with the primary cities they connect or bypass in Rajasthan in List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Expressway/Highway)
A. NH 48 (Old NH 8)
B. Delhi-Mumbai Expressway (NE 4)
C. Amritsar-Jamnagar Expressway
D. NH 27 (East-West Corridor)
List II: (Key Cities Connected/Bypassed)
i. Dausa, Sawai Madhopur, Kota
ii. Jaipur, Ajmer, Udaipur
iii. Hanumangarh, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Barmer
iv. Baran, Kota, Chittorgarh, Udaipur
Select the correct code:
(1) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iv, D-iii
(3) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(4) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

85. Consider the following statements about Jaipur Metro:
I. It is fully integrated with the National Common Mobility Card (NCMC) system.
II. Its standard gauge tracks are completely distinct from the broad gauge tracks of Indian Railways.
III. The electricity required for its operation is sourced entirely from solar power plants located on its station roofs.
Which of the above combination of statements is correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

86. Which of the following is an exception to the regional air connectivity under the UDAN scheme in Rajasthan?
(1) Bikaner
(2) Mount Abu
(3) Kishangarh
(4) Jaisalmer
(5) Question not attempted

87. Under the PMGSY, funding for the construction of rural roads in Rajasthan is currently shared between the Central Government and the State Government in what ratio?
(1) 100:0 (Fully Centrally Funded)
(2) 90:10
(3) 60:40
(4) 50:50
(5) Question not attempted

88. What is the primary purpose of the 'Vahan' and 'Sarathi' digital platforms used by the transport department of Rajasthan?
(1) To manage vehicle registration and driving license issuance respectively in the state
(2) To monitor the real-time location and speed of all RSRTC buses and luxury coaches
(3) To regulate and monitor freight charges on the Western Dedicated Freight Corridor
(4) To collect all tolls automatically on state highways using advanced camera systems
(5) Question not attempted

89. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A): The implementation of the FASTag system has significantly improved the efficiency of road transport on National Highways in Rajasthan.
Reason (R): FASTag utilizes Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) technology to enable automatic toll deduction, thereby reducing

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

waiting times at toll plazas.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

90. Consider the following statements regarding the public transport system in Rajasthan:
I. RSRTC was established under the Road Transport Act, 1950.
II. RSRTC operates solely within the geographical boundaries of Rajasthan.
III. Jaipur City Transport Services Limited (JCTSL) operates intra-city buses in Jaipur.
IV. The Rajasthan government provides concessions to students on RSRTC buses.
Which of the above combination of statements is correct?
(1) I, III and IV
(2) I and II
(3) III and IV
(4) I, II, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

91. The construction of the Delhi-Mumbai Expressway involves wildlife mitigation measures. Which major wildlife reserve in Rajasthan does it strategically bypass or provide underpasses for, to avoid habitat fragmentation?
(1) The Keoladeo National Park in Bharatpur which is a major UNESCO World Heritage site
(2) The Sariska Tiger Reserve located in the Alwar district of the state of Rajasthan
(3) The Desert National Park situated in the western districts of Jaisalmer and Barmer
(4) The Ranthambore National Park and Mukundra Hills Tiger Reserve wildlife corridor
(5) Question not attempted

92. The terminal capacity of Jaipur International Airport has been a concern due to growing passenger traffic. Which terminal was recently resumed/renovated to handle the expanding flight operations?
(1) Terminal 1
(2) Terminal 2
(3) Terminal 3
(4) Terminal 4
(5) Question not attempted

93. A prominent feature of the Rajasthan Metro (Jaipur Metro Phase 1B) was the careful execution of underground tunneling. In which historically sensitive area was this tunneling carried out?
(1) Beneath the Jal Mahal lake area located on the outskirts of the Jaipur city
(2) Beneath the historic Amber Fort and Palace complex situated on the hilltop
(3) Beneath the Walled City area specifically from Chandpole to Badi Chaupar
(4) Beneath the Albert Hall Museum building in the Ram Niwas Garden of Jaipur
(5) Question not attempted

94. Match the transport and communication schemes in List I with their primary beneficiaries/targets in Rajasthan in List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Scheme)
A. PMGSY
B. PM Gati Shakti
C. UDAN
D. BharatNet
List II: (Primary Target)
i. Air travelers in Tier-2 and Tier-3 cities
ii. Rural habitations needing all-weather roads
iii. Gram Panchayats requiring broadband connectivity
iv. Infrastructure ministries requiring integrated planning
Select the correct code:
(1) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(2) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(3) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(4) A-iv, B-ii, C-iii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

95. Consider the following statements regarding Digital Infrastructure in Rajasthan:
I. Rajasthan has established the iStart platform to foster start-ups and innovation.
II. The state utilizes drones for mapping villages under the SVAMITVA scheme.
III. 100% of government schools in Rajasthan have smart virtual classrooms as of 2023.

NODIA

55. Consider the following statements regarding the rollout of 5G in urban Rajasthan:
I. It requires a denser network of mobile towers and small cells compared to 4G.
II. It facilitates ultra-reliable low latency communications suitable for remote surgery.
III. The spectrum for 5G is entirely allocated free of cost to state operators in Rajasthan.
IV. High-speed broadband through 5G fixed wireless access (FWA) acts as an alternative to fiber connections.
V. 5G technology relies exclusively on standard copper wire infrastructure.
Which of the above combination of statements is correct?
(1) I, II and IV
(2) II, III and V
(3) I, IV and V
(4) I, II, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

56. Which of the following state bodies is primarily responsible for planning and implementing IT and e-governance policies, including data centres, in Rajasthan?
(1) Department of Information Technology & Communication (DoIT&C)
(2) Rajasthan Knowledge Corporation Limited (RKCL)
(3) Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation (RIICO)
(4) Department of Science and Technology (DST)
(5) Question not attempted

57. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the railway network in Rajasthan.
(1) The North Western Railway zone was formed by carving out divisions from the Northern and Western Railways.
(2) The Thar Express historically facilitated international rail connectivity between India and Pakistan through Rajasthan.
(3) Rajasthan currently has the highest percentage of un-electrified broad-gauge railway routes in India.
(4) Vande Bharat Express services have been introduced operating from major junctions like Jaipur and Jodhpur.
(5) Question not attempted

58. The Western Dedicated Freight Corridor connects Dadri in Uttar Pradesh to which major port on the western coast?
(1) Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust (JNPT)
(2) Kandla Port
(3) Mundra Port
(4) Pipavav Port
(5) Question not attempted

59. The Rajiv Gandhi Centre of Advanced Technology (R-CAT) has been established to provide specialized training in which field?
(1) Development and implementation of advanced agricultural and organic farming techniques
(2) Comprehensive aviation management and professional pilot training for regional sectors
(3) Structural railway track engineering, maintenance, and modern signaling systems
(4) Cutting-edge IT technologies including Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning
(5) Question not attempted

60. Arrange the following modes of public transport in Rajasthan based on their typical chronological introduction or major modern expansion phase, from earliest to most recent:
I. RSRTC Inter-city Buses
II. Jaipur Metro Phase 1A
III. Vande Bharat Express (Railways)
IV. Internal domestic flights under UDAN scheme
Select the correct order:
(1) I, II, IV, III
(2) I, IV, II, III
(3) II, I, IV, III
(4) I, II, III, IV
(5) Question not attempted

61. Which of the following is the most significant environmental advantage of implementing the Dedicated Freight Corridor in Rajasthan?
(1) Direct prevention of desertification and soil erosion along the new railway tracks
(2) Creation of multiple artificial lakes and rainwater harvesting units along the route
(3) Shift of freight from road to rail, substantially reducing greenhouse gas emissions
(4) Total elimination of noise and light pollution

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

ANSWERS

1. (2) Public Works Department, Government of Rajasthan
The Public Works Department of Rajasthan is the nodal agency for constructing and maintaining state highways. These roads connect district headquarters with important cities and National Highways. The department ensures structural integrity and safety standards are met across the vast road network. This responsibility is crucial for regional economic development and connectivity throughout the state's diverse geography.

2. (1) Presence of the vast Thar Desert and low population density in western regions
The vast Thar Desert in western Rajasthan creates significant challenges for infrastructure expansion due to its extreme climate and shifting dunes. Low population density in these arid regions makes extensive road construction less economically viable. Consequently, the geographic conditions of the desert directly contribute to a lower overall road density compared to the national average in India.

3. (2) A habitation with a population of 500 and above
The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana aims to provide all-weather road connectivity to unconnected habitations. In plain areas, a habitation with a population of 500 or more according to the 2001 census is eligible for new connectivity. This threshold ensures that rural communities have reliable access to markets, educational institutions, and healthcare facilities, promoting overall socio-economic growth.

4. (1) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
National Highways in Rajasthan are categorized by their routes and connectivity. NH 48 serves as a major artery between Delhi and Mumbai via Udaipur. NH 27 forms part of the East-West Corridor connecting Porbandar and Silchar. NH 62 links the Punjab and Gujarat borders through Jodhpur, while NH 52 runs from Sangrur to Ankola, passing through Jaipur.

5. (2) III only
The Rajasthan State Highway Development Project receives significant financial and technical assistance from the World Bank. While Rajasthan has an extensive road network, it does not possess the longest National Highway network in India. Furthermore, state highway funding is multi-sourced rather than relying solely on the Central Road Fund. This project aims to enhance road safety and management.

6. (2) Udaipur
The Delhi-Mumbai Expressway is a major greenfield project traversing several districts of Rajasthan, including Alwar, Dausa, and Sawai Madhopur. It provides high-speed connectivity between the national and financial capitals. However, Udaipur is located in the southern part of the state and is not situated on the alignment of this specific expressway, which follows a more eastern route.

NODIA

7. (4) Only the Western Dedicated Freight Corridor passes through Rajasthan.
The Western Dedicated Freight Corridor is a high-capacity rail line designed exclusively for goods transport, passing through various states including Rajasthan. This corridor significantly impacts the state's logistics sector. Unlike the Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor, which focuses on the eastern region of India, the Western corridor is the only one of the two dedicated routes traversing through Rajasthan territory.

8. (1) Development of new industrial nodes and logistics parks along the corridor
The Western Dedicated Freight Corridor is expected to catalyze industrial growth in Rajasthan by fostering new logistics parks and manufacturing hubs along its route. This infrastructure enhancement facilitates efficient cargo movement, attracting investments and creating employment opportunities. By improving multimodal connectivity, the corridor strengthens the state's position in national trade

44. (1) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
The PM Gati Shakti initiative utilizes various digital tools to improve infrastructure planning. BISAG-N provides geospatial mapping, while the NMP Portal serves as an integrated digital platform for various projects. The Logistics Data Bank tracks freight train movements, and the e-Way Bill system monitors the interstate transport of goods. Together, these tools ensure a coordinated approach to building and managing infrastructure.

45. (2) I and III only
The Jaipur Metro is the first rapid transit system in Rajasthan, designed to alleviate urban traffic congestion. It features both elevated and underground sections to navigate the city's complex landscape. While it received support from various levels, it was not entirely funded by the Central Government; the state government also contributed significantly to its planning, execution, and overall financial management and investment.

46. (4) National Highways are under the Union Ministry, whereas State Highways are under the State Government.
National Highways and State Highways in Rajasthan are distinguished primarily by their administrative and funding control. National Highways are under the jurisdiction of the Union Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, whereas State Highways are managed by the State Government's Public Works Department. While National Highways connect different states, State Highways provide essential links between district headquarters and important state-level urban centers.

47. (1) Indira Gandhi Free Smartphone Yojana
The Indira Gandhi Free Smartphone Yojana is a state government initiative in Rajasthan aimed at bridging the digital divide. Under this scheme, smartphones with free internet data are provided to women who are the heads of their families. This empowerment tool allows women to access government services, educational resources, and digital payment systems, enhancing their participation in the modern digital economy.

48. (2) Rajasthan currently has exactly one operational international airport.
Rajasthan's aviation sector features several domestic airports and one operational international airport located in Jaipur. Other airports like Jaisalmer and Bikaner primarily serve domestic routes under regional connectivity schemes. Jodhpur and Bikaner airports also function as military bases with civil enclaves. The international status of Jaipur airport allows it to handle global flights, serving as a critical hub for tourism and trade.

49. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Jaipur has emerged as a major center for data centers in Rajasthan due to favorable state policies and a stable geographic environment. The region's relatively low risk of natural disasters like earthquakes makes it an ideal location for sensitive digital infrastructure. These factors, combined with improved power supply and IT-friendly regulations, have encouraged significant investments from both government and private tech companies.

50. (2) II and IV
The length of National Highways in Rajasthan is significantly more than 5,000 km, and the Bharatmala Pariyojana has a major focus on the state, particularly regarding border connectivity. NH 27 is an important east-west route passing through southern Rajasthan. Misunderstandings regarding the total highway length or the exclusion of Rajasthan from national infrastructure projects like Bharatmala lead to incorrect assessments of the network.

51. (3) Udaipur, Chittorgarh, Kota
The East-West Corridor of the National Highways Development Project is a major highway connecting Porbandar in Gujarat to Silchar in Assam. In Rajasthan, this corridor traverses through several southern districts, including Udaipur, Chittorgarh, and Kota. This route is essential for facilitating coast-to-coast freight movement and improving connectivity between the industrial and agricultural regions of southern Rajasthan and other states.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

line from Chandpole to Badi Chaupar using underground tunneling to protect the historic walled city area. It is incorrect to state that the entire Phase 1 corridor is situated completely underground.

18. (1) RajNet
RajNet serves as the state-led network executing the second phase of the BharatNet project in Rajasthan. It aims to provide high-speed broadband connectivity to Gram Panchayats across the state. This infrastructure facilitates digital governance, e-education, and telemedicine by creating a robust multi-mode communication backbone. The network is instrumental in bridging the digital divide between urban centers and rural village communities.

19. (3) Rajiv Gandhi Centre of Advanced Technology (R-CAT) - Jaipur
The Rajiv Gandhi Centre of Advanced Technology is an important digital initiative located in Jaipur. It provides training in emerging technologies like Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning. While other cities host various IT projects, the establishment of this advanced technology center in the state capital highlights Jaipur's role as a growing hub for digital innovation, software development, and technical education.

20. (3) Bikaner, Ajmer, Jodhpur, Udaipur
Geographically, major railway stations in Rajasthan follow a specific latitudinal order from north to south. Bikaner is the northernmost among the group, followed by Ajmer and Jodhpur, which are centrally located. Udaipur is situated significantly further south in the Aravalli hills. This sequence is essential for understanding the directional flow of rail traffic and regional connectivity across the state's territory.

21. (3) Project Unigauge
Project Unigauge is a national initiative by Indian Railways to convert all existing metre and narrow gauge tracks into broad gauge. This conversion aims to provide seamless connectivity across the country, eliminate the need for transshipment, and increase carrying capacity. In Rajasthan, many heritage and regional lines have been upgraded under this project to facilitate faster passenger and freight train movements.

22. (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II is the correct explanation for Statement I.
The rollout of 5G technology in Rajasthan significantly enhances the potential for smart agriculture through the Internet of Things. 5G networks provide the necessary high data speeds and ultra-low latency required for real-time monitoring of soil and crops. This technological advancement allows for more precise farming techniques, as sensors and automated systems can communicate instantly over the fast network.

23. (4) Dausa
The Delhi-Mumbai Expressway is designed as an access-controlled highway, requiring specific interchanges for entry and exit. For travelers from Jaipur, the Dausa interchange serves as the primary connection point to this high-speed corridor. This link significantly reduces travel time between Jaipur and the national capital, facilitating smoother traffic flow and boosting economic activity along the highway segment connecting these major cities.

24. (1) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
Airports in Rajasthan serve diverse functions within the aviation network. Jaipur International Airport manages global flights, while Nal Airport in Bikaner acts as a defense airbase with a civil enclave. Kishangarh Airport is a greenfield project operationalized under the UDAN scheme. Maharana Pratap Airport in Udaipur serves as a domestic hub catering to the tourism and business needs of southern Rajasthan.

25. (2) II and III only
Rajasthan has seen significant telecom advancements, with Reliance Jio launching the state's first 5G services from the religious town of Nathdwara. Additionally, the Universal Service Obligation Fund plays a critical role in funding the expansion of mobile connectivity to remote and rural areas. While urban connectivity is strong, these initiatives aim to improve the overall teledensity and digital access.

26. (2) Seven
The PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan identifies seven engines of economic growth to drive transformative infrastructure development. These engines include roads, railways, airports,

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

and promotes the establishment of diverse industrial clusters.

9. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Railway density in Rajasthan is influenced by geographical and demographic factors. The eastern districts have a denser network due to flatter terrain and higher population concentrations. Conversely, the western region's harsh desert landscape and sparse population make railway construction technically difficult and less economically viable. Therefore, physical geography directly dictates the uneven distribution of rail infrastructure across the state.

10. (2) III only
The North Western Railway zone, headquartered in Jaipur, was established in 2002 to improve regional rail management. It consists of the Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner, and Ajmer divisions. The Kota railway division is actually part of the West Central Railway zone, not the North Western Railway. Accurate zonal classification is essential for understanding the administrative structure of the Indian Railways.

11. (4) To break departmental silos and use multi-modal planning for infrastructure connectivity
The PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan focuses on transforming infrastructure through integrated planning and multi-modal connectivity. In Rajasthan, the initiative aims to break departmental silos by ensuring that various ministries coordinate their efforts for road, rail, and airway projects. This holistic approach optimizes logistics, reduces travel time, and enhances the overall efficiency of the state's economic and transportation infrastructure.

12. (2) 2005
Jaipur International Airport, located in Sanganer, serves as the primary gateway for air travel in Rajasthan. It achieved a significant milestone in its operational history when it was officially granted international status in 2005. This designation allowed the airport to host direct flights from various countries, boosting international tourism and facilitating global trade and business opportunities for the region.

13. (3) Jodhpur Airport
Jodhpur Airport is a prominent regional aviation hub that operates as a civil enclave within an Indian Air Force base. This dual-use arrangement allows for commercial passenger flights while maintaining strategic military operations on the same airfield. Such civil-military coordination is common in several Rajasthan cities, ensuring efficient use of existing runways and infrastructure for both national defense and regional connectivity.

14. (1) A-ii, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
Railway administration in Rajasthan is divided among several zones and divisions. The Jaipur, Bikaner, and Ajmer divisions are headquartered under the North Western Railway in Jaipur. The Kota division falls under the West Central Railway, headquartered in Jabalpur. Additionally, parts of southern Rajasthan are served by the Ratlam division, which is part of the Western Railway zone based in Mumbai.

15. (1) I, II and III
The UDAN scheme focuses on connecting unserved and underserved airports to enhance regional air travel accessibility. In Rajasthan, Kishangarh airport became operational under this initiative. The scheme includes capping fares for a portion of seats to ensure affordability for the general public. Both central and state governments provide financial support through viability gap funding to sustain these essential regional flights.

16. (2) 1 October 1964
The Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation was established on 1 October 1964 under the Road Transport Corporation Act of 1950. As the largest provider of intercity bus services in the state, it plays a vital role in connecting remote villages with major urban centers. Over the decades, it has expanded its fleet to include various categories of luxury and ordinary buses.

17. (2) The entire Phase 1 corridor is completely underground.
Jaipur Metro Phase 1 utilizes standard gauge tracks and includes both elevated and underground segments. Phase 1A runs from Mansarovar to Chandpole, primarily through elevated structures. Phase 1B extended the

NODIA

35. (1) I, II and IV
Rajasthan's road infrastructure is characterized by a massive network of rural roads that exceeds the length of state highways. The PMGSY Phase III focuses on upgrading these existing rural routes for better durability. Additionally, the Bharatmala Pariyojana includes strategic border road developments in western Rajasthan. However, the road density in Rajasthan remains lower than in states like Kerala due to geography.

36. (4) Jaipur
Jaipur has been chosen as the site for the state's first major FinTech Park, designed to attract financial technology companies and startups. This initiative aims to strengthen the digital infrastructure and financial services sector in Rajasthan. By providing specialized facilities and a supportive ecosystem, the park encourages innovation in digital payments, banking technology, and other modern financial and technological industries.

37. (3) Ratanada Airport - Bikaner
Airports in Rajasthan are often named after historical figures or their specific locations. Udaipur's airport is Dabok Airport, while Jaipur's is Sanganer Airport. Jodhpur Airport is sometimes referred to as Ratanada Airport due to its location. Bikaner's airport is known as Nal Airport. Therefore, matching Ratanada Airport with Bikaner is incorrect, as it is actually the name associated with the Jodhpur airbase.

38. (2) 100 Mbps
The BharatNet project is designed to provide high-speed broadband connectivity to all Gram Panchayats across India. In Rajasthan, the network aims for a minimum bandwidth capacity of 100 Mbps at each panchayat level. This robust internet infrastructure supports various e-governance services, digital education, and telemedicine, ensuring that rural communities have the same digital opportunities as urban residents for economic growth.

39. (4) Adani Group
As part of the government's policy to modernize aviation infrastructure through Public-Private Partnerships, the management of Jaipur International Airport was handed over to the Adani Group in 2021. This private entity is responsible for the operations, maintenance, and development of the airport. The model aims to improve passenger facilities, enhance operational efficiency, and expand the airport's capacity to handle growing traffic.

40. (1) I, III, IV, II
The Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation offers various bus services with varying fare levels. Ordinary buses have the lowest fare per kilometer, followed by Express services. AC Sleeper buses offer more comfort at a higher price point, while Super Luxury coaches like Volvo or Scania have the highest fare. This structure allows passengers to choose travel options based on their budget and requirements.

41. (3) Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation (RIICO)
The Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation is the primary agency responsible for the development of industrial infrastructure, including IT Parks. RIICO provides land, basic facilities, and administrative support to software companies and IT firms. By establishing these dedicated parks in cities like Jaipur and Jodhpur, the agency promotes the growth of the technology sector and creates employment in Rajasthan.

42. (2) 3.5 GHz (C-Band)
During the initial 5G rollout in urban Rajasthan, telecom operators primarily utilized the 3.5 GHz frequency band, commonly known as the C-Band. This frequency provides a balanced combination of high data speeds and reasonable coverage area, making it ideal for providing high-speed mobile broadband in densely populated cities. This band is a cornerstone for the deployment of 5G infrastructure in urban environments.

43. (4) The Marwar Junction to Mavli Junction line still operating on a non-broad gauge
While the majority of Rajasthan's railway network has been converted to broad gauge, some sections like the Marwar Junction to Mavli Junction line remain on non-broad gauge tracks. These routes are often maintained for their historical value, heritage tourism, or because of the challenging hilly terrain in the Aravalli range. These lines offer a unique travel experience through scenic regional landscapes.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

60. (1) I, II, IV, III
The evolution of public transport in Rajasthan began with the establishment of RSRTC bus services in the 1960s. Much later, the Jaipur Metro Phase 1A was inaugurated to provide urban rapid transit. Following this, domestic flights were expanded under the UDAN scheme. Most recently, modern high-speed rail services like the Vande Bharat Express were introduced, representing the latest phase of modernization.

61. (3) Shift of freight from road to rail, substantially reducing greenhouse gas emissions
The implementation of the Dedicated Freight Corridor offers significant environmental benefits by shifting a large volume of goods transport from roads to rail. Trains are much more fuel-efficient per ton-kilometer than trucks, leading to a substantial reduction in greenhouse gas emissions. This shift helps lower the overall carbon footprint of the logistics sector in Rajasthan while also reducing road traffic congestion.

62. (4) Developing rural road networks and bridges to improve habitation connectivity
The Rural Infrastructure Development Fund, managed by NABARD, is a key source of financing for state governments to improve rural connectivity. In Rajasthan, these funds are frequently used for constructing and upgrading rural road networks and bridges. This investment is essential for ensuring that agricultural communities have reliable all-weather access to markets and social services, thereby supporting rural economic development.

63. (1) Eradicating the problem of uncoordinated planning across different line departments
A core principle of the PM Gati Shakti initiative is the synchronization of planning across different government departments. By using spatial mapping on a unified portal, the initiative aims to eliminate uncoordinated planning that previously led to delays and inefficiencies. This integrated approach ensures that road, rail, and utility projects in Rajasthan are planned together, maximizing the impact of infrastructure investments.

64. (1) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
Major railway junctions in Rajasthan have unique characteristics. Jaipur serves as the Zonal Headquarters for the North Western Railway. Jodhpur is a vital hub for rail traffic across the Thar Desert. Kota is a major stop on the busy electrified route between Delhi and Mumbai. Ajmer is known for its extensive locomotive and carriage workshops that date back to the British colonial era.

65. (3) I and III only
Broadband connectivity in Rajasthan is being expanded through BharatNet, which provides non-discriminatory internet access to Gram Panchayats. Additionally, the state has established free Wi-Fi hotspots in various public locations to improve digital accessibility. Private telecom operators also play a significant role in the rural market, competing with state-led initiatives to provide mobile and data services to residents across the state's diverse regions.

NODIA

66. (1) Public-Private Partnership
In the context of infrastructure development, PPP stands for Public-Private Partnership. This model involves a collaborative arrangement between a government agency and a private sector company for the financing, construction, or operation of projects like state highways. By leveraging private capital and expertise, the Rajasthan government can accelerate the expansion of its road network while sharing the risks and rewards of these ventures.

67. (3) Between 2.5 lakh km and 3 lakh km
Rajasthan possesses an extensive road network that has grown significantly over the years. Including National Highways, State Highways, District Roads, and Village Roads, the total road length in the state is between 2.5 lakh kilometers and 3 lakh kilometers. This vast network is necessary to provide connectivity across the state's large geographical area, linking remote desert villages with major urban centers.

68. (4) It is designed as an 8-lane access-controlled greenfield expressway project
The Delhi-Mumbai Expressway is a flagship greenfield project designed as an 8-lane access-controlled highway. Unlike traditional roads, it prohibits slow-moving vehicles like tractors

52. (4) The development of a Multi-Modal Logistics Park (MMLP) at the Kishangarh industrial hub
The development of a Multi-Modal Logistics Park at Kishangarh is a prime example of the PM Gati Shakti initiative. This project integrates road and rail networks with modern storage and handling facilities, providing a seamless transition for goods between different transport modes. Such logistics hubs reduce costs and time for businesses, enhancing the overall efficiency of the supply chain in Rajasthan.

53. (2) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct but Statement II is not the correct explanation for Statement I.
State highways in Rajasthan serve as arterial routes that connect district headquarters with the state capital and National Highways. While the Rajasthan State Highway Act provides the legal framework for their declaration and maintenance, the functions and legalities are distinct topics. Both statements correctly describe different aspects of state highways, but the regulatory act is not the primary reason for their arterial nature.

54. (1) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
The Jaipur Metro has been developed in several planned phases. Phase 1A established the initial route from Mansarovar to Chandpole, while Phase 1B extended this line underground to Badi Chaupar. Proposed further extensions include Phase 1C from Badi Chaupar to Transport Nagar and Phase 1D from Mansarovar to Ajmer Road Chauraha. These phases aim to create a comprehensive urban transit network.

55. (1) I, II and IV
The rollout of 5G in Rajasthan involves using small cells for a denser network and providing low-latency communication for advanced applications. Fixed wireless access through 5G also serves as an alternative to fiber for high-speed internet. However, 5G spectrum is not free; it is auctioned by the central government. Furthermore, 5G technology relies on advanced electronic hardware and fiber backhaul rather than copper.

56. (1) Department of Information Technology & Communication (DoIT&C)
The Department of Information Technology and Communication is the primary state body in Rajasthan for IT and e-governance planning. It oversees the development of policies, data centers, and digital service delivery platforms like E-Mitra. By coordinating various technology-driven initiatives, the department aims to improve government efficiency and provide better digital access to citizens through robust information and communication technology infrastructure.

57. (3) Rajasthan currently has the highest percentage of un-electrified broad-gauge railway routes in India.
Rajasthan has made significant progress in railway electrification, and it is incorrect to say it has the highest percentage of un-electrified broad-gauge routes. Major routes like Delhi-Mumbai are fully electrified. The North Western Railway zone manages several divisions in the state, and the Thar Express once provided international connectivity. Modern Vande Bharat services have also been introduced to improve high-speed travel.

58. (1) Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust (JNPT)
The Western Dedicated Freight Corridor is a high-speed, high-capacity rail line connecting Dadri in Uttar Pradesh to the Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust in Mumbai. This corridor passes through Rajasthan, providing the state with direct and efficient rail connectivity to India's largest container port. This infrastructure is vital for the export-import trade, allowing goods to move quickly from northern India to the coast.

59. (4) Cutting-edge IT technologies including Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning
The Rajiv Gandhi Centre of Advanced Technology in Jaipur focuses on providing specialized training in cutting-edge IT fields. This includes emerging technologies such as Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning, and Robotics. By offering these advanced courses, the center aims to equip the state's youth with the skills needed for high-tech industries, fostering a culture of digital innovation and technical expertise in Rajasthan.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

77. (3) Jaipur
The most prominent and functional Ring Road project in Rajasthan is located in Jaipur. Designed to decongest the city's internal traffic, the ring road allows heavy vehicles and through-traffic to bypass the crowded urban center. This infrastructure development connects major highways radiating from the capital, improving travel times and reducing pollution and road accidents within the city's residential and commercial areas.

78. (4) Gandhinagar Jaipur
Gandhinagar Jaipur railway station has undergone a major redevelopment to provide passengers with world-class, airport-like facilities. The station features modern architecture, improved waiting areas, and enhanced security systems. This transformation is part of a broader national initiative to modernize Indian railway stations, making them more comfortable and efficient hubs that offer a superior travel experience for both domestic and international visitors.

79. (1) First major non-suburban station in India managed entirely by all-women staff
Gandhinagar Jaipur station is notable in the Indian Railways network for being the first major non-suburban station managed entirely by an all-women staff. From the station superintendent to ticket collectors and security personnel, women handle all operational and administrative duties. This initiative highlights gender empowerment and has become a model for other stations across the country to follow in the future.

80. (1) Launch of E-Mitra → Inauguration of Bhamashah State Data Centre → Commercial Launch of 5G
The modernization of communication in Rajasthan followed a chronological path starting with the E-Mitra service for citizen delivery. This was followed by the inauguration of the Bhamashah State Data Centre to centralize state digital information. The most recent major advancement was the commercial launch of 5G services, providing high-speed mobile connectivity and enabling more sophisticated digital applications throughout the Rajasthan state.

81. (2) Broad gauge connectivity between the Mewar region and industrial hubs of Gujarat
The conversion of the Ahmedabad-Udaipur railway line to broad gauge provides a crucial economic link between the Mewar region of Rajasthan and the industrial centers of Gujarat. This upgrade allows for faster and more efficient passenger travel and freight movement, eliminating the need for gauge-related transshipment. It strengthens regional trade and provides southern Rajasthan with better access to major Gujarat ports.

82. (1) Multi-mode network providing voice, video, and data up to the Gram Panchayat level
RajNet is a comprehensive multi-mode communication network designed to provide voice, video, and data connectivity down to the Gram Panchayat level in Rajasthan. By utilizing a mix of satellite, fiber, and wireless technologies, it ensures that even remote rural areas have access to the state's digital infrastructure. This network is vital for implementing e-governance, telemedicine, and distance learning programs.

83. (3) Jaisalmer Airport
Jaisalmer Airport functions as a civil enclave where the terminal and passenger facilities are managed by the Airports Authority of India, while the runway is part of an Indian Air Force station. This shared infrastructure model is common in strategic border regions, allowing for commercial air connectivity under schemes like UDAN while maintaining essential military operations for national security purposes.

84. (1) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
Major highways in Rajasthan serve different regions and cities. NH 48 connects Jaipur, Ajmer, and Udaipur, while the Delhi-Mumbai Expressway passes through Dausa, Sawai Madhopur, and Kota. The Amritsar-Jamnagar Expressway traverses northern and western districts like Hanumangarh and Bikaner. Additionally, NH 27, part of the East-West Corridor, links Baran, Kota, and Chittorgarh, providing essential connectivity across the southern state.

85. (1) I and II only
The Jaipur Metro utilizes standard gauge tracks, which are narrower and distinct from the broad gauge tracks used by the main Indian Railways

NODIA

and two-wheelers to maintain high speeds and safety. The expressway features advanced traffic management systems and is built on a new alignment, bypassing many existing congested routes to provide a direct and efficient link between India's major cities.

69. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana has been instrumental in reducing rural poverty in Rajasthan by improving habitation connectivity. Better roads provide farmers with easier access to markets for their crops and ensure that children and patients can reach schools and hospitals more reliably. This enhanced connectivity stimulates local economic activity and integrates rural communities into the broader national economy.

70. (2) III only
Rajasthan's civil aviation infrastructure includes several operational airports. Udaipur's airport is named after Maharana Pratap, and Jaipur's international airport handles large aircraft. Commercial flights also serve western regions like Jaisalmer and Bikaner under the UDAN scheme. It is incorrect to claim that there are no civil aviation facilities west of Jodhpur, as these western cities have functional airports catering to travelers.

71. (4) Udaipur to Chittorgarh/Kota
The railway route connecting Udaipur to Chittorgarh and Kota is a vital industrial link in southern Rajasthan. This corridor facilitates the transportation of important minerals like zinc and rock phosphate from major mining areas to processing units and national markets. The efficient movement of these industrial raw materials is essential for the state's economy and supports the mineral-based industries located in this region.

72. (1) RajSSO
The RajSSO initiative provides the citizens of Rajasthan with a single sign-on identity to access a wide range of government digital services. By using one set of credentials, residents can conveniently log into multiple e-governance platforms for tasks like applying for documents or checking government records. This system simplifies the user experience and improves the overall efficiency of digital service delivery across the state.

73. (3) Traditional routing was done in isolation; Gati Shakti integrates planning across sectors
The PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan differs from traditional infrastructure planning by emphasizing integration across various sectors. While traditional routing often occurred in departmental isolation, Gati Shakti uses a unified digital portal to coordinate the planning of roads, railways, and utilities. This holistic approach ensures that infrastructure projects are more efficient, cost-effective, and better aligned with the state's economic goals.

74. (1) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
The Western Dedicated Freight Corridor alignment in Rajasthan involves several key districts. The corridor passes through the Rewari-Phulera segment in Alwar and traverses near the Phulera junction in the Jaipur district. Sikar lies directly on the primary route with significant crossing stations. In Ajmer, the corridor features major infrastructure developments near the Kishangarh junction, which is a critical logistics and industrial node.

75. (1) I and II
Digital infrastructure in Rajasthan includes the Bhamashah State Data Centre, which centralizes government data storage. The rollout of 5G is expected to enhance technological applications in tourism, such as augmented reality experiences. However, achieving 100% mobile coverage in the vast Thar Desert remains a challenge. Additionally, modern infrastructure planning aims for better coordination between cable laying and road construction to avoid inefficiencies.

76. (2) None, as Rajasthan lacks navigable inland waterways for commercial transport.
Rajasthan is an arid state with no major navigable rivers or perennial inland water bodies suitable for large-scale commercial transport. Consequently, there is no state-run corporation dedicated to inland water transport. Public transportation in the state relies almost entirely on road, rail, and air networks. While some small-scale tourism boating exists on lakes, it does not constitute a formal commercial transport sector.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

ports, mass transport, waterways, and logistics infrastructure. By integrating these sectors, the plan aims to create a world-class multimodal transport network. This coordination reduces logistics costs and improves the efficiency of freight and passenger movement.

27. (4) Sitapura to Ambabari
The proposed Phase 2 of the Jaipur Metro is planned to run along a north-south corridor connecting Sitapura to Ambabari. This expansion aims to provide high-capacity transit to major industrial areas and densely populated residential zones. By linking these points, the metro will alleviate road congestion and offer a faster, more sustainable commuting option for the citizens across the state capital.

28. (2) Nearly 39 percent of the total length of the WDFC passes through Rajasthan.
The Western Dedicated Freight Corridor is a transformative rail project where approximately 39 percent of its total length passes through Rajasthan. This significant portion underscores the state's central role in national logistics. The corridor is designed specifically for heavy freight, enhancing the speed and efficiency of goods transport between northern India and the major ports on the country's western coast.

29. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The expansion of air connectivity in Rajasthan under the UDAN scheme has effectively utilized existing state government airstrips to save costs. Building entirely new greenfield airports in every district is prohibitively expensive and involves complex land acquisition processes. Therefore, upgrading existing infrastructure is a more viable and efficient strategy for improving regional flight accessibility and connecting smaller cities to the network.

30. (1) I and III
The Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation provides essential inter-state and intra-state connectivity. While it offers various concessions to specific groups, it does not provide free travel to women on all luxury buses every day. Additionally, Blue Line buses refer to specific ordinary services rather than a premium electric fleet. These distinctions are important for understanding the corporation's diverse service categories.

31. (1) Kota Junction
In Rajasthan, railway administration is divided among different zones. Jaipur Junction, Jodhpur Junction, and Bikaner Junction are all part of the North Western Railway zone, which is headquartered in Jaipur. In contrast, Kota Junction falls under the jurisdiction of the West Central Railway zone, which is headquartered in Jabalpur. This difference in zonal affiliation distinguishes Kota from the other listed stations.

32. (2) Other District Roads and Village Roads providing basic access to various habitations
Under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, rural roads are specifically defined as Other District Roads and Village Roads. These roads are intended to provide essential all-weather access to previously unconnected rural habitations. Unlike high-speed expressways or national highways, the primary focus of this category is to ensure basic connectivity for villagers to reach markets, schools, and essential healthcare facilities.

33. (2) NH 48
National Highway 48 is a critical component of the Golden Quadrilateral project, which connects India's four major metropolitan cities. In Rajasthan, this highway serves as a vital link between Delhi and Mumbai, passing through major cities like Jaipur and Udaipur. It facilitates heavy commercial traffic and high-speed passenger travel, playing a central role in the state's economic development and national connectivity.

34. (1) A-iv, B-i, C-iii, D-ii
Rajasthan's digital infrastructure projects serve various citizen needs. E-Mitra provides single-window service delivery, while RajNet offers multi-mode rural connectivity. Raj e-Vault acts as a secure platform for digital document storage and verification. Furthermore, Raj e-Sign enables the integration of electronic signatures into official platforms. These initiatives collectively enhance e-governance and accessibility to government services for all citizens of the state.

NODIA

network. It is also integrated with the National Common Mobility Card system, allowing passengers to use a single card for multiple transport modes. While solar power is used at stations, it does not currently power the entire system.

86. (2) Mount Abu
The UDAN scheme has successfully operationalized regional flights in several Rajasthan cities, including Bikaner, Kishangarh, and Jaisalmer, to improve air connectivity for tourists and residents. However, Mount Abu, despite being a major hill station and tourist destination, currently lacks a functional commercial airport under this specific regional connectivity initiative, making it an exception compared to the other urban centers.

87. (3) 60:40
Funding for the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana in Rajasthan is shared between the Central Government and the State Government. Currently, the funding ratio is 60:40, where the center contributes sixty percent of the construction costs and the state provides the remaining forty percent. This collaborative financial model ensures the steady expansion of the rural road network across the state's vast territory.

88. (1) To manage vehicle registration and driving license issuance respectively in the state
Vahan and Sarathi are centralized digital platforms used by the Rajasthan Transport Department to streamline administrative processes. Vahan is dedicated to managing vehicle registrations, while Sarathi handles the issuance and renewal of driving licenses. These systems provide a transparent and efficient way for citizens to access transport-related services, reducing the need for physical visits and ensuring a more organized database.

89. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The implementation of the FASTag system has greatly enhanced the efficiency of road transport on National Highways in Rajasthan. By using Radio Frequency Identification technology, the system allows for the automatic deduction of toll charges as vehicles pass through plazas. This reduces long queues and waiting times, leading to faster travel, lower fuel consumption, and a more seamless highway experience.

90. (1) I, III and IV
Public transport in Rajasthan is managed through several entities and regulations. RSRTC was established under national legislation and operates inter-state services beyond Rajasthan's borders. Intra-city bus services in the capital are provided by Jaipur City Transport Services Limited. The state government also prioritizes accessibility by offering various bus fare concessions to students and other specific groups for their daily commuting.

91. (4) The Ranthambore National Park and Mukundra Hills Tiger Reserve wildlife corridor
The Delhi-Mumbai Expressway project in Rajasthan includes significant environmental safeguards to protect wildlife. Specifically, the highway's alignment includes specialized underpasses and bypasses near the Ranthambore National Park and Mukundra Hills Tiger Reserve. These measures are designed to maintain wildlife corridors and prevent habitat fragmentation, allowing animals to move safely across the landscape without being hindered by the high-speed infrastructure.

92. (1) Terminal 1
To manage the increasing number of passengers at Jaipur International Airport, Terminal 1 was recently renovated and resumed operations. Previously used primarily for cargo or restricted flights, its reopening helps distribute the traffic more effectively between the different terminal buildings. This expansion is crucial for maintaining service quality and operational efficiency as the airport sees a steady rise in air travelers.

93. (3) Beneath the Walled City area specifically from Chandpole to Badi Chaupar
The construction of Jaipur Metro Phase 1B involved delicate underground tunneling beneath the historic Walled City. This section, running from Chandpole to Badi Chaupar, required advanced engineering to ensure the structural safety of the ancient monuments and buildings above. By moving the metro underground in this sensitive heritage area, the project provides

NODIA

21. Which of the following allied agricultural sectors provides the highest resilience to rural households in Rajasthan during times of severe drought?
(1) Large-scale commercial inland fisheries
(2) Intensive floriculture for urban export markets
(3) Animal husbandry and livestock rearing
(4) Organized sericulture for silk production
(5) Question not attempted

22. Which of the following represents the correct hierarchical sequence of the three-tier Panchayati Raj institutions in Rajasthan, from the highest tier to the lowest tier?
(1) Zila Parishad, Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti
(2) Zila Parishad, Panchayat Samiti, Gram Panchayat
(3) Panchayat Samiti, Zila Parishad, Gram Panchayat
(4) Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti, Zila Parishad
(5) Question not attempted

23. Read the following statements regarding the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Gramin (PMAY-G) and select the correct option.
Statement I: Beneficiary selection is based purely on the BPL list of 2002.
Statement II: Beneficiary selection incorporates housing deprivation parameters derived from the SECC 2011.
(1) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
(2) Statement II is correct and Statement I is incorrect.
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(5) Question not attempted

24. What is the minimum population threshold for habitations in plain rural areas to be eligible for connectivity under the core objectives of PMGSY?
(1) 100 persons
(2) 250 persons
(3) 500 persons
(4) 1000 persons
(5) Question not attempted

25. Consider the following statements regarding the Swajal Dhara scheme:
I. It emphasizes community participation in rural water supply projects.
II. The community is required to contribute a percentage of the capital cost.
III. Operations and maintenance responsibilities remain exclusively with the State Government.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) I and III only
(3) II and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

26. Which of the following committees at the village level is primarily responsible for ensuring behavioral change and monitoring the sustainability of ODF status?
(1) Village Health, Sanitation and Nutrition Committee (VHSNC)
(2) District Planning Committee for Regional Infrastructure Development
(3) Joint Forest Management Committee for Biodiversity Conservation
(4) Gram Panchayat Education Committee for Primary School Monitoring
(5) Question not attempted

27. Identify the incorrect statement regarding rural electrification initiatives implemented in Rajasthan.
(1) The focus extends to energizing agricultural pump sets.
(2) Decentralized distributed generation is utilized for off-grid remote villages.
(3) It aims to provide last-mile connectivity and electricity connections to all un-electrified households.
(4) Electrification has entirely eliminated the state's reliance on thermal power plants.
(5) Question not attempted

28. Consider the following statements concerning the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM):
I. It transitioned from an allocation-based strategy to a demand-driven strategy.
II. It exclusively targets male members of rural

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

STUDYING FROM PDFs?

THINK AGAIN.

If you are studying only from PDFs,
you are wasting valuable time.

Research shows that learning from

PRINTED BOOKS has up to

4× HIGHER RETENTION

than studying from screens.

PRINT BOOK = BETTER MEMORY

PDF = LOWER RETENTION

Those who study from **PRINTED BOOKS**
move **AHEAD.**

Others are left **BEHIND**
in competition.

In competitive exams,
being average is not enough.

STAY ONE STEP AHEAD.

CHAPTER 17

Rural Development and Panchayati Raj

NODIA

1. The rural economy of Rajasthan exhibits a heavy dependence on which of the following primary combinations for livelihood and income generation?
(1) Large-scale manufacturing and commercial services
(2) Agriculture and livestock rearing
(3) Mining and organized retail
(4) Handloom weaving and fisheries
(5) Question not attempted

2. Which of the following statements regarding the implementation of MGNREGA in Rajasthan is incorrect?
(1) The scheme mandates execution of works exclusively through private contractors.
(2) It guarantees 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to a rural household.
(3) Wages are strictly paid on a piece-rate basis dependent on the measurement of work.
(4) It emphasizes the creation of durable rural assets like water conservation structures.
(5) Question not attempted

3. Under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Gramin (PMAY-G) in Rajasthan, the cost of unit assistance is shared between the Central and State Governments in which of the following ratios?
(1) 50:50
(2) 60:40
(3) 75:25
(4) 90:10
(5) Question not attempted

4. The implementation of the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) has led to multiple positive effects in rural Rajasthan. Which of the following is considered a direct economic effect of this scheme?
(1) Complete elimination of rural poverty in all unconnected habitations
(2) Direct transfer of cash subsidies to all marginalized farmers
(3) Provision of free agricultural implements to all rural households
(4) Improved market access and reduced transportation costs
(5) Question not attempted

5. Consider the following statements regarding the Jal Jeevan Mission in rural Rajasthan:
I. It aims to provide Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTC) to every rural household.
II. It operates purely as a centralized scheme with no role for the Gram Panchayat or local community.
III. Water quality monitoring and surveillance are integral components of the mission.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) I and III only
(3) II and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

6. Rajasthan was declared Open Defecation Free (ODF) under the Swachh Bharat Mission Gramin. What is the primary focus of the ODF Plus phase currently being implemented in the state?
(1) Constructing a second toilet in every rural household
(2) Solid and liquid waste management in villages
(3) Providing free electricity to rural households
(4) Relocating rural sanitation facilities to urban centers
(5) Question not attempted

7. Rural electrification and energy access initiatives have transformed villages in Rajasthan. Which of the following is not a recognized objective of expanding rural energy access?
(1) Extending working hours for rural artisans

(1) I, II, III and V only
(2) I, II, III, IV and V
(3) II, III, IV and V only
(4) I, III, IV and V only
(5) Question not attempted

49. In the context of the SHG movement, what is the primary function of a 'Bank Mitra' or 'Bank Sakhi'?
(1) Acting as a primary guarantor for large corporate loans from private institutions.
(2) Facilitating transactions between the bank branch and rural SHG members.
(3) Managing the internal financial accounts and records of the District Zila Parishad.
(4) Auditing the state government's overall financial expenditures on rural development.
(5) Question not attempted

50. Match the Panchayati Raj committees in List I with their relevance in List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I:
A. Balwant Rai Mehta
B. Ashok Mehta
C. 73rd Amendment
D. PESA Act 1996
List II:
i. Constitutional status
ii. Extension to Scheduled Areas
iii. Two-tier
iv. Three-tier
(1) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
(2) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
(3) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(4) A-iv, B-i, C-iii, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

51. Which of the following is an 'Odd One Out' in the context of the institutional structure of rural local government in Rajasthan?
(1) Gram Panchayat
(2) Panchayat Samiti
(3) Municipal Corporation
(4) Zila Parishad
(5) Question not attempted

52. Assertion (A): The State Election Commission in Rajasthan conducts elections to the Panchayati Raj Institutions.
Reason (R): The Constitution of India mandates the creation of an independent State Election Commission to ensure free and fair local body elections.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

53. According to the Rajasthan Panchayati Raj Act, the executive power of the Panchayat Samiti is vested in which of the following administrative officers?
(1) Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
(2) Sub-Divisional Magistrate (SDM)
(3) Block Development Officer (BDO)
(4) Village Development Officer (VDO)
(5) Question not attempted

54. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the Social Audit of MGNREGA in Rajasthan?
(1) Conducted exclusively by independent and certified chartered accounting firms.
(2) Findings of the social audit must be discussed in the Gram Sabha.
(3) State Ministers personally conducting the social audit in every single village.
(4) Solely focused on the daily attendance of block-level administrative support staff.
(5) Question not attempted

55. Consider the following statements regarding the historical context of Panchayati Raj in Rajasthan:
I. Rajasthan was the first state to inaugurate the three-tier PR system.
II. The system was established under the Rajasthan Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads Act, 1959.
III. Andhra Pradesh followed Rajasthan in launching the PR system in 1959.
IV. The initiative completely bypassed the existing traditional village councils without any integration.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II and III only
(2) II, III and IV only

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

14. Rajasthan played a pioneering role in the institutionalization of Social Audits. Which of the following districts is historically recognized for grassroots campaigns that led to the establishment of the social audit mechanism in MGNREGA?
(1) Jaipur
(2) Jodhpur
(3) Udaipur
(4) Bhilwara
(5) Question not attempted

15. Consider the following statements regarding the historic inauguration of the Panchayati Raj system in Rajasthan:
I. It was inaugurated on October 2, 1959.
II. The inauguration was conducted by the then Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru.
III. The ceremony took place in the Nagaur district of Rajasthan.
IV. It immediately granted full constitutional status to Panchayats across India.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II and III only
(2) I, III and IV only
(3) II, III and IV only
(4) I, II, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

16. The devolution of powers to Panchayats involves the transfer of the '3Fs'. Which of the following correctly identifies these '3Fs'?
(1) Finance, Farming, and Forestry
(2) Funds, Functions, and Functionaries
(3) Freedom, Fraternity, and Funds
(4) Functions, Facilities, and Franchises
(5) Question not attempted

17. Which Article of the Indian Constitution mandates the constitution of a District Planning Committee (DPC) to consolidate plans prepared by the Panchayats and Municipalities?
(1) Article 243G
(2) Article 243I
(3) Article 243ZD
(4) Article 243ZE
(5) Question not attempted

18. The Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) was designed to redress regional imbalances in development. In Rajasthan, what was the primary utilization mechanism of BRGF funds?
(1) Filling critical developmental gaps identified through decentralized planning by local bodies.
(2) Management exclusively by the State Government without any significant local stakeholder input.
(3) Allocation solely for the salaries and administrative costs of rural health department workers.
(4) Functioning as a direct benefit transfer scheme specifically for landless agricultural laborers.
(5) Question not attempted

19. Rural-urban migration in Rajasthan is significantly influenced by environmental and economic factors. Which of the following is predominantly considered a 'push factor' for such migration?
(1) High quality of educational institutions located within major urban areas.
(2) Availability of advanced specialized healthcare facilities in large metropolitan cities.
(3) Recurrent droughts and declining agricultural productivity.
(4) Growing employment opportunities within various urban manufacturing and industrial units.
(5) Question not attempted

20. Match the rural challenges in List I with the related interventions in List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I:
A. Water Scarcity
B. Rural Unemployment
C. Poor Road Connectivity
D. Inadequate Housing
List II:
i. MGNREGA
ii. PMGSY
iii. Jal Jeevan Mission
iv. PMAY-G
(1) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
(2) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
(3) A-i, B-iii, C-iv, D-ii
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

and commercial activities
(2) Reducing reliance on traditional biomass for lighting and cooking
(3) Improving health and educational outcomes in remote areas
(4) Decreasing the utilization of agricultural pump sets for irrigation
(5) Question not attempted

8. Consider the following statements regarding the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) and Self-Help Group (SHG) formation in Rajasthan:
I. It promotes the social and economic mobilization of rural poor women.
II. The program provides a Revolving Fund to eligible SHGs to catalyze credit usage.
III. It aims to have at least one woman member from every rural poor household in the SHG network.
IV. Bank linkage is discouraged to prevent SHGs from falling into debt traps.
V. Capacity building and training are key components of the mission.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(1) I and III only
(2) II and V only
(3) IV only
(4) I, II, III and V only
(5) Question not attempted

9. The Self-Help Group (SHG) movement in Rajasthan, primarily driven by Rajasthan Grameen Ajeevika Vikas Parishad (Rajeevika), has largely resulted in which of the following outcomes?
(1) Centralization of rural credit systems
(2) Reduction in the number of women participating in local governance
(3) Financial inclusion and women's empowerment
(4) Increased dependence of rural women on informal moneylenders
(5) Question not attempted

10. Match the digital initiatives in Rajasthan in List I with their core objectives in List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I: (Digital Initiatives)
A. e-Panchayat
B. e-Mitra
C. RajNet
D. Raj Wi-Fi
List II: (Objectives)
i. Integrated network
ii. Automation
iii. Citizen services
iv. Free internet
(1) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iv, D-iii
(3) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
(4) A-iii, B-ii, C-iv, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

11. Which of the following best defines the three-tier Panchayati Raj system currently functioning in Rajasthan?
(1) Gram Panchayat (village), Panchayat Samiti (block), and Zila Parishad (district)
(2) Gram Sabha (village), Gram Panchayat (block), and Zila Parishad (district) levels
(3) Gram Panchayat (village), Zila Parishad (block), and State Finance Commission (district)
(4) Ward Sabha (village), Gram Panchayat (district), and District Planning Committee (state)
(5) Question not attempted

12. Assertion (A): Gram Sabha is considered the foundational institution of participatory governance in rural Rajasthan.
Reason (R): Gram Sabha consists of all adult residents of the village whose names are included in the electoral rolls.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

13. Under the provisions of the Rajasthan Panchayati Raj Act, 1994, what is the mandatory frequency for convening Gram Sabha meetings in a year?
(1) At least two times a year
(2) At least three times a year
(3) At least four times a year
(4) At least six times a year
(5) Question not attempted

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

poor households for livelihood training.
III. The implementation at the state level is managed by state rural livelihood missions.
IV. It promotes federating SHGs into Village Organizations and Cluster Level Federations.
V. It incorporates financial inclusion as a core component.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II, III and V only
(2) I, III, IV and V only
(3) II, III, IV and V only
(4) I, II, IV and V only
(5) Question not attempted

29. In the context of the SHG movement in Rajasthan, which of the following does not align with the standard principles of a Self-Help Group?
(1) Voluntary association of individuals for mutual social and economic benefit.
(2) Regular collection of savings from all members to create a common fund.
(3) Lending money based on collateral and heavy asset backing.
(4) Democratic internal functioning and use of peer pressure for timely loan recovery.
(5) Question not attempted

30. Match the Panchayati Raj bodies in List I with their heads/chairpersons in List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I:
A. Gram Panchayat
B. Panchayat Samiti
C. Zila Parishad
D. Gram Sabha
List II:
i. Pradhan
ii. Sarpanch
iii. Pramukh
iv. Presided by Sarpanch
(1) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
(2) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
(3) A-i, B-ii, C-iv, D-iii
(4) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

31. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding the three-tier Panchayati Raj system in Rajasthan.
(1) Panchayat Samiti - Block level
(2) Zila Parishad - Village level
(3) Gram Panchayat - District level
(4) Gram Sabha - State level
(5) Question not attempted

32. Assertion (A): Gram Sabhas in Rajasthan have the power to approve the plans, programs, and projects for social and economic development.
Reason (R): The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act empowered the State Legislatures to endow Gram Sabhas with necessary powers to function as institutions of self-government at the village level.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

33. Under the Rajasthan Panchayati Raj Act, the term of office for every Panchayat, unless dissolved sooner, is fixed for how many years?
(1) 3 years
(2) 4 years
(3) 5 years
(4) 6 years
(5) Question not attempted

34. Which of the following best describes the core purpose of conducting a Social Audit of MGNREGA works in Rajasthan?
(1) Community assessment of engineering quality and financial transparency of public works.
(2) Determining the total state budget allocation for the upcoming financial year period.
(3) Transferring unused or surplus funds directly back to the central government treasury.
(4) Auditing the personal bank accounts and private financial records of the Sarpanch.
(5) Question not attempted

35. Consider the following statements regarding the 1959 Nagaur experiment in Rajasthan:
I. It marked the formal beginning of the Panchayati Raj system in independent India.
II. It was based on the recommendations of the

Ashok Mehta Committee.
III. It implemented the three-tier system of local self-government.
IV. The initiative aimed to ensure democratic decentralization.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II and III only
(2) I, III and IV only
(3) II, III and IV only
(4) I, II, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

36. Regarding the devolution of funds, functions, and functionaries to Panchayats in Rajasthan, which of the following statements is incorrect?
(1) The 11th Schedule of the Constitution lists 29 subjects for devolution to Panchayats.
(2) State Finance Commissions recommend the distribution of tax revenues to local bodies.
(3) Line departments often retain control over functionaries, creating devolution challenges.
(4) A static process identical across all Indian states without variation.
(5) Question not attempted

37. The District Planning Committee (DPC) is structurally tasked with integrating the plans of rural and urban areas. A significant proportion of DPC members are elected from amongst whom?
(1) Members of Parliament and Members of the Legislative Assembly representing the state.
(2) Nominated senior bureaucrats working within the State Secretariat administrative wing.
(3) Elected members of the Zila Parishad and Municipalities in the district.
(4) Representatives of various international funding agencies and global developmental NGOs.
(5) Question not attempted

38. Which of the following correctly outlines the rationale behind implementing the Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF) in specific districts of Rajasthan?
(1) Reward for agriculturally prosperous districts for consistently exceeding target yields.
(2) Financial resources for districts with historical deficits to close infrastructural gaps.
(3) Funding the establishment of special economic zones specifically for foreign investment.
(4) Direct transfer of administrative powers from Zila Parishads to the State Capital offices.
(5) Question not attempted

39. In the context of rural-urban migration in Rajasthan, the term "distress migration" primarily refers to:
(1) Migration undertaken voluntarily by rural youth who are pursuing higher education degrees.
(2) Relocation of rural artisans to urban areas specifically to export their various handicrafts.
(3) The seasonal movement of livestock rearers occurring strictly within rural territorial boundaries.
(4) Movement forced by harsh environmental conditions, crop failure, and lack of options.
(5) Question not attempted

40. Match the key concepts in List I with their descriptions in List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I:
A. Democratic Decentralization
B. E-Gram
C. ODF Plus
D. Social Audit
List II:
i. Sustaining sanitation
ii. Transfer of authority
iii. Community-led verification
iv. Digital empowerment
(1) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(2) A-iv, B-ii, C-iii, D-i
(3) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(4) A-i, B-iii, C-ii, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

41. Identify the correct statement regarding the integration of agriculture and livestock in Rajasthan's rural economy.
(1) Agriculture is considered completely independent of livestock rearing in all arid zones.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

(2) Livestock contributes significantly less than 5% to the total agricultural GDP of the state.
(3) Mixed farming provides a risk-mitigation strategy against climatic uncertainties.
(4) The state government strictly prohibits farmers from keeping livestock if they grow crops.
(5) Question not attempted

42. Arrange the following processes of MGNREGA planning and execution in the correct chronological sequence:
A. Approval of labor budget
B. Issuance of Job Cards
C. Demand for work
D. Execution of works
E. Social Audit
(1) B, C, A, D, E
(2) B, A, C, D, E
(3) A, B, C, D, E
(4) C, B, A, D, E
(5) Question not attempted

43. Under PMAY-G in Rajasthan, financial assistance is also provided for the construction of toilets. This assistance is converged with which of the following schemes?
(1) National Swajal Dhara Program
(2) MGNREGA Rural Employment Scheme
(3) National Rural Livelihood Mission
(4) Swachh Bharat Mission Gramin
(5) Question not attempted

44. Read the following statements regarding the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and select the correct option.
Statement I: PMGSY mandates the use of green technologies and locally available materials in rural road construction.
Statement II: PMGSY roads are primarily constructed to connect state capitals with major national highways.
(1) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
(2) Statement II is correct and Statement I is incorrect.
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(5) Question not attempted

45. Consider the following statements regarding the implementation of the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM):
I. It involves the formation of Village Water and Sanitation Committees (VWSCs).
II. A key objective is the reduction of waterborne diseases in rural areas.
III. The financial burden of the mission is borne entirely by the Gram Panchayat.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) I and III only
(3) II and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

46. Identify the incorrect statement concerning the Swachh Bharat Mission Gramin (SBM-G) in Rajasthan.
(1) Behavioral change communication (BCC) as a fundamental pillar of the mission.
(2) Managing biodegradable and non-biodegradable waste safely in rural areas.
(3) Financial incentives provided to eligible households for toilet construction.
(4) Total reliance on urban contractors to build rural toilets.
(5) Question not attempted

47. Rural energy access programs in Rajasthan strongly advocate for the integration of renewable energy. Which renewable source is most abundantly utilized for decentralized rural energy projects in the state?
(1) Solar energy
(2) Wind energy
(3) Geothermal energy
(4) Tidal energy
(5) Question not attempted

48. Consider the following components relevant to the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) framework in Rajasthan:
I. Universal Social Mobilization
II. Promotion of Micro-Enterprises
III. Provision of Community Investment Support Fund (CISF)
IV. Exclusively promoting capital-intensive heavy industries
V. Continuous capacity building
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct components of NRLM?

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

modern transportation while preserving the city's unique architectural legacy.

94. (1) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
Various infrastructure schemes in Rajasthan target specific developmental goals. PMGSY focuses on providing all-weather roads for rural habitations. PM Gati Shakti facilitates integrated planning among different ministries. The UDAN scheme aims to make air travel affordable for people in smaller cities, while BharatNet works to provide high-speed broadband connectivity to Gram Panchayats. Together, these initiatives address diverse transportation needs.

95. (1) III only
Rajasthan has advanced significantly in digital infrastructure, using drones for village mapping and fostering startups through iStart. The state capital also hosts several IT Parks developed by RIICO. However, it is incorrect to state that 100% of government schools have smart virtual classrooms as of 2023. While many schools have been upgraded, the full rollout across every school remains ongoing.

96. (2) Loaded trucks are driven onto flat wagons to save diesel and reduce congestion
The Roll-on Roll-off service introduced by Indian Railways on certain routes, including those near the Dedicated Freight Corridor, offers a major logistics advantage. It allows loaded trucks to be driven directly onto flat railway wagons for long-distance transport. This method saves diesel, reduces wear and tear on vehicles, and decreases road congestion, providing a more efficient and environmentally friendly freight solution.

97. (2) Real-time high-definition video conferencing for telemedicine services
The rollout of 5G services in Rajasthan will immediately benefit e-governance applications that require high-speed data and low latency. Telemedicine is a prime example, where real-time high-definition video conferencing allows doctors to provide remote consultations and even assist in surgeries from a distance. This technology significantly improves healthcare access in remote areas by providing a stable and fast connection for medical professionals.

NODIA

98. (1) Arterial roads linking district headquarters and cities with National Highways
In Rajasthan, State Highways are defined as the primary arterial roads that link district headquarters and major cities with the National Highway network. These roads are maintained by the state's Public Works Department and are essential for regional movement. They serve as the backbone of the state's internal transport system, facilitating trade and travel between different administrative blocks and urban centers.

99. (3) Cell Broadcast System (CBS)
Rajasthan utilizes the Cell Broadcast System to enhance its disaster management capabilities. This technology allows the government to send mass emergency alerts directly to mobile phones within a specific geographical area during events like cyclones or floods. Unlike standard SMS, these alerts are nearly instantaneous and bypass network congestion, ensuring that residents receive critical safety information and instructions during times of crisis.

100. (1) III, II, I, IV
Planning a multi-modal transport hub under PM Gati Shakti involves several structured steps. First, gaps in connectivity to industrial nodes are identified. Then, existing utilities are mapped using the BISAG-N portal to avoid conflicts. This is followed by synchronizing execution timelines across different departments. Finally, the integrated project receives budget allocation and clearance, ensuring a coordinated and efficient development process for infrastructure.

(3) I, III and IV only
(4) I, II, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

56. The devolution of powers to Panchayats in Rajasthan is evaluated based on the transfer of 'Functions'. In this context, 'Functions' specifically refers to:
(1) Subjects listed in the 11th Schedule entrusted to local governments.
(2) The recruitment and training of state police personnel for law enforcement.
(3) The conduction and management of national level parliamentary general elections.
(4) The overall administration and funding of higher education and state universities.
(5) Question not attempted

57. Which authority is responsible for consolidating the plans prepared by the Panchayats and Municipalities into a draft development plan for the district?
(1) State Planning Board
(2) District Collector's Office
(3) District Planning Committee
(4) Zila Parishad Secretariat
(5) Question not attempted

58. The BRGF (Backward Region Grant Fund) aimed to catalyze development. In Rajasthan, an essential precondition for a district to utilize BRGF funds was:
(1) Preparation of a decentralized district plan by the DPC.
(2) Submission of a comprehensive export-promotion strategy to the center.
(3) Privatization of at least three major rural public sector undertakings.
(4) Official declaration of the district as being entirely drought-free.
(5) Question not attempted

59. Rural-urban migration often results in the 'feminization of agriculture' in rural Rajasthan. What does this concept primarily entail?
(1) Only female members are allowed by law to own agricultural land in the state.
(2) Agricultural universities reserving all seats for female candidates in every degree.
(3) Introduction of specific crops meant exclusively for the global cosmetic industry.
(4) Women taking over agriculture as men migrate to cities for work.
(5) Question not attempted

60. Match the development schemes in List I with their primary focus areas in List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I:
A. MGNREGA
B. PMGSY
C. PMAY-G
D. Swajal Dhara
List II:
i. Rural Connectivity
ii. Wage Employment
iii. Community Water
iv. Rural Housing
(1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(4) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

61. In the agrarian economy of Rajasthan, which specific sector provides significant supplementary income and nutritional security to landless and marginal farmers?
(1) Large-scale industrial mining
(2) Information technology services
(3) Dairy and livestock rearing
(4) Heavy metal manufacturing units
(5) Question not attempted

62. Arrange the following personnel involved in the Panchayati Raj setup from the village level up to the district level in correct ascending administrative order:
A. Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
B. Village Development Officer (VDO)
C. Block Development Officer (BDO)
(1) C, B, A
(2) B, C, A
(3) A, B, C
(4) B, A, C
(5) Question not attempted

63. Identify the odd one out among the eligibility criteria for selecting beneficiaries under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Gramin (PMAY-G).

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

bodies
(5) Question not attempted

78. What was the primary effect of the Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF) on local governance structures in Rajasthan?
(1) Diminished the fundamental role of the Gram Sabha in the local planning process.
(2) Shifted financial control from elected representatives to local bureaucrats only.
(3) Led to the total dissolution of Zila Parishads in historically backward districts.
(4) Incentivized local bodies to create participatory, decentralized development plans.
(5) Question not attempted

79. The demographic shift caused by rural-urban migration in Rajasthan heavily impacts rural areas by:
(1) Creating an aging demographic profile as youth migrate for work.
(2) Increasing the availability of young, skilled labor for local agriculture sectors.
(3) Causing massive overpopulation and congestion in small rural hamlets and villages.
(4) Decreasing the per capita landholding size in all major rural and desert areas.
(5) Question not attempted

80. Match the implementation challenges in List I with their impact areas in List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I:
A. Wage delays
B. Internet issues
C. Grid stability
D. Elite capture
List II:
i. Digital Villages
ii. Gram Sabha
iii. Rural Electrification
iv. MGNREGA
(1) A-iv, B-i, C-iii, D-ii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iv, D-iii
(3) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
(4) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

81. Animal husbandry is crucial for Rajasthan's rural economy. Which specific animal is traditionally termed the "Ship of the Desert" and plays a vital role in the livelihood of agro-pastoral communities?
(1) Marwari Horse
(2) Camel
(3) Chokla Sheep
(4) Sirohi Goat
(5) Question not attempted

82. Arrange the following personnel involved in the Panchayati Raj setup from the village level up to the district level in correct ascending administrative order:
A. Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
B. Village Development Officer (VDO)
C. Block Development Officer (BDO)
(1) C, B, A
(2) B, C, A
(3) A, B, C
(4) B, A, C
(5) Question not attempted

83. The implementation of PMAY-G in rural Rajasthan utilizes an online platform for end-to-end monitoring. What is the name of this MIS (Management Information System)?
(1) NREGASoft
(2) Swachhata Portal
(3) AwaasSoft
(4) e-Panchayat
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

84. PMGSY mandates a specific maintenance period for the rural roads constructed under the scheme. How long is the built-in routine maintenance contract for a PMGSY road?
(1) 1 year
(2) 3 years
(3) 5 years
(4) 10 years
(5) Question not attempted

85. Consider the following statements regarding the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM):
I. It emphasizes source sustainability measures such as recharge and reuse.
II. Greywater management is an integral part of the mission.
III. It excludes public institutions like

B. Article 243D
C. Article 243K
D. Article 243I

List II:
i. Elections
ii. State Finance Commission
iii. Gram Sabha
iv. Reservation of Seats

(1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(4) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

71. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the composition of the Zila Parishad in Rajasthan.
(1) Directly elected members from defined territorial constituencies in the district.
(2) Members of the Legislative Assembly representing areas in the district as ex-officio.
(3) Pradhans of all Panchayat Samitis within the district acting as regular members.
(4) Chairperson of the Zila Parishad is directly elected by adult voters.
(5) Question not attempted

72. Assertion (A): The Gram Sabha acts as the legislative body at the grassroots level in Rajasthan.
Reason (R): It holds the Gram Panchayat accountable by reviewing its annual statements of accounts and audit reports.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

73. According to the Rajasthan Panchayati Raj Act, a person is disqualified from contesting Panchayat elections if they have more than two children. What is the cut-off date for the birth of the third child applying to this rule?
(1) November 27, 1995
(2) October 2, 1994
(3) January 1, 2000
(4) August 15, 1993
(5) Question not attempted

74. Which administrative entity is responsible for facilitating the Social Audit process at the village level in Rajasthan by deploying trained resource persons?
(1) The Directorate of Social Audit.
(2) The State Public Service Commission.
(3) Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General.
(4) The Central Bureau of Investigation.
(5) Question not attempted

75. Consider the following statements regarding the selection of Nagaur for the launch of Panchayati Raj in 1959:
I. It was geographically central in Rajasthan.
II. It had a highly developed industrial base at the time.
III. It represented a typical rural agrarian setting suitable for testing grassroots democracy.
IV. The leadership aimed to signify deep integration of democratic values in rural heartlands.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II and III only
(2) I, III and IV only
(3) II, III and IV only
(4) I, II, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

76. The devolution of functionaries to PRIs in Rajasthan involves placing ground-level workers under the disciplinary control of Panchayats. Which of the following functionaries typically operates under the administrative control of the Gram Panchayat in Rajasthan?
(1) District Superintendent of Police
(2) Village Development Officer (VDO)
(3) Chief Medical and Health Officer
(4) Sub-Divisional Officer (SDO)
(5) Question not attempted

77. Which of the following is an 'Odd One Out' concerning the functions of the District Planning Committee?
(1) Matters of common interest between Panchayats and Municipalities
(2) Spatial planning and sharing of water resources
(3) Direct assessment and collection of national income tax
(4) Consolidating plans prepared by local

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

ANSWERS

1. (2) Agriculture and livestock rearing
Rajasthan's rural landscape is characterized by its arid and semi-arid geography, making traditional farming challenging. Consequently, rural households rely heavily on the integrated practice of agriculture and livestock rearing. This combination provides a stable source of income and food security, especially when crop yields are affected by the frequent droughts prevalent in the region.

2. (1) The scheme mandates execution of works exclusively through private contractors.
The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act explicitly prohibits the involvement of private contractors in the execution of its works. This policy ensures that the wage benefits reach the laborers directly and prevents exploitation. The scheme focuses on community-led development through Panchayati Raj Institutions to create durable assets while providing a legal guarantee for employment.

3. (2) 60:40
The Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Gramin is a centrally sponsored scheme aimed at providing housing for all in rural areas. For Rajasthan and other general category states, the financial burden of unit assistance is shared between the Central Government and the State Government in a 60:40 ratio. This partnership ensures effective funding for building permanent houses.

4. (4) Improved market access and reduced transportation costs
The construction of all-weather roads under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana significantly transforms the rural landscape. By connecting previously isolated habitations to the main road network, the scheme facilitates the efficient transport of agricultural produce to markets. This reduction in transportation costs and time directly boosts the rural economy and enhances the livelihood opportunities.

5. (2) I and III only
The Jal Jeevan Mission is designed to provide functional tap connections to every rural household, prioritizing water quality and community involvement. It is not a purely centralized scheme; rather, it emphasizes the active role of Gram Panchayats and local communities in planning. Continuous water quality monitoring and surveillance are fundamental components to ensure safe drinking water.

6. (2) Solid and liquid waste management in villages
After achieving Open Defecation Free status, Rajasthan shifted its focus toward the ODF Plus phase under the Swachh Bharat Mission Gramin. This stage emphasizes the sustainability of sanitation practices and the management of both solid and liquid waste. By implementing efficient waste processing systems, the state aims to maintain cleanliness and improve the overall environmental health.

7. (4) Decreasing the utilization of agricultural pump sets for irrigation
Expanding rural energy access is intended to empower rural communities by providing reliable power for various activities. One of the major goals is actually to increase the efficiency of irrigation by supporting the use of agricultural pump sets. Other objectives include extending working hours for artisans, reducing health risks from biomass fuels, and enhancing the local educational environments.

8. (3) IV only
The National Rural Livelihood Mission actively promotes bank linkages for Self-Help Groups to ensure financial inclusion and access to formal credit. Contrary to the idea of discouraging bank ties, the mission views credit as a vital tool for the economic growth of rural women. It focuses on social mobilization, capacity building, and providing revolving funds for empowerment.

NODIA

Anganwadi centers from receiving tap connections.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

(1) I and II only
(2) I and III only
(3) II and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

86. Which of the following is a primary indicator used to measure the successful outcome of the Swachh Bharat Mission Gramin in Rajasthan?

(1) Total number of new metropolitan cities created within the state territory.
(2) Increase in the usage and accessibility of safe sanitation facilities.
(3) Total length of state highways constructed to connect various district centers.
(4) Number of utility-scale thermal power plants commissioned for energy production.
(5) Question not attempted

87. Identify the odd one out among the direct benefits of rural electrification in Rajasthan.

(1) Improved operation of village primary health centers.
(2) Increased hours for evening study for school children.
(3) Enhanced capability to operate agricultural machinery.
(4) Increase in urban traffic congestion.
(5) Question not attempted

88. Consider the following statements regarding the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM):

I. It ensures vulnerable sections like SC/STs are adequately represented in SHGs.
II. It promotes livelihoods through agriculture and non-agriculture sectors.
III. The implementation model is completely uniform across all states without local flexibility.
IV. It utilizes Community Resource Persons (CRPs) for scaling up the SHG model.
V. It encourages linkages with existing poverty alleviation programs.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

(1) I, II, III and IV only
(2) I, II, IV and V only
(3) II, III, IV and V only
(4) I, III, IV and V only
(5) Question not attempted

89. The term "Panchasutra" is often emphasized in the functioning of women SHGs in Rajasthan. It refers to:

(1) Five types of agricultural crops to be cultivated by all small-scale farmers.
(2) Five principles of SHG management including regular meetings and savings.
(3) Five specific rural districts selected for special funding by the government.
(4) Five hierarchical levels of rural administration within the Panchayati Raj.
(5) Question not attempted

90. Match the rural governance features in List I with their descriptions in List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below.

List I:

A. Ward Sabha
B. Gram Sabha
C. Panchayat Samiti
D. Zila Parishad

List II:

i. Ward voters
ii. Village voters
iii. Intermediate tier
iv. Apex tier

(1) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(2) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(3) A-i, B-iii, C-ii, D-iv
(4) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

91. Who constitutes the quorum for a Gram Sabha meeting in Rajasthan according to the general provisions?

(1) Half of the total members
(2) One-tenth of the total members
(3) One-third of the total members
(4) Two-thirds of the total members
(5) Question not attempted

92. Assertion (A): The implementation of the e-Gram initiative has enhanced transparency in the functioning of Gram Panchayats in Rajasthan.

Reason (R): e-Gram digitizes local records, automates financial accounting, and provides public access to panchayat resolutions.

(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

18. (1) Filling critical developmental gaps identified through decentralized planning by local bodies.
The Backward Regions Grant Fund was specifically designed to provide flexible resources to districts facing significant development challenges. In Rajasthan, these funds were utilized to address specific infrastructure and service gaps that were not covered by other schemes. The planning process was decentralized, allowing local bodies to identify their own priorities and ensure that the investments met needs.

19. (3) Recurrent droughts and declining agricultural productivity.
Migration in Rajasthan is often driven by difficult conditions in rural areas, known as 'push factors'. Recurrent droughts and the resulting decline in agricultural productivity make farming an unreliable livelihood for many. This environmental stress, combined with limited economic opportunities in villages, forces individuals and families to move to urban centers in search of more stable income.

20. (1) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
Various government schemes target specific rural challenges in Rajasthan. The Jal Jeevan Mission addresses water scarcity by providing tap connections. MGNREGA tackles rural unemployment through wage labor. PMGSY improves connectivity with all-weather roads, and PMAY-G addresses the need for adequate housing. These integrated interventions aim to improve the quality of life and economic stability in rural communities.

21. (3) Animal husbandry and livestock rearing
In Rajasthan's arid climate, crop failure is common during drought years. Animal husbandry serves as a critical safety net for rural households because livestock can survive on minimal resources and provide consistent income through milk, wool, and meat. This sector offers much higher resilience compared to crop-based agriculture, ensuring survival during periods of severe water scarcity and loss.

22. (2) Zila Parishad, Panchayat Samiti, Gram Panchayat
The Panchayati Raj system in Rajasthan is organized into a clear three-tier hierarchy for administrative and developmental purposes. The Zila Parishad is the highest level, operating at the district. Below it is the Panchayat Samiti at the block level, which acts as the intermediate tier. The Gram Panchayat is the foundational tier at the village level, directly interacting residents.

23. (2) Statement II is correct and Statement I is incorrect.
The selection process for beneficiaries under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Gramin has evolved to be more data-driven and objective. Instead of relying on the old BPL list from 2002, the scheme now uses housing deprivation parameters identified in the Socio-Economic and Caste Census of 2011. This ensures that assistance is targeted toward those who need housing.

24. (3) 500 persons
The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana aims to provide all-weather road connectivity to unconnected habitations in rural areas. For general plain areas, the scheme sets a minimum population threshold of 500 persons for a habitation to be eligible. In hill states, tribal areas, and desert districts, this threshold is lowered to 250 persons to ensure broader coverage for villagers.

25. (1) I and II only
The Swajal Dhara scheme was designed to shift the rural water supply from a government-led to a community-led approach. It emphasizes community participation and requires local residents to contribute a portion of the capital costs. While the community manages projects, the responsibility for operation and maintenance is also transferred to the Gram Panchayat, rather than staying with the state.

26. (1) Village Health, Sanitation and Nutrition Committee (VHSNC)
The sustainability of Open Defecation Free status in Rajasthan depends on continuous community monitoring and behavioral change. The Village Health, Sanitation and Nutrition Committee plays a vital role in this process at the local level. This committee is responsible for promoting hygiene practices, monitoring toilet usage, and ensuring that sanitation remains a priority within the village to prevent slippage.

NODIA

household and agricultural activities.
(4) Complete cessation of rural agricultural activities due to lack of available labor.
(5) Question not attempted

100. Match the rural development challenges in List I with the key Rajasthan contexts in List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I:
A. Drought
B. Water Scarcity
C. Connectivity
D. Capacity Building
List II:
i. Groundwater depletion
ii. Desert habitations
iii. Monsoon failure
iv. Training of representatives
(1) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
(2) A-i, B-iii, C-iv, D-ii
(3) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

www.nodia.in

NODIA

explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

93. According to the Rajasthan Panchayati Raj Act, the power to reserve seats for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and Women in Panchayati Raj Institutions is vested in:
(1) The Governor of Rajasthan acting on ministerial advice.
(2) The District Collector representing the state authority.
(3) The State Government based on constitutional provisions.
(4) The Central Election Commission of the Republic of India.
(5) Question not attempted

94. The institutionalization of the Social Audit mechanism in MGNREGA has led to which of the following direct effects in rural Rajasthan?
(1) Elimination of all rural local bodies and decentralized governance structures.
(2) Privatization of all rural public works and community development initiatives.
(3) Banning of community participation in audits and financial review processes.
(4) Detection of muster roll irregularities and recovery of misappropriated funds.
(5) Question not attempted

95. Consider the following statements regarding the evolution of Panchayati Raj in Rajasthan post the 1959 Nagaur experiment:
I. Rajasthan formed a separate Department of Panchayati Raj to manage the system.
II. Successive state committees were formed to evaluate and reform PRIs over the decades.
III. The system functioned flawlessly without any periods of stagnation or supercession.
IV. The 73rd Amendment provided a uniform constitutional mandate that strengthened the state's PR framework.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II and III only
(2) I, II and IV only
(3) II, III and IV only
(4) I, III and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

96. True devolution to PRIs in Rajasthan remains a challenge primarily due to the inadequate transfer of:
(1) Universal electoral rights to citizens of all rural habitations.
(2) Untied financial resources and autonomous taxation powers.
(3) Judicial powers to try criminal offenses at the village level.
(4) The power to form and implement independent state foreign policy.
(5) Question not attempted

97. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the District Planning Committee (DPC) in Rajasthan.
(1) It is chaired by the Pramukh of the Zila Parishad.
(2) It requires 100% of its members to be directly nominated by the Chief Minister.
(3) It prepares a draft development plan considering available spatial and natural resources.
(4) It works to bridge the rural-urban development divide within a district.
(5) Question not attempted

98. Arrange the following parameters often used to identify backwardness for targeted rural funding in sequence from structural causes to human development outcomes:
A. Isolation/Connectivity
B. Lack of Investment
C. Unemployment/Poverty
D. Nutrition/Education
(1) A, B, C, D
(2) D, C, B, A
(3) B, A, D, C
(4) C, D, A, B
(5) Question not attempted

99. A significant consequence of high male out-migration from rural Rajasthan to urban centers is:
(1) Immediate equalization of rural and urban wealth across all socio-economic sectors.
(2) A sharp decline in the urban population due to the return of seasonal migrants.
(3) Increased burden on women to manage

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

9. (3) Financial inclusion and women's empowerment
The Self-Help Group movement in Rajasthan has been a major driver of social change. By organizing women into groups, it has facilitated their access to formal banking systems and micro-credit, leading to financial independence. This process not only improves the economic status of rural households but also empowers women to participate more actively in local governance decisions.

10. (1) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
Rajasthan's digital landscape is shaped by several key initiatives. The e-Panchayat system automates local governance processes, while e-Mitra serves as a one-stop shop for various citizen services. RajNet provides an integrated communication network across the state, and Raj Wi-Fi aims to offer free internet access in public areas. These tools collectively enhance transparency and rural service delivery.

11. (1) Gram Panchayat (village), Panchayat Samiti (block), and Zila Parishad (district)
Rajasthan follows the democratic decentralization model with a structured three-tier Panchayati Raj system. At the village level, the Gram Panchayat is the basic unit of administration. The intermediate level is the Panchayat Samiti, which functions at the block level. The Zila Parishad sits at the apex, coordinating and planning developmental activities at the district level for rural areas.

12. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Gram Sabha is the fundamental pillar of rural governance because it represents the direct participation of the people. It consists of all registered voters in a village, making it a truly inclusive institution. This direct involvement allows residents to participate in decision-making processes, oversee developmental projects, and ensure the accountability of the local Gram Panchayat members.

13. (1) At least two times a year
According to the Rajasthan Panchayati Raj Act, 1994, it is legally required to hold at least two Gram Sabha meetings every year. These meetings serve as a platform for villagers to discuss administrative matters, approve budgets, and monitor the progress of various government schemes. Regular sessions are essential for maintaining transparency and ensuring governance reflects community needs.

14. (4) Bhilwara
The district of Bhilwara in Rajasthan is historically significant for the evolution of social accountability in India. Grassroots movements and campaigns led by civil society organizations in this region paved the way for the institutionalization of Social Audits. This mechanism is now a mandatory feature of MGNREGA, allowing the community to verify public expenditures and ensure work quality.

15. (1) I, II and III only
On October 2, 1959, Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated the Panchayati Raj system in Nagaur, Rajasthan, marking a milestone in Indian democracy. While this event established the three-tier structure, full constitutional status for Panchayats was only granted much later through the 73rd Amendment Act in 1992. The Nagaur launch remains a symbol of grassroots decentralization and development.

16. (2) Funds, Functions, and Functionaries
Effective democratic decentralization requires the comprehensive transfer of resources and authority to local bodies. This process is often summarized as the devolution of the '3Fs', which stand for Funds, Functions, and Functionaries. Providing Panchayats with financial resources, clearly defined responsibilities, and the necessary administrative staff is crucial for them to function as viable institutions of self-government.

17. (3) Article 243ZD
Article 243ZD of the Indian Constitution mandates the creation of a District Planning Committee in every state. The primary role of this committee is to consolidate the development plans prepared by the Panchayats and Municipalities within the district. This ensures a coordinated approach to regional development, bridging the gap between rural and urban planning and optimizing resource use.

NODIA

(1) Households with members earning above the highest tax bracket.
(2) Households currently living without any form of permanent shelter.
(3) Individuals who are destitute and living primarily on social alms.
(4) Persons who are legally identified as working as manual scavengers.
(5) Question not attempted

64. Which of the following statements correctly highlights the socio-economic outcome of PMGSY in rural Rajasthan?
(1) Decreased school enrollment rates due to easier access to urban labor markets.
(2) Improved access to preventive and curative healthcare facilities.
(3) Strictly limited inter-village interactions intended to preserve local cultures.
(4) Discouraged farmers from shifting their production towards various cash crops.
(5) Question not attempted

65. Consider the following statements regarding the Swajal Dhara guidelines:
I. The scheme operates strictly on a top-down administrative approach.
II. Ownership of drinking water assets belongs to the Gram Panchayat.
III. It aims to empower communities to plan, implement, and maintain their water supply.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

66. The concept of "Twin-pit pour-flush toilets" is strongly promoted under the Swachh Bharat Mission Gramin in Rajasthan because:
(1) Converts human excreta into valuable agricultural manure in-situ.
(2) Requires constant mechanical emptying by specialized industrial trucks.
(3) Directly connects individual toilets to major river and lake systems.
(4) Most expensive sanitation technology currently available for rural usage.
(5) Question not attempted

67. The expansion of rural electrification in Rajasthan has a strong causal relationship with which of the following agricultural outcomes?
(1) Immediate depletion of soil nutrients through intensive farming over many years.
(2) Drastic reduction in the total cultivation area of various Rabi crops in winter.
(3) Increased mechanization and reliable irrigation through electric pump sets.
(4) Complete replacement of traditional organic farming with heavy chemical farming.
(5) Question not attempted

68. Consider the following elements concerning the monitoring and evaluation framework of NRLM:
I. Participatory monitoring by SHG members
II. Use of Management Information Systems (MIS)
III. Regular grading of SHGs for credit linkage
IV. Total exclusion of third-party external evaluations
V. Social Audit
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct elements?
(1) I, II, III and V only
(2) I, II, IV and V only
(3) II, III, IV and V only
(4) I, II, III, IV and V
(5) Question not attempted

69. Rajasthan's women Self-Help Groups have played a crucial role during socio-economic crises. What is a primary collective enterprise activity undertaken by these groups in rural areas?
(1) Operating and maintaining large-scale heavy industrial machinery plants.
(2) Setting up and managing commercial airlines for international travel.
(3) Marketing local handicrafts, spices, and non-timber forest produce.
(4) Conducting high-frequency foreign exchange trading on global markets.
(5) Question not attempted

70. Match the constitutional articles on Panchayats in List I with their provisions in List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I:
A. Article 243A

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

27. (4) Electrification has entirely eliminated the state's reliance on thermal power plants.
While rural electrification programs in Rajasthan have significantly expanded energy access and supported agricultural modernization, they have not eliminated the state's reliance on thermal power. Rajasthan still depends on a mix of energy sources, including coal-based thermal plants, to meet demand. The initiatives focus on household connectivity, energizing pumps, and utilizing renewable sources like solar for remote areas.

28. (2) I, III, IV and V only
The National Rural Livelihood Mission is a demand-driven program that focuses on the social and economic mobilization of rural poor women. It creates a multi-layered structure of Self-Help Groups and Cluster Federations to build sustainable livelihoods. Financial inclusion and state-level missions are key features. However, the program is gender-focused on women, not targeting male members for training.

29. (3) Lending money based on collateral and heavy asset backing.
Self-Help Groups are built on the principles of mutual trust, voluntary association, and regular small savings. Unlike traditional banks, SHGs provide micro-loans to their members without requiring collateral or heavy asset backing. They use peer pressure and collective responsibility to ensure timely repayment. This approach makes financial services accessible to the poorest individuals who lack formal ownership of assets.

30. (1) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
Each tier of the Panchayati Raj system in Rajasthan has a designated head. The Gram Panchayat is led by the Sarpanch. The Panchayat Samiti is headed by the Pradhan, and the Zila Parishad is led by the Pramukh. The Gram Sabha, which is the assembly of all village voters, is typically presided over by the Sarpanch during its scheduled meetings.

31. (1) Panchayat Samiti - Block level
In the structured three-tier administrative system of Rajasthan, each body corresponds to a specific geographical and administrative level. The Panchayat Samiti is the intermediate tier operating at the block level. In contrast, the Gram Panchayat is at the village level, the Zila Parishad is at the district level, and the Gram Sabha represents the collective of voters within villages.

32. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act was a landmark in empowering local self-government by giving legal recognition to the Gram Sabha. This body serves as the legislative foundation at the village level, with the authority to approve development plans and monitor progress. Because the state legislature has endowed it with these powers, the Gram Sabha can effectively direct socioeconomic development projects.

33. (3) 5 years
Under the Rajasthan Panchayati Raj Act and the constitutional mandate, the term of office for every level of the Panchayati Raj Institution is fixed at five years. This regular cycle ensures democratic accountability and allows for periodic elections. If a Panchayat is dissolved before its term ends, elections must be held within six months to reconstitute the body for representation.

34. (1) Community assessment of engineering quality and financial transparency of public works.
A Social Audit in the context of MGNREGA is a powerful tool for transparency and community participation. It allows the actual beneficiaries to review the records, inspect work sites, and assess whether funds were spent correctly and if the engineering quality is standard. This process helps identify corruption, ensures accountability of officials, and empowers the community to take ownership.

35. (2) I, III and IV only
The 1959 Nagaur experiment was based on the recommendations of the Balwant Rai Mehta Committee, not the Ashok Mehta Committee. It established the pioneering three-tier structure that aimed to bring democratic decentralization to rural India. This initiative was a significant step in moving towards local self-government, allowing rural communities to have a direct say in their own developmental processes.

NODIA

243A provides for the Gram Sabha. Article 243D mandates the reservation of seats for various groups, including women and SC/STs. Article 243K establishes the State Election Commission for conducting local elections. Article 243I requires the formation of a State Finance Commission to review the financial position.

71. (4) Chairperson of the Zila Parishad is directly elected by adult voters.
In Rajasthan, the composition of the Zila Parishad includes directly elected members from territorial constituencies and ex-officio members like local MLAs and the Pradhans of all Panchayat Samitis. However, the Chairperson, known as the Pramukh, is not directly elected by the adult voters of the district. Instead, the Pramukh is elected by and from among the directly elected members.

72. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Gram Sabha functions as a grassroots legislative body because it provides the ultimate oversight for village governance. By reviewing annual accounts and audit reports, it holds the executive arm, the Gram Panchayat, accountable for its actions and spending. This relationship ensures that the local government operates transparently and remains responsive to the collective will and needs of the village.

73. (1) November 27, 1995
To promote small family norms, the Rajasthan Panchayati Raj Act includes a disqualification rule for candidates with more than two children. The law specifies that a person is disqualified from contesting elections if they have more than two children, provided that any additional child born on or after November 27, 1995, is counted. This policy aims to set an example for family planning.

74. (1) The Directorate of Social Audit.
The Directorate of Social Audit is an independent administrative body established to facilitate the audit process for various rural schemes, particularly MGNREGA. It is responsible for training resource persons and deploying them to villages to guide the community through the audit. This structure ensures that the audit is conducted professionally and independently of the implementing agencies, thereby maintaining the integrity and credibility.

75. (2) I, III and IV only
Nagaur was chosen for the historic launch of the Panchayati Raj system because it was geographically central and represented a quintessential rural agrarian setting. The choice was symbolic, aiming to show that the new system of democratic decentralization was intended for the heart of rural India. It did not have a highly developed industrial base; rather, its rural character was suitable.

76. (2) Village Development Officer (VDO)
As part of the devolution process, several ground-level functionaries have been placed under the administrative and disciplinary control of Panchayati Raj Institutions. The Village Development Officer is a prime example, serving as the secretary to the Gram Panchayat. The VDO works directly under the supervision of the Sarpanch and the Panchayat body to manage records, implement schemes, and handle administration.

77. (3) Direct assessment and collection of national income tax.
The District Planning Committee is focused on local development, such as coordinating plans between Panchayats and Municipalities, spatial planning, and managing shared natural resources like water. It has no role in the assessment or collection of national taxes like income tax, which is the responsibility of the central government. The DPC's mission is purely developmental and planning-oriented at the district level.

78. (4) Incentivized local bodies to create participatory, decentralized development plans.
One of the most significant impacts of the Backward Region Grant Fund was the strengthening of local planning processes. By making funding contingent on the creation of decentralized plans, the scheme encouraged Gram Panchayats and Zila Parishads to engage more deeply with their communities. This led to more participatory governance and ensured that development projects were better aligned with actual priorities and needs.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

approach reduces environmental impact and lowers costs while providing durable, all-weather roads that are essential for the rural economy's growth.

45. (1) I and II only
The Jal Jeevan Mission relies on the formation of Village Water and Sanitation Committees to lead local water management and ensure the reduction of waterborne diseases. The financial burden is not borne entirely by the Gram Panchayat; instead, it is shared between the Central and State Governments. The mission emphasizes a collaborative approach where the government provides funding and technical support.

46. (4) Total reliance on urban contractors to build rural toilets.
The Swachh Bharat Mission Gramin is built on the principle of community-led total sanitation and behavioral change, not on hiring urban contractors. It encourages rural households to build and maintain their own toilets through financial incentives and education. By focusing on managing waste locally and promoting hygiene, the mission aims to create sustainable sanitation habits within the village community.

47. (1) Solar energy
Rajasthan's geography and high number of sunny days make it an ideal location for solar energy production. Consequently, solar power is the most widely used renewable source for decentralized rural energy projects in the state. From solar pumps for irrigation to rooftop panels for household lighting, this technology provides a reliable and sustainable alternative for remote areas difficult to reach.

48. (1) I, II, III and V only
The National Rural Livelihood Mission is designed to uplift the rural poor through social mobilization, capacity building, and financial support via community funds. It promotes micro-enterprises and diverse livelihoods. However, it does not focus on promoting capital-intensive heavy industries, as these are not suitable for the small-scale nature of SHGs. The mission's strength lies in organizing people locally.

49. (2) Facilitating transactions between the bank branch and rural SHG members.
A 'Bank Sakhi' acts as a crucial link between formal banking institutions and the rural community. These individuals, often members of SHGs themselves, help other rural women navigate the banking system, manage their accounts, and facilitate small transactions. By providing localized support and building trust, they play a key role in achieving financial inclusion and making banking services accessible locally.

50. (1) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
The evolution of Panchayati Raj is marked by several key milestones. The Balwant Rai Mehta Committee recommended the three-tier system, while the Ashok Mehta Committee later suggested a two-tier structure. The 73rd Amendment eventually gave these institutions constitutional status. Additionally, the PESA Act of 1996 extended these democratic principles to Scheduled Areas, ensuring that tribal communities benefit from local self-governance.

51. (3) Municipal Corporation
The Panchayati Raj structure is specifically designed for rural local governance and consists of the Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti, and Zila Parishad. In contrast, a Municipal Corporation is an institution of urban local government. While both systems aim for local self-governance, they operate under different legal frameworks and cater to the distinct administrative and developmental needs of rural and urban populations.

52. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
To ensure the democratic integrity of local governance, the Indian Constitution mandates the establishment of an independent State Election Commission in every state. This body is responsible for conducting free and fair elections for Panchayati Raj Institutions and Municipalities. In Rajasthan, this commission handles everything from preparing electoral rolls to supervising the voting process, ensuring that the leadership is legitimately chosen.

NODIA

36. (4) A static process identical across all Indian states without variation.
The process of devolving funds, functions, and functionaries is not static or identical across India; it varies significantly between states based on their specific laws. In Rajasthan, while the 11th Schedule provides a framework of 29 subjects, the actual implementation involves recommendations from State Finance Commissions and overcoming administrative hurdles where line departments may still hold control over local staff.

37. (3) Elected members of the Zila Parishad and Municipalities in the district.
The District Planning Committee is designed to be a representative body that integrates rural and urban perspectives. To ensure democratic participation, at least four-fifths of its members must be elected from among the members of the Zila Parishad and the Municipalities within the district. This structure ensures that those responsible for local governance have a role in shaping the district plan.

38. (2) Financial resources for districts with historical deficits to close infrastructural gaps.
The Backward Region Grant Fund was established to address regional imbalances by providing additional financial support to districts that lagged behind in development. In Rajasthan, the scheme provided resources to historically disadvantaged areas to build essential infrastructure, improve service delivery, and enhance the capacity of local governments. This targeted approach aimed to bring these districts on par with prosperous regions.

39. (4) Movement forced by harsh environmental conditions, crop failure, and lack of options.
Distress migration refers to the movement of people who feel they have no choice but to leave their homes due to survival threats. In Rajasthan, this is often triggered by extreme weather events like prolonged droughts, which lead to total crop failure. Without alternative livelihoods in their villages, rural families move to cities in a desperate search for work and sustenance.

40. (1) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
Democratic decentralization involves the transfer of authority to local bodies. E-Gram is a digital empowerment initiative for local governance. ODF Plus focuses on sustaining sanitation and waste management. Social Audit is a community-led process to verify public works and spending. Together, these concepts represent the modern framework of rural development and governance aimed at transparency, sustainability, and local empowerment.

41. (3) Mixed farming provides a risk-mitigation strategy against climatic uncertainties.
In Rajasthan, agriculture and livestock are deeply interconnected through a system of mixed farming. This integration is vital because crops often fail during the state's frequent dry spells. Livestock provides a steady secondary source of income and nutrition, acting as a buffer against economic loss. This traditional practice is a sophisticated strategy for survival and economic stability in challenging environments.

42. (2) B, A, C, D, E
The MGNREGA process begins with the issuance of Job Cards to rural households. Subsequently, a labor budget is approved to plan the required funds. When workers demand employment, they are assigned to specific projects. After the execution of these works, a Social Audit is conducted to ensure transparency and accountability. This sequence ensures a structured approach to providing rural employment.

43. (4) Swachh Bharat Mission Gramin
To ensure holistic development and improved sanitation, the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Gramin converges with the Swachh Bharat Mission Gramin. While PMAY-G provides the primary funds for house construction, additional financial assistance for building a toilet within the house is provided through SBM-G. This integration ensures that every new rural home is equipped with proper sanitation facilities without burden.

44. (1) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana is dedicated to rural connectivity, specifically linking unconnected habitations to the existing road network. A modern feature of the scheme is its mandate to use green technologies and locally available materials during construction. This

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

requires less land than traditional farming, it is an accessible livelihood.

62. (2) B, C, A
The administrative hierarchy of the Panchayati Raj system is designed for effective governance from the grassroots up. The Village Development Officer operates at the village level, followed by the Block Development Officer at the intermediate level. At the highest level within the district, the Chief Executive Officer manages the Zila Parishad. This structure ensures that administrative support is available at every tier.

63. (1) Households with members earning above the highest tax bracket.
The Pradhan Mahntri Awas Yojana Gramin is specifically designed to assist the most vulnerable and deprived sections of rural society. Households living without shelter, destitute individuals, and manual scavengers are prioritized for assistance. In contrast, households with high incomes, such as those in the highest tax bracket, are naturally excluded from the scheme as they have the financial means for housing.

64. (2) Improved access to healthcare facilities
The improved connectivity provided by the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana has significant social benefits. All-weather roads allow rural residents to reach primary health centers and hospitals much faster and more reliably, especially during emergencies. This leads to better health outcomes and increased utilization of services. Furthermore, it encourages healthcare workers to visit remote villages more frequently, improving rural health infrastructure.

65. (2) II and III only
Swajal Dhara represents a departure from the top-down approach, focusing instead on empowering local communities. Under this scheme, the ownership of the created water supply assets is transferred to the Gram Panchayat. The core objective is to enable local people to plan, implement, and maintain their own water systems. This community ownership ensures that the projects are sustainable and suited.

66. (1) Converts human excreta into valuable agricultural manure in-situ.
The twin-pit pour-flush toilet is a highly recommended technology for rural sanitation because of its simplicity and ecological benefits. It uses two pits alternately; while one is in use, the waste in the other decomposes over time. This process safely converts human excreta into pathogen-free, nutrient-rich manure that farmers can use. It is a cost-effective and sustainable solution for villages.

67. (3) Increased mechanization and reliable irrigation through electric pump sets.
The expansion of the electrical grid into rural Rajasthan has been a major catalyst for agricultural growth. It has allowed farmers to transition from traditional, labor-intensive irrigation methods to using electric pump sets, which provide a more reliable and efficient water supply. This increase in mechanization and irrigation capacity enables farmers to cultivate multiple crops a year and improves overall agricultural productivity.

68. (1) I, II, III and V only
Monitoring and evaluation under the National Rural Livelihood Mission is multi-dimensional and transparent. It includes internal participatory monitoring by members and the use of sophisticated Management Information Systems for data tracking. Regular grading of groups ensures they are ready for credit, and Social Audits provide community oversight. These mechanisms collectively ensure the program stays on track and meets developmental objectives.

69. (3) Marketing local handicrafts, spices, and non-timber forest produce.
Women's Self-Help Groups in Rajasthan often engage in collective economic activities that leverage local skills and resources. They play a vital role in processing and marketing traditional products like handicrafts, local spices, and non-timber forest produce. By working as a collective, these women achieve better prices and reach wider markets. This not only boosts their income but also preserves cultural heritage.

70. (1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
The 73rd Amendment added several key articles to the Constitution to govern Panchayats. Article

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

CHAPTER 18

State Finance Commission and Fiscal Devolution

1. Under which Article of the Constitution of India is the State Finance Commission constituted to review the financial position of the Panchayats?
(1) Article 243G
(2) Article 243H
(3) Article 243I
(4) Article 243K
(5) Question not attempted

2. Which Constitutional provision mandates the State Finance Commission to review the financial position of the Municipalities (Urban Local Bodies)?
(1) Article 243P
(2) Article 243W
(3) Article 243X
(4) Article 243Y
(5) Question not attempted

3. Consider the following statements regarding the composition and appointment of the State Finance Commission:
Statement I: The State Finance Commission is constituted by the Chief Minister of the State.
Statement II: The composition of the Commission, the qualifications requisite for appointment as members thereof, and the manner of their selection are determined by the State Legislature by law.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(1) Only Statement I is correct
(2) Only Statement II is correct
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(4) Neither Statement I nor Statement II is correct
(5) Question not attempted

4. Which of the following best describes the terms of reference of the Rajasthan State Finance Commission?
(1) To recommend the comprehensive vertical and horizontal distribution of net tax proceeds between the Union and State levels
(2) To monitor the operational implementation and fiscal impact of centrally sponsored schemes in various local bodies
(3) To conduct the formal statutory audit and oversight of the accounts of Panchayats and Municipalities annually
(4) To recommend principles for distributing state taxes between the State and local bodies, and among local bodies
(5) Question not attempted

5. Match the following Constitutional Articles in List I with their respective provisions in List II:
List I: (Constitutional Article)
A. Article 243I
B. Article 243Y
C. Article 280
D. Article 243H
List II: (Provision)
i. Constitution of Central Finance Commission
ii. Power of Panchayats to impose taxes and funds
iii. Review of financial position of Municipalities
iv. Review of financial position of Panchayats
(1) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
(4) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

6. Which of the following is NOT a prescribed function of the State Finance Commission?
(1) Recommending the determination of taxes, duties, tolls, and fees to be assigned to local bodies
(2) Appointing the members of the Local Fund

NODIA

79. (1) Creating an aging demographic profile as youth migrate for work.
High rates of out-migration from rural Rajasthan, primarily involving young men seeking urban employment, significantly alter the demographic structure of villages. This 'youth drain' often leaves behind a population consisting mostly of the elderly, women, and children. Consequently, the rural areas face an aging demographic profile, which can lead to challenges in agricultural labor availability and increased social and economic burdens.

80. (1) A-iv, B-i, C-iii, D-ii
Different challenges affect various aspects of rural life and administration. Wage delays are a significant issue in the implementation of MGNREGA. Internet connectivity issues hinder the progress of Digital Village initiatives. Grid stability is a technical challenge for rural electrification. 'Elite capture,' where powerful individuals dominate local decisions, is a common problem that undermines the democratic effectiveness of the Gram Sabha.

81. (2) Camel
The camel is traditionally known as the "Ship of the Desert" due to its remarkable ability to survive and work in the harsh, arid conditions of Rajasthan. It is a vital asset for agro-pastoral communities, providing transportation, milk, and wool. Beyond its economic utility, the camel is also a cultural symbol of the state and plays a crucial role in livelihoods.

82. (2) B, C, A
The administrative hierarchy of the Panchayati Raj system is designed for effective governance from the grassroots up. The Village Development Officer operates at the village level, followed by the Block Development Officer at the intermediate level. At the highest level within the district, the Chief Executive Officer manages the Zila Parishad. This structure ensures that administrative support is available at every tier.

83. (3) AwaasSoft
AwaasSoft is a specialized, web-based Management Information System developed to track the progress of the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Gramin. It facilitates end-to-end monitoring, from the identification of beneficiaries and the release of funds to the different stages of house construction. This digital platform ensures transparency, reduces delays, and provides real-time data to help administrators manage the housing scheme.

84. (3) 5 years
A unique feature of the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana is its emphasis on the long-term sustainability of the roads built. Every construction contract under PMGSY includes a mandatory five-year routine maintenance clause. This means the contractor who builds the road is also responsible for its upkeep for the first five years, ensuring that the road remains in good condition.

85. (1) I and II only
The Jal Jeevan Mission is committed to long-term water security by focusing on source sustainability, including rainwater harvesting and the reuse of treated water. Greywater management is also a core component to prevent environmental contamination. Importantly, the mission aims to provide tap connections not only to households but also to all public institutions like schools and Anganwadi centers.

86. (2) Increase in the usage and accessibility of safe sanitation facilities.
The primary metric for evaluating the success of the Swachh Bharat Mission Gramin is the improvement in sanitation coverage and actual usage. Success is measured by the number of households that have gained access to individual toilets and the extent to which open defecation has been eliminated. The ultimate goal is to foster a permanent change in hygiene behavior and environment.

87. (4) Increase in urban traffic congestion.
Rural electrification brings numerous direct benefits to villages, such as better healthcare facilities, more study time for children, and the ability to use modern agricultural machinery. These improvements enhance the overall quality of life and economic productivity in rural areas. In contrast, urban traffic congestion is a challenge associated with city life and urbanization, having no direct connection to rural power.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

53. (3) Block Development Officer (BDO)
While the Panchayat Samiti is headed by an elected Pradhan, its executive and administrative functions are carried out by the Block Development Officer. As the chief executive of the block level, the BDO is responsible for implementing developmental schemes, managing the office staff, and ensuring that the decisions of the Samiti are executed effectively. This structure ensures balance between representation and administration.

54. (2) Findings of the social audit must be discussed in the Gram Sabha.
The effectiveness of a Social Audit lies in its public nature and transparency. Once the audit is completed by trained resource persons and community members, its findings must be presented and discussed openly in a special meeting of the Gram Sabha. This allows the villagers to voice their concerns, seek clarifications, and hold local officials and representatives accountable for any discrepancies.

55. (1) I, II and III only
Rajasthan was indeed the pioneer in launching the three-tier Panchayati Raj system in 1959, followed quickly by Andhra Pradesh. The system was established under state legislation to promote grassroots democracy. However, it was designed to integrate and modernize local governance rather than completely bypassing traditional systems. These early steps laid the foundation for the eventual constitutional recognition of local self-government.

56. (1) Subjects listed in the 11th Schedule entrusted to local governments.
In the context of Panchayati Raj, the term 'Functions' refers to the specific administrative and developmental responsibilities transferred from the state to local bodies. The 11th Schedule of the Constitution identifies 29 subjects, such as agriculture and primary education, that states can devolve to Panchayats. This transfer allows local representatives to manage services that directly impact the daily lives of residents.

57. (3) District Planning Committee
The District Planning Committee is the central authority responsible for regional planning. It takes the individual development plans prepared by the various Gram Panchayats and Municipalities within a district and merges them into a single, comprehensive draft development plan. This process ensures that development is coordinated across rural and urban boundaries and that resources are allocated efficiently to meet overall goals.

58. (1) Preparation of a decentralized district plan by the DPC.
For a district to access and utilize the Backward Region Grant Fund, it was mandatory to follow a bottom-up planning process. The District Planning Committee had to prepare a decentralized district plan that reflected the needs identified by local bodies. This requirement was intended to strengthen the planning capacity of PRIs and ensure funds were used strategically to address critical development gaps.

59. (4) Women taking over agriculture as men migrate to cities for work.
The 'feminization of agriculture' is a social and economic phenomenon observed in rural Rajasthan where a large number of men migrate to urban areas for better wages. This leaves the women behind to manage not only the household but also the entirety of agricultural operations. While this increases women's workload, it also shifts their role to becoming the primary decision-makers.

60. (1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
Rural development in Rajasthan is driven by targeted schemes. MGNREGA provides crucial wage employment to the rural workforce. PMGSY focuses on enhancing rural connectivity through all-weather roads. PMAY-G is dedicated to providing permanent rural housing for the poor. Swajal Dhara emphasizes community-led water supply management. Together, these programs form a comprehensive strategy to improve the infrastructure and living standards of people.

61. (3) Dairy and livestock rearing
Dairy and livestock rearing are indispensable to the rural economy of Rajasthan, especially for landless laborers and marginal farmers. This sector provides a daily source of income through the sale of milk and other products, which is more consistent than seasonal crop income. It also ensures nutritional security. Because it

NODIA

taxes, allowing them to function as responsive institutions.

97. (2) It requires 100% of its members to be directly nominated by the Chief Minister.
The District Planning Committee is fundamentally a democratic and representative body, not a nominated one. According to constitutional and state laws, a significant majority of its members must be elected from among the members of the Zila Parishad and Municipalities. This structure ensures that the committee reflects the will of the local people rather than being a group solely appointed.

98. (1) A, B, C, D
The process of regional backwardness often follows a logical progression. It often begins with structural isolation and poor connectivity, which leads to a lack of investment in the area. This lack of economic activity results in high unemployment and poverty. Ultimately, these factors culminate in poor human development outcomes, such as low levels of nutrition and education, creating a cycle.

99. (3) Increased burden on women to manage household and agricultural activities.
When men migrate to urban centers in search of work, the social and economic dynamics of the rural household change significantly. The women who remain behind must take on all the responsibilities that were previously shared or handled by men. This includes managing agricultural labor, livestock, and financial decisions, in addition to their traditional domestic roles. This increased burden highlights women's roles.

100. (1) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
Rural development in Rajasthan is shaped by its unique environmental and administrative challenges. Drought is frequently caused by monsoon failure, while water scarcity is worsened by the rapid depletion of groundwater. Connectivity remains a major hurdle for remote and scattered desert habitations. To overcome these and other issues, capacity building through the systematic training of local representatives is essential for governance.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

88. (2) I, II, IV and V only
The National Rural Livelihood Mission is an inclusive program that prioritizes the representation of vulnerable groups like SC/STs and promotes diverse livelihoods across both agricultural and non-agricultural sectors. It relies on Community Resource Persons to expand its reach and integrates with other poverty reduction schemes. The mission is designed to be flexible, allowing states to adapt to local contexts.

89. (2) Five principles of SHG management including regular meetings and savings.
The "Panchasutra" represents the five core operational principles that ensure the success and sustainability of Self-Help Groups. These include regular meetings, regular savings, regular internal lending, timely repayment of loans, and maintenance of transparent books of accounts. Adherence to these five rules builds discipline, trust, and financial stability within the group, empowering women to manage their collective resources effectively.

90. (1) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
The rural governance structure in Rajasthan is organized into distinct functional units. The Ward Sabha consists of all voters in a specific ward. The Gram Sabha is the assembly of all voters in the entire village or panchayat. The Panchayat Samiti serves as the intermediate tier at the block level, while the Zila Parishad functions as the apex tier.

91. (2) One-tenth of the total members
To ensure that the decisions made in a Gram Sabha are representative and have a minimum level of community participation, the law mandates a quorum. In Rajasthan, the general requirement for a quorum is at least one-tenth of the total number of members of the Gram Sabha. This rule prevents a small group from making decisions for the entire village and encourages involvement.

92. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The e-Gram initiative is a significant step toward modernizing rural governance in Rajasthan. By digitizing records and automating financial accounting, it reduces the scope for manual errors and corruption. Providing public access to panchayat resolutions and spending records enhances transparency and allows citizens to monitor their local government's performance more effectively. This digital transformation is key to making Panchayats accountable.

NODIA

93. (3) The State Government based on constitutional provisions.
The reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and women in Panchayati Raj Institutions is a mandatory requirement under the 73rd Constitutional Amendment. In Rajasthan, the state government is the authority responsible for implementing these provisions. This ensures that marginalized groups and women have a guaranteed voice in local decision-making, promoting social justice and inclusive development at the grassroots level.

94. (4) Detection of muster roll irregularities and recovery of misappropriated funds.
Social Audits have proven to be a highly effective mechanism for improving the integrity of MGNREGA. By involving the community in the review of project records, many instances of "ghost workers" and muster roll falsification have been identified. This has led to the recovery of misappropriated funds and prompted corrective actions against corruption, significantly improving transparency and overall program effectiveness.

95. (2) I, II and IV only
Following the initial launch in Nagaur, Rajasthan's Panchayati Raj system underwent various reforms and evaluations by state committees. A dedicated department was created to manage these institutions. While the system faced periods of stagnation over the years, the 73rd Amendment eventually provided the necessary constitutional framework to strengthen the PR framework. This evolution reflects a long-term commitment to refining grassroots democracy.

96. (2) Untied financial resources and autonomous taxation powers.
A major obstacle to effective local self-government in Rajasthan is the lack of financial autonomy. While functions have been transferred, Panchayats often remain dependent on tied grants, which limits their ability to address local priorities. True devolution requires providing local bodies with untied funds and the power to raise their own revenue through local

Audit Department
(3) Recommending the grants-in-aid to local bodies from the Consolidated Fund of the State
(4) Recommending measures needed to improve the financial position of local bodies
(5) Question not attempted

7. In the context of fiscal devolution, what does the term "vertical devolution" refer to?
(1) The distribution of assigned funds among different tiers of Panchayati Raj Institutions
(2) The distribution of grants from the Union Government to the State Governments
(3) The allocation of funds based on population density across districts
(4) The allocation of the state's divisible tax pool share from the State Government to the local bodies
(5) Question not attempted

8. Consider the following statements regarding devolution:
I. Vertical devolution determines the aggregate share of state taxes to be transferred to local bodies.
II. Horizontal devolution decides the allocation formula among individual Panchayats and Urban Local Bodies.
III. The State Finance Commission has no role in horizontal devolution.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II
(2) II and III
(3) I and III
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

9. Horizontal devolution among Panchayats and Urban Local Bodies is typically based on certain weighted criteria. Which of the following is most commonly used as a primary criterion by State Finance Commissions?
(1) Literacy rate of the district
(2) Industrial output of the region
(3) Population of the local body
(4) Number of elected representatives in the local body
(5) Question not attempted

10. The following question consists of two statements, Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question using the options given below.
Assertion (A): The State Finance Commission recommends principles for grants-in-aid to Panchayats from the Consolidated Fund of the State.
Reason (R): Grants-in-aid are primarily designed to eliminate all own-source revenue collection requirements for local bodies.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

11. What is the primary purpose of grants-in-aid recommended by the State Finance Commission to local bodies?
(1) To replace the collection of property tax completely
(2) To fund the election expenses of the State Election Commission
(3) To provide for the monthly salaries and allowances of Members of the Legislative Assembly
(4) To bridge the fiscal gap and support basic civic service delivery
(5) Question not attempted

12. Which of the following represents the correct chronological sequence of Chairpersons of the Rajasthan State Finance Commission?
(1) K.K. Goyal - Hira Lal Devpura - Manik Chand Surana - B.D. Kalla
(2) K.K. Goyal - Manik Chand Surana - Hira Lal Devpura - B.D. Kalla
(3) Hira Lal Devpura - K.K. Goyal - B.D. Kalla - Manik Chand Surana
(4) B.D. Kalla - K.K. Goyal - Hira Lal Devpura - Manik Chand Surana
(5) Question not attempted

13. Who was the Chairman of the First State Finance Commission of Rajasthan?
(1) Hira Lal Devpura
(2) B.D. Kalla
(3) K.K. Goyal

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

(4) Pradyuman Singh
(5) Question not attempted

14. Which of the following is NOT typically an own source revenue for Panchayats?
(1) Property tax
(2) Professional tax
(3) Fees on rural markets
(4) Customs duty
(5) Question not attempted

15. Match the following State Finance Commissions of Rajasthan in List I with their respective Chairpersons in List II:
List I: (State Finance Commission)
A. First SFC
B. Second SFC
C. Fourth SFC
D. Sixth SFC
List II: (Chairperson)
i. B.D. Kalla
ii. K.K. Goyal
iii. Pradyuman Singh
iv. Hira Lal Devpura
(1) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
(4) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

16. The own source revenue generation by Urban Local Bodies faces significant challenges. Which of the following is a major administrative challenge in this context?
(1) Lack of constitutional provisions allowing ULBs to levy taxes
(2) Poor periodic assessment and low collection efficiency of property tax
(3) Over-reliance on highly efficient property tax assessment systems
(4) Statutory ban on levying user charges for civic amenities
(5) Question not attempted

17. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the own source revenue of local bodies in Rajasthan:
(1) Panchayats have the power to levy certain tolls and fees as authorized by the State Legislature.
(2) The autonomous power to introduce new income taxes within their jurisdiction without state approval.
(3) User charges for water supply and sanitation form a component of own source revenue for ULBs.
(4) Property tax constitutes a significant potential source of revenue for Urban Local Bodies.
(5) Question not attempted

18. Consider the following statements regarding the 15th Finance Commission grants to local bodies:
I. It recommended both tied and untied grants for local bodies.
II. Tied grants were primarily allocated for national priorities like drinking water and solid waste management.
III. It excluded Cantonment Boards completely from receiving any financial grants.
IV. The grants aimed to strengthen the capacity of local bodies to deliver basic services.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II and III
(2) I, II and IV
(3) II, III and IV
(4) I, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

19. What is the most appropriate distinction between tied and untied grants provided to local bodies?
(1) Tied grants are for urban bodies, whereas untied grants are exclusively for rural bodies.
(2) Tied grants require matching funds from the local body, whereas untied grants do not provide autonomous spending power.
(3) Tied grants are for specific sectors, while untied grants are for locally identified needs at the body's discretion.
(4) Tied grants are non-lapsable, whereas untied grants lapse at the end of the financial year.
(5) Question not attempted

20. The significance of untied grants for local bodies primarily lies in:
(1) Ensuring strict compliance with central government schemes
(2) Reducing the audit and accountability requirements of the local bodies
(3) Eliminating the need for own source revenue generation

NODIA

(4) Enhancing local autonomy and decentralization of planning
(5) Question not attempted

21. Consider the following statements regarding the capacity building of local bodies:
Statement I: Capacity building in financial management is essential for local bodies to effectively utilize devolved funds.
Statement II: Modern accounting software and proper auditing standards are tools used to enhance the financial capacity of local bodies.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) Only Statement I is correct
(2) Only Statement II is correct
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II is correct
(4) Neither Statement I nor Statement II is correct
(5) Question not attempted

22. Consider the following statements concerning the audit and accountability of local body finances:
I. Timely auditing is a prerequisite for receiving certain performance grants.
II. The Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) provides Technical Guidance and Support (TGS) for local body audits.
III. Social audit is a mechanism used exclusively for urban local bodies, not for Panchayats.
IV. Audit reports of local bodies are never required to be placed before the State Legislature.
V. Local Fund Audit Departments at the state level conduct the primary statutory audit of local bodies.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(1) I and II
(2) III and IV
(3) II and V
(4) IV and V
(5) Question not attempted

23. In Rajasthan, the primary responsibility for conducting the statutory audit of Panchayati Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies rests with:
(1) The Central Vigilance Commission
(2) The State Finance Commission
(3) The Ministry of Finance, Government of India
(4) The Local Fund Audit Department
(5) Question not attempted

24. A persistent gap between State Finance Commission recommendations and actual implementation often leads to which of the following effects on local bodies?
(1) Fiscal stress and delayed delivery of civic services
(2) An increase in autonomous functional powers
(3) A surplus in the capital expenditure accounts
(4) Reduction in central finance commission transfers
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

25. Match the following revenue sources in List I with the competent authority generally associated with them in List II:
List I: (Revenue Source)
A. Corporate Income Tax
B. Agricultural Land Revenue
C. Property Tax (House Tax)
D. Market Fees (Mandi/Haat)
List II: (Competent Authority)
i. Union Government
ii. State Government
iii. Urban Local Bodies
iv. Panchayati Raj Institutions
(1) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(2) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(3) A-i, B-iii, C-ii, D-iv
(4) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

26. How does the State Finance Commission attempt to reduce inter-district fiscal disparities?
(1) Assigning higher weightage to backwardness and per capita income distance in the horizontal devolution formula
(2) By mandating equal population in all districts
(3) By transferring all taxing powers to the central government
(4) By restricting grants to only the most developed districts
(5) Question not attempted

27. Identify the correct pair regarding local body financial terminology:
(1) Divisible Pool - Total revenue collected only

(1) The actions taken by local bodies against tax defaulters
(2) The disciplinary action taken against SFC members
(3) The State Government's acceptance or rejection of the SFC's recommendations
(4) The audit objections resolved by the Local Fund Audit Department
(5) Question not attempted

42. Consider the following functions and identify which ones are performed by the State Finance Commission:
I. Reviewing the financial position of Panchayats
II. Recommending the distribution of net proceeds of state taxes
III. Determining the principles for grants-in-aid to municipalities
IV. Suggesting measures to improve the financial position of local bodies
V. Conducting the daily financial audit of Zila Parishads
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II, III and V
(2) I, II, III and IV
(3) II, III, IV and V
(4) I, III, IV and V
(5) Question not attempted

43. Which of the following defines the "Divisible Pool" in state-local fiscal relations?
(1) The total central grants received by the state
(2) The aggregate of all local body own source revenue
(3) The funds collected exclusively through user charges by ULBs
(4) The portion of the state's own tax revenue that is eligible for sharing with local bodies
(5) Question not attempted

44. When recommending horizontal devolution among individual local bodies, State Finance Commissions use various criteria. Which of the following is a generally accepted criterion?
(1) The political affiliation of the local body's elected head
(2) The demographic profile and geographic area of the local body
(3) The distance of the local body from the national capital
(4) The number of ongoing centrally sponsored schemes in the district
(5) Question not attempted

45. Match the following devolution weightage criteria in List I with their primary rationale in List II:
List I: (Devolution Weightage Criteria)
A. Population
B. Area
C. Income distance/Backwardness
D. Tax effort/Performance
List II: (Primary Rationale)
i. Ensures equity by providing more to poorer areas
ii. Addresses the scale of service delivery required
iii. Incentivizes better own source revenue collection
iv. Compensates for higher costs of service provision in sparse regions
(1) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

46. Grants-in-aid recommended by the State Finance Commission are disbursed from the:
(1) Contingency Fund of India
(2) Public Account of the State
(3) Prime Minister's National Relief Fund
(4) Consolidated Fund of the State
(5) Question not attempted

47. Consider the following statements regarding the own source revenue of Panchayats:
Statement I: It includes revenues generated from property tax, vehicle tax, and fees on markets.
Statement II: A robust own source revenue base reduces the fiscal dependency of Panchayats on the State Government.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) Only Statement I
(2) Only Statement II
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II
(4) Neither Statement I nor Statement II
(5) Question not attempted

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

34. In the context of 15th Finance Commission recommendations, the distribution of grants between Rural and Urban local bodies is generally based on:
(1) Ratio of rural and urban population with some weightage for area
(2) Equal distribution irrespective of demographics
(3) Number of registered voters strictly
(4) Revenue collection efficiency of the previous year
(5) Question not attempted

35. Match the following terms in List I with their meaning in List II:
List I: (Term)
A. Terms of Reference
B. Divisible Pool
C. Consolidated Fund of State
D. Action Taken Report
List II: (Meaning)
i. The fund from which grants-in-aid are given to local bodies
ii. The scope and guidelines within which the SFC must operate
iii. Government's response to the SFC's recommendations
iv. The total state tax revenue available for sharing
(1) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(4) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

36. The First State Finance Commission of Rajasthan recommended the allocation of what percentage of the state's net tax revenue to local bodies?
(1) 2.18%
(2) 5.50%
(3) 7.18%
(4) 10.00%
(5) Question not attempted

37. Consider the following statements regarding the evolution of the devolution framework in Rajasthan:
Statement I: Successive State Finance Commissions have gradually increased the percentage share of local bodies in the state's divisible pool.
Statement II: The criteria for horizontal distribution have evolved to include elements like performance and financial management.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) Only Statement I
(2) Only Statement II
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II
(4) Neither Statement I nor Statement II
(5) Question not attempted

38. Consider the following statements about the rules governing the State Finance Commission:
I. The Governor constitutes the State Finance Commission every five years or earlier.
II. The Legislature of a State may by law determine the requisite qualifications for its members.
III. The recommendations of the SFC are legally binding on the State Government.
IV. The SFC submits its report directly to the President of India.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II
(2) II and III
(3) I, II and IV
(4) III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

39. Who causes every recommendation made by the State Finance Commission under Article 243I, together with an explanatory memorandum as to the action taken thereon, to be laid before the Legislature of the State?
(1) The Chief Minister
(2) The Finance Minister of the State
(3) The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly
(4) The Governor
(5) Question not attempted

40. What is the standard periodicity for the constitution of a State Finance Commission as per the Constitution of India?
(1) Every 3 years
(2) Every 4 years
(3) Every 5 years
(4) Every 6 years
(5) Question not attempted

41. The 'Action Taken Report' (ATR) in the context of the State Finance Commission indicates:

NODIA

List II: (Characteristic)
i. Released upon meeting specific financial or administrative criteria
ii. Used for specific, predefined national or state priorities
iii. Provided for discretionary spending based on local needs
iv. Given to local bodies facing unique geographical or demographic challenges
(1) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
(2) A-iii, B-ii, C-iv, D-i
(3) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
(4) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

56. The use of income distance or developmental indices in the horizontal devolution formula produces which of the following effects?
(1) Ensures equalization by transferring more resources to fiscally weak districts
(2) Increases the fiscal capacity of the richest districts disproportionately
(3) Reduces the overall divisible pool size
(4) Abolishes the need for own source revenue in urban areas
(5) Question not attempted

57. Which of the following is an odd one out regarding the major expenditure priorities of a typical Gram Panchayat?
(1) Maintenance of internal village roads
(2) Provision of rural drinking water
(3) Operations of state transport buses
(4) Upkeep of village sanitation systems
(5) Question not attempted

58. Consider the following conditions generally associated with receiving performance grants by local bodies:
I. Submission of audited accounts of previous years
II. Increase in own source revenue collection
III. Notification of property tax rules (for ULBs)
IV. Abolition of the Gram Sabha
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II and IV
(2) I, III and IV
(3) I, II and III
(4) II, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

59. Inadequate devolution of funds to local bodies most directly results in:
(1) Enhanced reliance on private sector financing for all civic works
(2) Complete operational independence of the local body
(3) Abolition of state-level planning commissions
(4) The creation of an unfunded mandate where local bodies have responsibilities but lack sufficient finances
(5) Question not attempted

60. The report of the State Finance Commission is formally submitted to the:
(1) President of India
(2) Governor of the State
(3) Chief Minister of the State
(4) State Legislature
(5) Question not attempted

61. Consider the following statements:
Statement I: Article 243I provides for the State Finance Commission to review the financial position of Panchayats.
Statement II: Article 280 requires the Central Finance Commission to recommend measures to augment the Consolidated Fund of a State to supplement the resources of Panchayats.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) Only Statement I
(2) Only Statement II
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II
(4) Neither Statement I nor Statement II
(5) Question not attempted

62. Consider the following statements regarding the First State Finance Commission of Rajasthan:
I. It was constituted in the year 1995.
II. Its term covered the period 1995-2000.
III. K.K. Goyal was its Chairman.
IV. It recommended transferring 2.18% of state net tax revenue to local bodies.
V. It completely ignored urban local bodies in its devolution.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II, III and V
(2) I, II, III and IV
(3) II, III, IV and V
(4) I, III, IV and V
(5) Question not attempted

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

48. Consider the following challenges faced by Urban Local Bodies in generating own source revenue:
I. Outdated property valuation methods
II. High compliance costs and complex administrative procedures
III. Abundance of untied state grants reducing the incentive to tax
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II
(2) II and III
(3) I and III
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

49. Which of the following is an example of an "untied grant" usage by a local body?
(1) Spending strictly on constructing toilets under Swachh Bharat Mission
(2) Constructing a village library based on a resolution passed by the Gram Sabha
(3) Utilizing funds for solid waste management as mandated by the 15th FC
(4) Providing matching state share for the Jal Jeevan Mission
(5) Question not attempted

50. The following question consists of two statements, Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question using the options given below.
Assertion (A): Untied grants enhance the functional autonomy of local self-governments.
Reason (R): Untied grants compel local bodies to spend funds strictly according to the schematic guidelines set by the Central Government.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

51. Which of the following measures represents the best approach for capacity building of local bodies in financial management?
(1) Centralizing all financial powers at the State Secretariat
(2) Exempting local bodies from mandatory annual audits
(3) Regular training for officials on double-entry accounting systems and modern e-governance tools
(4) Banning local bodies from collecting any own source revenue
(5) Question not attempted

52. Select the correct sequence of financial flow from the State Government down to the lowest tier of the Panchayati Raj Institutions for devolved funds:
(1) State Government → Panchayat Samiti → Zila Parishad → Gram Panchayat
(2) State Government → Zila Parishad → Panchayat Samiti → Gram Panchayat
(3) State Government → Gram Panchayat → Panchayat Samiti → Zila Parishad
(4) State Government → Zila Parishad → Gram Panchayat → Panchayat Samiti
(5) Question not attempted

53. The process of evaluating a local body's expenditure and performance by the community members themselves is termed as:
(1) Statutory Audit
(2) Internal Audit
(3) Social Audit
(4) Forensic Audit
(5) Question not attempted

54. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the gap between SFC recommendations and implementation:
(1) States often accept SFC recommendations but fail to release funds in a timely manner.
(2) The Constitution requires the State to implement all SFC recommendations within 30 days without alterations.
(3) Fiscal stress of the State Government is a common reason for delayed devolution.
(4) Arbitrary cuts in recommended devolutions severely hamper local level planning.
(5) Question not attempted

55. Match the following types of grants in List I with their specific characteristics in List II:
List I: (Type of Grant)
A. Tied Grants
B. Untied Grants
C. Performance Grants
D. Special Category Grants

NODIA

(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

71. Capacity building of local bodies involves training of elected representatives and functionaries. In Rajasthan, which apex institute is primarily responsible for the training of Panchayati Raj functionaries?
(1) HCM Rajasthan State Institute of Public Administration (HCMRIPA)
(2) Rajasthan Police Academy
(3) Revenue Board, Ajmer
(4) Indira Gandhi Panchayati Raj & Gramin Vikas Sansthan (IGPR&GVS)
(5) Question not attempted

72. Arrange the following steps of local fund audit reporting in the correct logical sequence:
I. Conduct of audit by the Local Fund Audit Department
II. Preparation and issuance of the audit report
III. Responses and compliance by the local body to audit objections
IV. Consolidation of the annual audit report for the State Legislature
Which of the following is the correct sequence?
(1) I, III, II, IV
(2) I, II, III, IV
(3) II, I, III, IV
(4) I, II, IV, III
(5) Question not attempted

73. To ensure accountability and transparency in financial management, which accounting and e-governance software is widely utilized by Gram Panchayats across India, including Rajasthan?
(1) e-Khazana
(2) e-Mitra
(3) e-GramSwaraj
(4) PayManager
(5) Question not attempted

74. In the context of state-local finances, what does the term "fiscal gap" signify?
(1) The gap between a local body's expenditure needs and its own revenue-raising capacity
(2) The physical distance between the State capital and the district headquarters
(3) The time delay in constituting the State Finance Commission
(4) The difference between central grants and state grants
(5) Question not attempted

75. Match the following devolution terminology in List I with their correct meaning in List II:
List I: (Devolution Terminology)
A. Vertical Devolution
B. Horizontal Devolution
C. Grants-in-aid
D. Own Source Revenue
List II: (Meaning)
i. Allocation between Panchayats and ULBs based on population and area
ii. Taxes and fees collected directly by the local body
iii. Financial assistance to meet specific expenditure needs or fiscal gaps
iv. Share of state taxes transferred from the State to local bodies as a whole
(1) A-iv, B-i, C-iii, D-ii
(2) A-i, B-iv, C-ii, D-iii
(3) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
(4) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

76. Which of the following statements correctly identifies a recommendation pattern typically observed in Rajasthan State Finance Commissions regarding royalties?
(1) 100% of mining royalties are transferred to Gram Panchayats.
(2) A specific percentage of royalties from minor minerals shared with local Panchayati Raj Institutions
(3) Royalties form a part of the Union divisible pool only.
(4) Local bodies are barred from receiving any share of mineral royalties.
(5) Question not attempted

77. Which of the following is typically an EXCEPTION to the legitimate expenditure priorities of an Urban Local Body?
(1) Solid waste management and sanitation
(2) Maintenance of urban public parks

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

63. Under the provisions of the Panchayati Raj Act in Rajasthan, who authorizes the Panchayats to levy, collect, and appropriate taxes, duties, tolls, and fees?
(1) The State Legislature by law
(2) The State Election Commission
(3) The Central Finance Commission
(4) The NITI Aayog
(5) Question not attempted

64. Which statement correctly describes the evolution of the devolution framework in Rajasthan over successive SFCs?
(1) The share of local bodies in state revenue has continuously decreased.
(2) A shift from an ad-hoc grant system to a formula-based percentage share of the state tax pool.
(3) The criteria for horizontal devolution have remained static since the first SFC.
(4) Performance grants have been entirely phased out.
(5) Question not attempted

65. Match the following Rajasthan State Finance Commissions in List I with their respective constitution years in List II:
List I: (Rajasthan State Finance Commission)
A. First SFC
B. Second SFC
C. Fourth SFC
D. Sixth SFC
List II: (Constitution Year)
i. 1995
ii. 1999
iii. 2011
iv. 2021
(1) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(2) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(3) A-i, B-iii, C-ii, D-iv
(4) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

66. When the State Finance Commission determines the vertical devolution formula, the divisible pool generally excludes:
(1) Cost of tax collection
(2) State Goods and Services Tax (SGST)
(3) State Excise Duty
(4) Stamp Duty and Registration charges
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

67. The transition from Annual Rental Value (ARV) to Unit Area Method (UAM) in Urban Local Bodies is a reform primarily intended to:
(1) Reduce the geographical area of the municipality
(2) Abolish the property tax system entirely
(3) Rationalize and improve the assessment and collection of property tax
(4) Calculate the electoral quotas for municipal elections
(5) Question not attempted

68. Consider the following statements regarding the 15th Finance Commission's recommendations for local bodies:
I. It mandated that a portion of the grants must be tied to drinking water, rainwater harvesting, and sanitation.
II. It recommended entry-level conditions such as the online availability of both provisional and audited accounts.
III. It suggested withdrawing all grants if state governments fail to constitute State Finance Commissions.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II
(2) II and III
(3) I and III
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

69. According to recent 15th Finance Commission guidelines, what is the generally mandated ratio between basic (untied) grants and tied grants for rural local bodies for the 2021-26 period?
(1) 20% Basic and 80% Tied
(2) 100% Basic and 0% Tied
(3) 40% Basic and 60% Tied
(4) 10% Basic and 90% Tied
(5) Question not attempted

70. The following question consists of two statements, Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question using the options given below.
Assertion (A): Local bodies in India exhibit a high degree of dependence on fiscal transfers and state grants.
Reason (R): The own source revenue collection mechanisms of local bodies are highly efficient and yield surplus funds.

by local bodies
(2) Vertical Devolution - Ratio of funds divided between PRIs and ULBs
(3) Own Source Revenue - Funds received through centrally sponsored schemes
(4) Horizontal Devolution - Formula-based distribution of devolved funds among individual local body units
(5) Question not attempted

28. Consider the following major heads of expenditure for local bodies:
I. Payment of salaries and administrative expenses
II. Provision of core civic services like street lighting and sanitation
III. Defense procurement and border security
Which of the above identified expenditure heads are valid for local bodies?
(1) I and II
(2) II and III
(3) I and III
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

29. Performance grants for local bodies are best defined as:
(1) Fixed unconditional grants given at the start of the financial year
(2) Emergency funds released during natural disasters
(3) Incentive-based transfers tied to reforms like audited accounts or improved tax collection efficiency
(4) Loans provided by the State Government that must be repaid with interest
(5) Question not attempted

30. The following question consists of two statements, Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question using the options given below.
Assertion (A): Performance grants are designed to incentivize local bodies to improve their revenue collection and maintain audited accounts.
Reason (R): Performance grants are distributed equally among all Panchayats regardless of their financial management practices.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

31. Which of the following is a major challenge associated with the fiscal devolution framework to local bodies?
(1) Over-dependence on tied grants limiting local prioritization and autonomy
(2) Excessive generation of own source revenue leading to surplus funds
(3) Unrestricted borrowing powers granted to Gram Panchayats
(4) Complete elimination of the Local Fund Audit Department
(5) Question not attempted

32. Arrange the following stages of the fiscal devolution process in the correct logical sequence:
I. Actual transfer of devolved funds to local bodies
II. Constitution of the State Finance Commission
III. Laying of the Action Taken Report before the State Legislature
IV. Determination of the divisible pool of state taxes by SFC
Which of the following is the correct sequence?
(1) II, IV, III, I
(2) II, III, IV, I
(3) IV, II, III, I
(4) II, IV, I, III
(5) Question not attempted

33. Which of the following is an adverse consequence of local bodies heavily depending on state grants?
(1) It improves the efficiency of local tax collection
(2) It diminishes their fiscal autonomy and makes planning uncertain
(3) It guarantees higher performance grant allocation
(4) It reduces political interference in local governance
(5) Question not attempted

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

(3) Maintenance of higher education universities
(4) Provision of street lighting
(5) Question not attempted

78. Consider the following factors that cause inter-district fiscal disparities in Rajasthan:
I. Uneven distribution of natural resources and industries
II. Variations in population density and terrain
III. Differences in local administrative and tax collection efficiency
IV. Uniform allocation of untied grants by the SFC
Which of the above factors are actual causes of disparities?
(1) I, II and IV
(2) I, II and III
(3) II, III and IV
(4) I, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

79. Incentive-based devolution (performance grants) is most effective when it:
(1) When linked to verifiable outcomes like audited accounts and increased tax collection performance
(2) Replaces basic untied grants entirely
(3) Is distributed evenly regardless of the local body's performance
(4) Is controlled entirely by the local Member of Parliament
(5) Question not attempted

80. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the limitations faced by State Finance Commissions (SFCs):
(1) SFCs often suffer from delayed constitution and inadequate staff support.
(2) State governments are constitutionally bound to accept all SFC recommendations without debate.
(3) There is often a lack of robust local body financial data to make empirical recommendations.
(4) Frequent non-implementation of accepted recommendations undermines the SFC's effectiveness.
(5) Question not attempted

81. Consider the following statements regarding the application of Article 243Y:
Statement I: It mandates the State Finance Commission constituted under Article 243I to also review the financial position of Municipalities.
Statement II: It enables the SFC to recommend the principles governing the distribution between the State and Municipalities of the net proceeds of taxes.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) Only Statement I
(2) Only Statement II
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II
(4) Neither Statement I nor Statement II
(5) Question not attempted

82. Consider the following potential sources of revenue for Panchayats:
I. Share in State Taxes
II. Grants-in-aid from the State Government
III. Central Finance Commission Grants
IV. User charges on water and sanitation
V. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in rural infrastructure
Which of the above statement(s) represent standard sources of revenue for Panchayats?
(1) I, II, III and V
(2) I, II, III and IV
(3) II, III, IV and V
(4) I, II, IV and V
(5) Question not attempted

83. The financial resources of the State from which funds are devolved to local bodies under SFC recommendations are maintained in the:
(1) Contingency Fund of the State
(2) State Local Body Fund
(3) Consolidated Fund of the State
(4) Chief Minister's Relief Fund
(5) Question not attempted

84. What action is required from the Governor upon receiving the State Finance Commission's report?
(1) Forward it directly to the Central Finance Commission
(2) Publish it in the official gazette without legislative review
(3) Modify the recommendations to suit the state budget

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

9. (3) Population of the local body
State Finance Commissions often prioritize population as the primary criterion for horizontal devolution because it reflects the relative scale of demand for basic civic services. A higher population indicates a greater need for infrastructure maintenance and public amenities. Using this metric ensures that funds are distributed based on the number of residents served, promoting fairness among different local government units.

10. (3) A is true but R is false.
The State Finance Commission recommends grants-in-aid from the Consolidated Fund of the State to support the financial needs of Panchayats. However, these grants are meant to bridge fiscal gaps rather than eliminate the requirement for own-source revenue. Local bodies are still encouraged to generate their own funds through local taxes to maintain autonomy and ensure sustainable financial management.

11. (4) To bridge the fiscal gap and support basic civic service delivery
Grants-in-aid recommended by the State Finance Commission are essential for addressing the difference between a local body's expenditure requirements and its own revenue generation. These funds are primarily used to support the delivery of basic civic services like sanitation, water supply, and lighting. They ensure that local governments can function effectively despite limited direct taxation powers or varying economic conditions.

12. (1) K.K. Goyal - Hira Lal Devpura - Manik Chand Surana - B.D. Kalla
The Rajasthan State Finance Commission has seen several chairpersons since its inception. K.K. Goyal led the first commission, followed by Hira Lal Devpura for the second. Manik Chand Surana chaired the third commission, and B.D. Kalla served as the chairman of the fourth. This chronological sequence reflects the historical development and periodic review of local body finances in Rajasthan.

13. (3) K.K. Goyal
K.K. Goyal was appointed as the Chairman of the First State Finance Commission of Rajasthan following the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts. The commission was established to review the financial health of local bodies and recommend the first formal framework for the devolution of state tax revenues. His leadership set the foundation for subsequent fiscal relations between the state and local governments.

14. (4) Customs duty
Own-source revenue for Panchayats typically includes local levies such as property tax, professional tax, and fees collected from rural markets or fairs. These are authorized by state laws to promote local autonomy. In contrast, customs duty is a central tax levied by the Union Government on international trade. Local bodies do not have the constitutional authority to collect such national duties.

15. (1) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
The leadership of the Rajasthan State Finance Commission has changed periodically. K.K. Goyal chaired the first commission, while Hira Lal Devpura led the second. The fourth commission was headed by B.D. Kalla, and the sixth commission is currently led by Pradyuman Singh. These chairpersons guide the commission in recommending the share of state taxes to be devolved to local bodies.

16. (2) Poor periodic assessment and low collection efficiency of property tax
Urban Local Bodies struggle with revenue generation due to significant administrative hurdles. Major issues include the lack of regular property value assessments and inefficient systems for collecting taxes. These challenges lead to a substantial gap between the potential and actual revenue collected. Strengthening administrative procedures and updating valuation methods are necessary steps to improve the financial self-sufficiency of these urban institutions.

17. (2) The autonomous power to introduce new income taxes within their jurisdiction without state approval.
Local bodies in Rajasthan have the authority to collect specific taxes and user charges, such as property tax and water fees, as permitted by state legislation. However, they do not possess the autonomous power to introduce new income

NODIA

92. Consider the following features regarding the State Finance Commission (SFC):
I. It is a constitutional body.
II. It has a quasi-judicial nature.
III. It reviews the financial position of local bodies.
IV. It determines the toll taxes to be collected by the Central Government.
V. Its recommendations are advisory in nature.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II, III and V
(2) I, III, IV and V
(3) II, III, IV and V
(4) I, II, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

93. Which of the following correctly describes a robust capacity-building framework for local bodies?
(1) Exclusively focusing on the recruitment of contractual labor
(2) Encouraging local bodies to outsource all functions to non-governmental organizations
(3) Continuous training, deploying IT infrastructure, and establishing standardized accounting manuals
(4) Eliminating the role of the State Election Commission
(5) Question not attempted

94. The Local Fund Audit Department (LFAD) in Rajasthan primarily functions under the administrative control of which state government department?
(1) Department of Rural Development
(2) Department of Local Self Government
(3) Home Department
(4) Finance Department
(5) Question not attempted

95. Match the following Commissions/Entities in List I with their primary focus area in List II:
List I: (Commission/Entity)
A. Central Finance Commission
B. State Finance Commission
C. Comptroller and Auditor General
D. Local Fund Audit Department
List II: (Focus Area)
i. Technical Guidance and Support for local audits
ii. Statutory audit of PRI and ULB accounts
iii. Union-State fiscal relations and local body grant recommendations
iv. State-Local fiscal relations and devolution
(1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(2) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(3) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(4) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

96. What is a common administrative effect caused by the delayed constitution of State Finance Commissions?
(1) The Central Finance Commission stops all transfers to the state.
(2) Local bodies face uncertainty in revenue streams and ad-hoc grant allocations.
(3) Local bodies automatically gain the power to levy state income taxes.
(4) The Governor assumes direct financial control of the Panchayats.
(5) Question not attempted

97. Which of the following is typically NOT an eligibility condition for local bodies to receive performance grants?
(1) Placing audited accounts in the public domain
(2) Organizing mandatory political rallies for the ruling party
(3) Showing an increase in own source revenues
(4) Notification of floor rates for property tax
(5) Question not attempted

98. Consider the following priority areas for local body expenditures:
I. Payment of electricity bills for water supply installations
II. Operations and maintenance of solid waste management systems
III. Construction of large multi-specialty state hospitals
IV. Honorarium and allowances to elected representatives
Which of the above statement(s) identify the correct expenditure priorities of local bodies?
(1) I, II and IV
(2) I, III and IV
(3) II, III and IV
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

recommending the distribution of state tax proceeds, and establishing principles for grants-in-aid. It also suggests measures to improve financial health. However, the commission does not conduct daily financial audits, as this operational task is the responsibility of the Local Fund Audit Department or other dedicated statutory auditing authorities within the state.

43. (4) The portion of the state's own tax revenue that is eligible for sharing with local bodies
The divisible pool refers to the total amount of state-collected tax revenue that the State Finance Commission considers for distribution to local bodies. This pool typically includes various state taxes, duties, and tolls after deducting collection costs. It forms the base from which the vertical devolution percentage is calculated, ensuring that local governments receive a share of the state's primary financial resources.

44. (2) The demographic profile and geographic area of the local body
When recommending horizontal devolution, State Finance Commissions use objective criteria such as population and geographic area. Population reflects the demand for services, while area accounts for the costs associated with serving sparse regions. These factors ensure that funds are distributed based on actual needs and physical challenges rather than political affiliations or proximity to administrative centers, promoting equity among all local government units.

45. (1) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
Devolution criteria serve specific goals. Population reflects the scale of service delivery needs, while area compensates for the higher costs of providing amenities in vast, sparsely populated regions. Income distance ensures equity by providing more support to backward areas. Finally, tax effort or performance metrics incentivize local bodies to improve their own revenue collection, balancing the need for support with the goal of fiscal responsibility.

46. (4) Consolidated Fund of the State
Grants-in-aid and devolved tax shares recommended by the State Finance Commission are disbursed from the Consolidated Fund of the State. This fund contains all revenues received by the state government, including taxes and loans. The constitutional framework ensures that transfers to local bodies are made through this primary treasury, providing a formal and legal channel for the flow of financial resources to local governments.

47. (3) Both Statement I and Statement II
Panchayats can generate their own revenue through various local taxes and fees, such as property tax and market charges. A strong own-source revenue base is vital because it reduces dependence on state transfers and enhances functional autonomy. When local bodies raise their own funds, they gain more flexibility in spending and become more accountable to their residents for the quality of local services.

48. (4) I, II and III
Urban Local Bodies face multiple challenges in raising revenue, including outdated property valuation methods and complex administrative procedures that increase compliance costs. Additionally, the abundance of untied grants can sometimes reduce the motivation for local bodies to rigorously collect taxes. Addressing these issues through modernization and policy reform is essential for improving the financial self-sufficiency and overall efficiency of urban governance systems.

49. (2) Constructing a village library based on a resolution passed by the Gram Sabha
An untied grant is characterized by its flexibility, allowing local bodies to use funds for projects determined by local needs. Constructing a village library based on a community resolution is a classic example of using untied funds for local priorities. In contrast, spending on specific national schemes like sanitation or water missions often involves tied grants, which must be used according to strict guidelines.

50. (3) A is true but R is false.
Untied grants are specifically intended to enhance the functional autonomy of local bodies by providing them with discretionary spending power. They do not compel local bodies to follow strict central schematic guidelines; instead, they allow for flexible spending based on locally identified priorities. This autonomy is central to the principle of decentralization, enabling local

NODIA

ANSWERS

1. (3) Article 243I
Article 243I of the Indian Constitution mandates the Governor of a state to constitute a State Finance Commission every five years. This commission reviews the financial position of Panchayati Raj Institutions and recommends principles for the distribution of taxes, duties, and tolls between the state and the local bodies to ensure long-term fiscal stability and effective grassroots governance.

2. (4) Article 243Y
Article 243Y of the Indian Constitution provides the legal framework for reviewing the financial status of Municipalities. It specifies that the State Finance Commission, established under Article 243I, must recommend measures to improve the financial health of urban local bodies. This includes suggesting principles for the equitable distribution of net tax proceeds between the state and various municipalities.

3. (2) Only Statement II is correct
The Governor, not the Chief Minister, is the constitutional authority responsible for constituting the State Finance Commission. However, the state legislature is empowered to determine the commission's composition, member qualifications, and selection methods through statutory laws. This legal framework ensures that the commission operates with professional expertise and administrative transparency while fulfilling its mandate to review local finances.

4. (4) To recommend principles for distributing state taxes between the State and local bodies, and among local bodies
The Rajasthan State Finance Commission is primarily tasked with establishing the criteria for sharing the state's tax revenues with local institutions. It formulates principles for the distribution of taxes, duties, and tolls between the state and local bodies, as well as among the bodies themselves. These recommendations ensure that local governments have the necessary funds for developmental activities.

5. (1) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
Constitutional provisions define the roles of different financial bodies. Article 243I handles the financial review of Panchayats, while Article 243Y applies to Municipalities. Article 280 governs the Central Finance Commission for national fiscal relations. Article 243H empowers Panchayats to impose taxes and manage funds as authorized by state laws, ensuring a structured approach to local self-governance finance.

6. (2) Appointing the members of the Local Fund Audit Department
The State Finance Commission focuses on recommending the distribution of tax proceeds, identifying assigned taxes, and suggesting grants-in-aid for local bodies. It also proposes measures to strengthen financial positions. However, it does not possess administrative authority over the Local Fund Audit Department. The appointment of department members remains an executive function handled by the state government and relevant administrative departments.

7. (4) The allocation of the state's divisible tax pool share from the State Government to the local bodies
Vertical devolution in state-local fiscal relations refers to the top-down allocation of financial resources. It specifically involves determining the total percentage share of the state's divisible tax pool that should be transferred to local self-government institutions. This process ensures that local bodies receive a predictable and significant stream of revenue from state-level collections to fund their essential services.

8. (1) I and II
Vertical devolution determines the total share of state resources moving to local bodies collectively. In contrast, horizontal devolution establishes the formula for dividing that pool among individual units based on specific criteria like population or area. Both processes are essential functions of the State Finance Commission, ensuring that funds are distributed both adequately from the state and equitably among districts.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

(4) Laying the report before the State Legislature along with an explanatory action-taken memorandum
(5) Question not attempted

85. Match the following local bodies in List I with their typical authorized tax/fee domain in List II:
List I: (Local Body)
A. Gram Panchayat
B. Panchayat Samiti
C. Zila Parishad
D. Municipal Corporation
List II: (Authorized Tax/Fee Domain)
i. Major Urban Property Tax
ii. Surcharge on stamp duty for rural areas (often shared)
iii. Fees on rural fairs and markets
iv. Taxes on water and street lighting in transitional rural areas
(1) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
(2) A-iii, B-ii, C-iv, D-i
(3) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(4) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

86. In the context of horizontal devolution, the "Per Capita Income Distance" criterion is used to ensure:
(1) That regions with higher per capita income receive more funds
(2) Ensuring that regions with lower per capita income receive a higher share to bridge fiscal gaps
(3) That funds are allocated strictly based on geographic distance from the capital
(4) That local bodies with zero income generation get no funds
(5) Question not attempted

87. Who among the following is the Chairman of the 6th State Finance Commission of Rajasthan?
(1) Kiran Maheshwari
(2) B.D. Kalla
(3) Ashok Lahiri
(4) Pradyuman Singh
(5) Question not attempted

88. Consider the following statements on vertical and horizontal distribution:
I. Vertical distribution sets the quantum of resources to be transferred from the State to local bodies.
II. Horizontal distribution allocates the vertical pool among the various local bodies based on a specific formula.
III. Vertical distribution is determined solely by the Central Finance Commission, not the SFC.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II
(2) II and III
(3) I and III
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

89. Which of the following is an odd one out among the challenges of property tax collection by Urban Local Bodies?
(1) Narrow tax base due to extensive exemptions
(2) Under-assessment of property values
(3) Introduction of purely objective Unit Area Method (UAM)
(4) Lack of a computerized property registry
(5) Question not attempted

90. The following question consists of two statements, Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question using the options given below.
Assertion (A): The State Finance Commission acts as a balancing wheel of state-local finances.
Reason (R): It ensures that the state proportionately reduces central transfers to local bodies based on their own revenue.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

91. The Central Finance Commission recommends grants to supplement the resources of Panchayats and Municipalities under which Article of the Constitution?
(1) Article 275
(2) Article 280
(3) Article 243I
(4) Article 243G
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

taxes. The authority to levy income-related taxes is constitutionally reserved for the Union and State governments, requiring specific legislative approval for any changes.

18. (2) I, II and IV
The 15th Finance Commission introduced a mix of tied and untied grants to strengthen local governance. Tied grants focus on national priorities like water management and sanitation, while untied grants allow for local flexibility. These grants are designed to improve service delivery capacity. Notably, even Cantonment Boards were included in certain recommendations to ensure comprehensive coverage of local administrative units.

19. (3) Tied grants are for specific sectors, while untied grants are for locally identified needs at the body's discretion.
The primary difference between grant types lies in their usage flexibility. Tied grants are earmarked for specific government priorities, such as sanitation or water conservation, ensuring targeted developmental outcomes. Untied grants provide local bodies with the autonomy to allocate funds based on their unique local requirements. This combination balances the achievement of national goals with the empowerment of local decision-making.

20. (4) Enhancing local autonomy and decentralization of planning
Untied grants are crucial for promoting local self-governance as they provide flexibility in expenditure. Unlike tied grants, which are restricted to specific sectors, untied funds allow local bodies to prioritize projects based on immediate community needs. This financial freedom supports decentralized planning and empowers local representatives to make decisions that best reflect the priorities of their specific jurisdictions and residents.

21. (3) Both Statement I and Statement II is correct
Effective fiscal management is vital for the successful utilization of devolved funds by local bodies. Capacity building involves training officials and adopting modern tools like specialized accounting software and auditing standards. These measures ensure that financial resources are tracked accurately and used efficiently. Improving these internal systems is essential for maintaining transparency, accountability, and the overall administrative health of local institutions.

22. (2) III and IV
Auditing standards and technical support from the Comptroller and Auditor General are vital for local body accountability. Social audits are a key mechanism used for Panchayats, not just urban bodies. Additionally, audit reports must be presented to the state legislature for oversight. The Local Fund Audit Department remains the primary statutory authority responsible for checking the accounts of local government institutions.

23. (4) The Local Fund Audit Department
In Rajasthan, the Local Fund Audit Department is the primary agency responsible for the statutory audit of local self-government institutions. It ensures that the accounts of Panchayati Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies are maintained correctly and in compliance with legal standards. This audit process is essential for maintaining financial transparency and is often a prerequisite for receiving various performance-linked grants.

24. (1) Fiscal stress and delayed delivery of civic services
When there is a significant gap between the recommendations of the State Finance Commission and their actual implementation, local bodies often suffer from severe financial shortages. This fiscal stress leads to delays in providing essential services like sanitation, lighting, and water supply. Without the timely release of devolved funds, local planning becomes uncertain, hindering the overall development and maintenance of local infrastructure.

25. (1) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
Different government levels have specific revenue authorities. Corporate Income Tax is collected by the Union Government, while Agricultural Land Revenue falls under the State Government. Urban Local Bodies are typically responsible for Property Tax, and Panchayati Raj Institutions often manage fees from local markets and haats. This distribution of taxing powers

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

99. Arrange the lifecycle stages of an SFC report in the correct logical sequence:

I. Preparation of Explanatory Memorandum by the State Government
II. Submission of Report to the Governor
III. SFC's consultation with local bodies and data collection
IV. Laying of the Report in the State Legislature

Which of the following is the correct sequence?

(1) III, II, I, IV
(2) III, I, II, IV
(3) II, III, I, IV
(4) III, II, IV, I
(5) Question not attempted

100. The ultimate objective of fiscal devolution through the State Finance Commission is best described as:

(1) Creating absolute financial independence of local bodies from the State and Centre
(2) Reducing the fiscal deficit of the State Government by transferring liabilities
(3) Funding the bureaucratic machinery of the district administration
(4) Empowering local self-governments with resources to perform their constitutional mandate effectively
(5) Question not attempted

www.nodia.in

NODIA

ultimately weakening their fiscal autonomy and their ability to function independently.

34. (1) Ratio of rural and urban population with some weightage for area
The 15th Finance Commission generally recommends distributing grants between rural and urban local bodies based on their relative population sizes. Some weightage is also given to the geographic area to account for the varying costs of service delivery in different regions. This demographic and spatial approach ensures that resources are allocated in proportion to the number of citizens served and the physical challenges involved.

35. (1) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
Fiscal devolution involves several key components. The Terms of Reference guide the commission's scope, while the Divisible Pool represents the state tax revenue available for sharing. Grants-in-aid are disbursed from the Consolidated Fund of the State to support local needs. Finally, the Action Taken Report details the government's response to the commission's recommendations, ensuring legislative oversight of the entire devolution process.

36. (1) 2.18%
The First State Finance Commission of Rajasthan, established after the constitutional amendments, recommended that 2.18% of the state's net tax revenue be allocated to local bodies. This specific percentage marked the beginning of formal, formula-based fiscal transfers in the state. It aimed to provide a steady and predictable source of income for both Panchayati Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies.

37. (3) Both Statement I and Statement II
Over time, successive State Finance Commissions in Rajasthan have generally recommended a higher percentage of state revenue for local bodies to reflect their growing responsibilities. Additionally, the criteria for horizontal distribution have become more sophisticated, incorporating performance metrics and financial management reforms. These changes aim to balance the need for increased funding with the objective of promoting efficient and accountable local self-governance.

NODIA

38. (1) I and II
The Governor is constitutionally required to constitute the State Finance Commission every five years. The state legislature determines the qualifications and selection process for its members by law. While the commission's recommendations carry significant weight, they are advisory rather than legally binding. Furthermore, the SFC submits its report to the Governor for presentation to the state legislature, not directly to the President.

39. (1) The Governor
Under Article 243I of the Constitution of India, the State Finance Commission submits recommendations on the financial distribution between the State and local bodies. The Governor is responsible for placing these recommendations, along with an explanatory memorandum of action taken, before the State Legislature. This ensures transparency, accountability, and proper legislative review of financial decisions affecting Panchayats and Municipalities in the state.

40. (3) Every 5 years
According to the Constitution of India, the State Finance Commission must be constituted every five years. This periodic establishment ensures that the financial health of local bodies is reviewed regularly and that devolution formulas are updated to reflect changing economic conditions. The Governor of each state is responsible for initiating this process, which is essential for maintaining the financial stability of local self-government institutions.

41. (3) The State Government's acceptance or rejection of the SFC's recommendations
The Action Taken Report is a formal document presented by the state government to the legislature along with the State Finance Commission's report. It details which recommendations the government has accepted, rejected, or modified. This memorandum is crucial for transparency, as it provides a clear record of how the government intends to implement the commission's suggestions regarding the devolution of financial resources.

42. (2) I, II, III and IV
The State Finance Commission performs vital roles, including reviewing local body finances,

ensures that each administrative level has access to appropriate revenue sources.

26. (1) Assigning higher weightage to backwardness and per capita income distance in the horizontal devolution formula
To address fiscal inequalities among districts, the State Finance Commission uses a horizontal devolution formula that includes equity-based criteria. By giving more weight to factors like regional backwardness and the distance from the highest per capita income, the commission ensures that poorer regions receive more resources. This approach helps bridge the developmental gap and provides disadvantaged areas with the necessary financial support.

27. (4) Horizontal Devolution - Formula-based distribution of devolved funds among individual local body units
Horizontal devolution refers to the specific formula used to distribute the total pool of devolved state funds among individual local government units. This formula typically considers factors such as population, area, and developmental needs to ensure equity. Other terms like own-source revenue refer to locally generated funds, while vertical devolution concerns the total share transferred from the state to all local bodies.

28. (1) I and II
Local bodies are responsible for administrative costs, including salaries, and the provision of essential civic amenities such as sanitation and street lighting. These constitute their primary expenditure heads. In contrast, national security and defense procurement are exclusive functions of the Union Government. Local government spending is strictly confined to the functions and duties devolved to them under the constitutional and state legal frameworks.

29. (3) Incentive-based transfers tied to reforms like audited accounts or improved tax collection efficiency
Performance grants are financial transfers designed to encourage local bodies to adopt better administrative and financial practices. These grants are not guaranteed; they are provided only when a local body meets specific benchmarks, such as maintaining up-to-date audited accounts or demonstrating an increase in tax collection. This mechanism promotes accountability and incentivizes local governments to improve their overall operational efficiency and transparency.

30. (3) A is true but R is false.
Performance grants are specifically designed to incentivize local bodies to improve their financial management, such as maintaining audited accounts and increasing tax revenue. These grants are not distributed equally; they are earned based on meeting specific reform benchmarks. This targeted approach ensures that only those local bodies demonstrating improved efficiency and accountability receive additional financial support, encouraging better governance across all units.

31. (1) Over-dependence on tied grants limiting local prioritization and autonomy
A major challenge in the fiscal framework is the heavy reliance on tied grants, which are earmarked for specific central or state schemes. This dependency limits the ability of local bodies to prioritize projects based on immediate local needs. While these grants ensure funding for national priorities, they can undermine the functional autonomy of local governments and restrict their capacity for decentralized planning.

32. (1) II, IV, III, I
The fiscal devolution process begins with the constitution of the State Finance Commission by the Governor. The commission then determines the divisible pool and distribution formulas. After submitting its report, the state government presents an Action Taken Report to the legislature. Finally, the actual transfer of funds occurs based on the accepted recommendations, completing the cycle of financial resource allocation to local bodies.

33. (2) It diminishes their fiscal autonomy and makes planning uncertain
Heavy reliance on state grants can negatively impact local bodies by making them dependent on the state's financial health and political priorities. This dependency often leads to uncertainty in local planning, as fund releases may be delayed or reduced. Furthermore, it discourages local bodies from improving their own tax collection efforts,

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

governments to address the unique needs of their own communities.

51. (3) Regular training for officials on double-entry accounting systems and modern e-governance tools
Capacity building in financial management is most effectively achieved through continuous training and the adoption of modern systems. Educating officials on standardized accounting practices and e-governance tools ensures that local bodies can manage and track their finances accurately. This approach builds internal expertise and promotes long-term accountability, which is far more sustainable than centralizing power or exempting local bodies from necessary audits.

52. (2) State Government → Zila Parishad → Panchayat Samiti → Gram Panchayat
In the traditional financial flow of devolved funds, resources move from the state government through the hierarchical tiers of the Panchayati Raj system. Funds are typically first released to the Zila Parishad at the district level, then to the Panchayat Samiti at the block level, and finally reach the Gram Panchayat. This structured flow ensures administrative oversight and coordination across all three levels of rural governance.

53. (3) Social Audit
A social audit is a unique process where community members directly evaluate a local body's performance and expenditure. It focuses on whether the funds were used for the intended purposes and if the benefits reached the community. This participatory mechanism enhances transparency and holds local representatives accountable. Unlike statutory or internal audits conducted by professionals, social audits empower citizens to monitor local governance activities directly.

54. (2) The Constitution requires the State to implement all SFC recommendations within 30 days without alterations.
While the State Finance Commission's recommendations are highly influential, they are not legally binding, and the Constitution does not mandate their implementation within a 30-day timeframe. States often face fiscal stress that can delay the release of funds. However, the government is required to explain its actions in a memorandum presented to the legislature, providing a level of transparency regarding why certain recommendations were modified or delayed.

55. (1) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
Different grants serve varied purposes in local governance. Tied grants focus on specific national or state priorities, while untied grants offer discretionary spending for local needs. Performance grants are earned by meeting financial or administrative benchmarks, such as improved tax collection. Special category grants address the unique challenges of specific regions, ensuring that geographic or demographic disadvantages do not hinder the delivery of essential civic services.

56. (1) Ensures equalization by transferring more resources to fiscally weak districts
Using criteria like income distance or developmental indices in the horizontal devolution formula is a deliberate strategy to promote fiscal equalization. By transferring more resources to districts with lower per capita income or greater backwardness, the commission helps bridge regional disparities. This ensures that even fiscally weak local bodies have sufficient funds to provide basic services, promoting more balanced and equitable development across the state.

57. (3) Operations of state transport buses
Gram Panchayats are responsible for local infrastructure and services such as maintaining village roads, providing drinking water, and managing rural sanitation. These functions are directly related to the 29 subjects devolved to them. In contrast, operating state transport buses is a larger, state-level function typically managed by state-run corporations. It does not fall within the standard administrative or expenditure domain of a typical village-level Panchayat.

58. (3) I, II and III
Receiving performance grants typically requires local bodies to meet specific reform conditions, such as submitting audited accounts and demonstrating increased own-source revenue. For urban bodies, notifying property tax rules is often a key requirement. These conditions are

NODIA

designed to improve governance and financial management. Notably, the strengthening of the Gram Sabha is a constitutional goal, and its abolition would never be a condition for receiving grants.

59. (4) The creation of an unfunded mandate where local bodies have responsibilities but lack sufficient finances
Inadequate devolution of funds leads to a situation known as an unfunded mandate, where local bodies are legally responsible for various services but lack the financial resources to perform them. This gap results in poor maintenance of public amenities and hinders local development. It creates a disconnect between constitutional expectations and actual administrative capacity, making it difficult for local self-governments to fulfill their intended roles effectively.

60. (2) Governor of the State
The State Finance Commission formally submits its report to the Governor of the state. This is a constitutional requirement under Article 243I. The Governor then causes the report, along with an explanatory memorandum on the action taken by the government, to be laid before the state legislature. This process ensures that the commission's findings and the government's subsequent decisions are subjected to legislative scrutiny and public debate.

61. (3) Both Statement I and Statement II
Article 243I mandates the State Finance Commission to review the financial health of Panchayats and recommend devolution principles. Complementing this, Article 280 requires the Central Finance Commission to suggest measures to augment a state's Consolidated Fund. These central measures are intended to supplement the resources of local bodies, based on the recommendations made by the respective State Finance Commission, ensuring a coordinated fiscal framework.

62. (2) I, II, III and IV
The First State Finance Commission of Rajasthan was constituted in 1995 under the chairmanship of K.K. Goyal for the period 1995-2000. It recommended the transfer of 2.18% of the state's net tax revenue to local bodies. Crucially, the commission's mandate included both rural and urban local bodies, setting the precedent for inclusive fiscal devolution that supports the entire spectrum of local self-government institutions in the state.

63. (1) The State Legislature by law
The authority for Panchayats to levy, collect, and manage taxes, duties, and fees is derived from laws enacted by the State Legislature. While the Constitution provides the framework for local self-governance, it is the state-specific legislation that defines the exact scope of these taxing powers. This ensures that local revenue generation is conducted within a clear legal structure that specifies the types and limits of authorized local levies.

64. (2) A shift from an ad-hoc grant system to a formula-based percentage share of the state tax pool.
The evolution of fiscal devolution in Rajasthan is marked by a significant shift toward more structured financial relations. Earlier ad-hoc grants have been replaced by a system where local bodies receive a predefined percentage share of the state's divisible tax pool. This formula-based approach provides local governments with greater financial predictability and stability, allowing for more effective long-term planning and better delivery of essential civic services to the residents.

65. (1) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
The Rajasthan State Finance Commission has been constituted at regular intervals to review local finances. The first was established in 1995, followed by the second in 1999. The fourth commission was constituted in 2011, and the most recent, the sixth commission, was formed in 2021. This periodic constitution aligns with the constitutional requirement to review and update the fiscal devolution framework every five years.

66. (1) Cost of tax collection
When calculating the divisible pool for vertical devolution, the state government first deducts the administrative costs incurred in collecting the taxes. The remaining "net proceeds" are then used to determine the share that will be transferred to local bodies. This ensures that the devolution is based on the actual revenue available for expenditure, excluding the overhead

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

STUDYING FROM PDFs?

THINK AGAIN.

If you are studying only from PDFs,
you are wasting valuable time.

Research shows that learning from

PRINTED BOOKS has up to

4× HIGHER RETENTION

than studying from screens.

PRINT BOOK = BETTER MEMORY

PDF = LOWER RETENTION

Those who study from **PRINTED BOOKS**
move **AHEAD.**

Others are left **BEHIND**
in competition.

In competitive exams,
being average is not enough.

STAY ONE STEP AHEAD.

expenses necessary to operate the state's tax collection machinery.

67. (3) Rationalize and improve the assessment and collection of property tax
Transitioning from the Annual Rental Value method to the Unit Area Method is a major reform in urban finance. The Unit Area Method uses objective factors like location and usage to calculate tax, making the process more transparent and predictable. This rationalization helps reduce arbitrary assessments and improves collection efficiency. It is a key step toward making property tax a more reliable and substantial source of revenue for municipalities.

68. (4) I, II and III
The 15th Finance Commission set strict guidelines to improve local body performance. It mandated that grants be tied to critical sectors like sanitation and water harvesting. It also introduced entry-level conditions, including the requirement for online audited accounts. Furthermore, it emphasized that state governments must constitute their own State Finance Commissions to remain eligible for central grants, highlighting the importance of a functional and integrated fiscal devolution system.

69. (3) 40% Basic and 60% Tied
For the 2021-26 period, the 15th Finance Commission recommended a specific ratio for rural local body grants, typically allocating 40% as untied (basic) grants and 60% as tied grants. The tied portion is specifically earmarked for national priorities such as sanitation and water supply. This ratio aims to provide local bodies with some discretionary funds while ensuring that critical public health and environmental sectors receive adequate and guaranteed funding.

70. (3) A is true but R is false.
Local bodies in India remain heavily dependent on fiscal transfers from state and central governments because their own revenue sources are often limited or poorly managed. The assertion that their own-source revenue systems are highly efficient and yield surpluses is incorrect. In reality, issues like narrow tax bases and low collection rates mean that grants and devolutions remain the primary lifeline for most local government institutions.

71. (4) Indira Gandhi Panchayati Raj & Gramin Vikas Sansthan (IGPR&GVS)
The Indira Gandhi Panchayati Raj & Gramin Vikas Sansthan serves as the apex training institute in Rajasthan for rural development and local governance. It is responsible for building the capacity of elected representatives and administrative officials within the Panchayati Raj system. Through regular training programs, it enhances their knowledge of financial management, legal provisions, and developmental planning, ensuring more effective leadership and administration at the grassroots level.

72. (2) I, II, III and IV
The local fund audit process follows a logical path. It begins with the actual audit by the Local Fund Audit Department, followed by the issuance of a formal report. The local body then has the opportunity to respond and comply with any audit objections. Finally, the annual audit findings are consolidated into a comprehensive report that is presented to the state legislature, ensuring high-level oversight of local government finances.

73. (3) e-GramSwaraj
e-GramSwaraj is a comprehensive digital platform designed to improve transparency and accountability in Panchayati Raj Institutions. It integrates various functions, including planning, accounting, and monitoring of developmental works. By using this software, Gram Panchayats can maintain digital records of their expenditures and project progress. This nationwide initiative helps standardize financial reporting and makes local body data more accessible to both the government and the general public.

74. (1) The gap between a local body's expenditure needs and its own revenue-raising capacity
The fiscal gap represents the difference between the total funds a local body needs to provide essential services and the amount it can generate through its own taxes and fees. Identifying this gap is a primary function of the State Finance Commission. Recommendations for grants-in-aid and tax devolutions are specifically designed to bridge this shortfall, ensuring that local bodies can meet their operational and developmental requirements.

NODIA

CHAPTER 19
Education

1. What was the overall literacy rate of Rajasthan as per the 2011 Census?
(1) 60.41 percent
(2) 66.11 percent
(3) 74.04 percent
(4) 79.19 percent
(5) Question not attempted

2. Which of the following statements accurately reflects the gender gap in literacy in Rajasthan according to the 2011 Census?
(1) The male literacy rate is 79.2 percent and female literacy is 52.1 percent, showing a gap of approximately 27.1 percent.
(2) The male literacy rate is 82.1 percent and female literacy is 54.3 percent, showing a gap of approximately 27.8 percent.
(3) The male literacy rate is 74.0 percent and female literacy is 52.1 percent, showing a gap of approximately 21.9 percent.
(4) The male literacy rate is 79.2 percent and female literacy is 61.4 percent, showing a gap of approximately 17.8 percent.
(5) Question not attempted

3. Identify the district in Rajasthan that recorded the lowest overall literacy rate in the 2011 Census.
(1) Sirohi
(2) Pratapgarh
(3) Jalore
(4) Banswara
(5) Question not attempted

4. Consider the following statements regarding the implementation of the Right to Education (RTE) Act in Rajasthan:
I. The Rajasthan Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Rules were officially notified in 2011.
II. The Act guarantees free and compulsory education for children in the age group of 6 to 14 years.
III. The Act mandates a 35 percent reservation in private unaided schools for children belonging to weaker sections.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

5. Which of the following is the primary objective of the PM POSHAN scheme as implemented in the government schools of Rajasthan?
(1) To provide free digital tablets for meritorious students in secondary school
(2) To offer financial aid to parents to ensure their girl children attend school
(3) To improve child nutrition and ensure consistent student attendance
(4) To construct high-tech smart classrooms and labs in all secondary schools
(5) Question not attempted

6. What is the fundamental difference between the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) and the Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) in the context of elementary education in Rajasthan?
(1) GER applies strictly to urban zones, while NER is reserved exclusively for rural schools.
(2) GER counts all students in a level, whereas NER counts only the age-appropriate group.
(3) GER measures state-run enrolments, while NER evaluates private school student figures.
(4) GER tracks male-only student data, whereas NER accounts for both boys and girls alike.
(5) Question not attempted

7. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Mid-Day Meal scheme

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

as large-scale infrastructure investments are typically managed at higher government levels.

83. (3) Consolidated Fund of the State
The funds that are devolved to local bodies following the recommendations of the State Finance Commission are drawn from the Consolidated Fund of the State. This fund is the primary accounts ledger where all state revenues are deposited and from which all government expenditures are legally authorized. The constitutional framework ensures that financial support for local bodies follows the same formal legislative and budgetary processes as other state spending.

84. (4) Laying the report before the State Legislature along with an explanatory action-taken memorandum
Upon receiving the State Finance Commission's report, the Governor is constitutionally required to present it to the state legislature. This presentation must include an explanatory memorandum detailing the actions the government intends to take on each recommendation. This process ensures that the commission's findings are subjected to public scrutiny and legislative debate, promoting transparency and accountability in the management of state-local financial relations.

85. (1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
Local bodies have distinct tax and fee domains. Gram Panchayats often collect fees from rural markets and fairs. Panchayat Samitis may manage water and lighting taxes in transitional areas, while Municipal Corporations handle major urban property taxes. Zila Parishads often receive a share of surcharges on stamp duties for rural areas. This structure ensures that each tier has revenue sources appropriate for its specific scale of administration and service delivery.

86. (2) Ensuring that regions with lower per capita income receive a higher share to bridge fiscal gaps
The per capita income distance criterion is used in horizontal devolution to promote fiscal equity. It measures the gap between a district's per capita income and that of the state's highest-performing district. By providing more funds to areas with lower income levels, the State Finance Commission helps weaker regions bridge their fiscal gaps. This redistribution ensures that even less developed areas have the resources to provide basic civic amenities to their residents.

87. (4) Pradyuman Singh
Pradyuman Singh is the Chairman of the 6th State Finance Commission of Rajasthan. Appointed by the Governor, his role is to lead the commission in reviewing the financial health of local bodies and recommending the devolution of state taxes for the current period. His leadership is central to shaping the fiscal policies that ensure rural and urban local bodies have the necessary funds to perform their constitutional duties effectively.

NODIA

88. (1) I and II
Vertical distribution determines the total quantum of state resources to be transferred to all local bodies, while horizontal distribution uses a specific formula to divide that pool among individual units. Both are primary responsibilities of the State Finance Commission, not just the Central Finance Commission. These two processes work together to ensure that local governments receive both an adequate total share and an equitable individual allocation of state tax revenues.

89. (3) Introduction of purely objective Unit Area Method (UAM)
The introduction of the Unit Area Method is actually a solution to property tax challenges, rather than a problem itself. It rationalizes tax assessment by using objective criteria, making the process more transparent and efficient. In contrast, challenges like narrow tax bases, under-assessment of property values, and the lack of digital registries continue to hinder revenue collection. Overcoming these administrative hurdles is essential for improving the financial self-sufficiency of Urban Local Bodies.

90. (3) A is true but R is false.
The State Finance Commission acts as a balancing wheel by ensuring an equitable distribution of resources between the state and local governments. However, it does not aim to reduce central transfers based on local revenue. Instead, its goal is to recommend measures that supplement local resources and encourage self-sufficiency. The commission's work ensures that local bodies have enough funding to meet their

responsibilities, regardless of the fluctuations in other revenue streams.

91. (2) Article 280
Article 280 of the Constitution mandates the Central Finance Commission to recommend measures for augmenting the Consolidated Fund of a State. These measures are specifically intended to supplement the resources of Panchayats and Municipalities. The central commission bases these recommendations on the findings of the various State Finance Commissions, ensuring a coordinated and hierarchical approach to supporting local self-government institutions across the entire country.

92. (1) I, II, III and V
The State Finance Commission is a constitutional body with a quasi-judicial nature, tasked with reviewing the financial health of local bodies. Its recommendations, while influential and formally presented to the legislature, are advisory. The commission focuses on state-local fiscal relations and does not determine central government taxes like national tolls. This framework ensures that local finances are reviewed through a formal, structured, and professional process that respects state sovereignty.

93. (3) Continuous training, deploying IT infrastructure, and establishing standardized accounting manuals
A robust capacity-building framework focuses on empowering local bodies from within. This involves regular training for representatives and staff, the adoption of modern IT tools for better management, and the use of standardized accounting manuals to ensure transparency. Such measures build long-term institutional strength and professional expertise. This approach is more effective than outsourcing core functions or centralizing power, as it enables local bodies to manage their own affairs more competently.

94. (4) Finance Department
The Local Fund Audit Department in Rajasthan operates under the administrative control of the state's Finance Department. This positioning is logical, as the department's primary role is to conduct the statutory audit of local body accounts and ensure financial discipline. Being under the Finance Department provides the necessary independence and professional oversight required to maintain the integrity of the audit process for both rural and urban local government institutions.

95. (1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
Financial governance involves several specialized entities. The Central Finance Commission manages union-state relations and local body grants. The State Finance Commission focuses on state-local devolution. The Comptroller and Auditor General provides technical guidance for audits, while the Local Fund Audit Department conducts the primary statutory audit of local bodies. This division of labor ensures that every level of the fiscal and accountability framework is managed by a dedicated and competent authority.

96. (2) Local bodies face uncertainty in revenue streams and ad-hoc grant allocations.
When the constitution of the State Finance Commission is delayed, local bodies suffer from financial uncertainty. Without updated recommendations, they may rely on outdated devolution formulas or ad-hoc grants that do not reflect their current needs. This lack of predictability hampers long-term planning and the maintenance of essential civic services. Timely constitution of the commission is therefore essential for the stable and effective functioning of local self-government institutions.

97. (2) Organizing mandatory political rallies for the ruling party
Performance grants are tied to administrative and financial reforms, such as making audited accounts public, increasing own-source revenue, and notifying property tax floors. These conditions are designed to improve governance and accountability. Mandatory political activities are entirely unrelated to the professional management of local bodies and would never be part of the legal or administrative eligibility criteria for receiving constitutional financial grants from the state or central government.

98. (1) I, II and IV
Local bodies prioritize spending on essential services like water supply operations, electricity for public utilities, and solid waste management. They also cover the administrative costs of local

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

governance, including honorariums for elected representatives. These expenditures directly support the daily lives of residents. Large-scale projects like multi-specialty hospitals are generally beyond the functional and financial scope of local bodies, falling instead under the jurisdiction of state or central health departments.

99. (1) III, II, I, IV
The lifecycle of an SFC report begins with extensive data collection and consultation with local bodies. Once the report is finalized, it is submitted to the Governor. The state government then reviews the findings and prepares an explanatory memorandum or Action Taken Report. Finally, both the commission's report and the government's memorandum are laid before the state legislature for review and debate, completing the formal process of fiscal recommendation and implementation.

100. (4) Empowering local self-governments with resources to perform their constitutional mandate effectively
The ultimate goal of fiscal devolution is to ensure that local self-governments are financially capable of fulfilling their constitutional duties. By providing a structured flow of resources, the State Finance Commission helps local bodies provide essential services and drive local development. This empowerment is fundamental to the success of decentralization, as it transforms local governments from mere administrative agents into effective, resource-backed institutions of grassroots democracy and local service delivery.

www.nodia.in

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

75. (1) A-iv, B-i, C-iii, D-ii
Devolution terms describe specific financial processes. Vertical devolution is the total share of state taxes transferred to local bodies collectively. Horizontal devolution is the allocation between Panchayats and municipalities based on demographic and spatial criteria. Grants-in-aid provide financial assistance for specific needs or fiscal gaps. Own-source revenue consists of the taxes and fees that a local body collects directly from its own residents and local activities.

76. (2) A specific percentage of royalties from minor minerals shared with local Panchayati Raj Institutions
In Rajasthan, the State Finance Commission often recommends that a specific portion of the royalties collected from minor minerals should be shared with local Panchayati Raj Institutions. This sharing of natural resource revenue acknowledges the impact of mining activities on local infrastructure and the environment. It provides Panchayats with an additional source of income that can be used for local development and the maintenance of essential rural services.

77. (3) Maintenance of higher education universities
Urban Local Bodies focus on providing core civic services like solid waste management, sanitation, street lighting, and the maintenance of public parks. These duties are directly related to the 18 subjects listed in the 12th Schedule of the Constitution. Managing and funding higher education universities is generally a state or central government responsibility and does not fall within the standard functional or expenditure domain of a municipality.

78. (2) I, II and III
Inter-district fiscal disparities are caused by several factors, including the uneven distribution of resources, variations in population density, and differences in local administrative efficiency. These issues create unequal revenue-raising capacities and varying costs of service delivery. In contrast, the State Finance Commission's use of untied grants and equitable horizontal devolution formulas is specifically designed to reduce these disparities rather than being a cause of them.

79. (1) When linked to verifiable outcomes like audited accounts and increased tax collection performance
Performance grants are most effective when they are directly tied to measurable improvements in local administration. By requiring local bodies to demonstrate verifiable outcomes, such as up-to-date audited accounts or higher revenue collection efficiency, these grants incentivize meaningful reform. This approach ensures that additional financial rewards are given to those local governments that actively work to improve their transparency, accountability, and overall financial self-sufficiency.

80. (2) State governments are constitutionally bound to accept all SFC recommendations without debate.
While State Finance Commissions play a vital role, their recommendations are advisory and not legally binding on the state government. The government can accept, modify, or reject specific suggestions, provided they present an explanatory memorandum to the legislature. Other limitations include delayed constitution, lack of staff, and the absence of reliable local financial data, all of which can hinder the commission's ability to make accurate and timely recommendations.

NODIA

81. (3) Both Statement I and Statement II
Article 243Y ensures that the State Finance Commission established under Article 243I also covers urban governance. It mandates the commission to review the financial position of Municipalities and recommend principles for the distribution of tax proceeds between the state and urban bodies. This dual responsibility ensures a comprehensive and integrated approach to reviewing the fiscal health of both rural and urban local self-government institutions within the state.

82. (2) I, II, III and IV
Panchayats rely on several standard revenue sources, including a share of state taxes, grants-in-aid from the state government, and grants from the Central Finance Commission. They also generate own-source revenue through user charges for water and other local services. However, Foreign Direct Investment is not a standard or direct source of revenue for individual Panchayats,

has significantly contributed to improving attendance and retention rates in the elementary schools of Rajasthan.
Reason (R): The scheme provides free textbooks and school uniforms to all students enrolled in government primary schools.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

8. Which of the following is identified as the most prominent cause for the high dropout rate among girls at the secondary education level in rural Rajasthan?
(1) Early marriage, domestic responsibilities, and distance to school
(2) Lack of academic interest in studying complex science subjects
(3) Excessive workload and homework assigned by government teachers
(4) Unavailability of high-quality English medium school instruction
(5) Question not attempted

9. Consider the following statements regarding the Gargi Puraskar scheme in Rajasthan:
I. It is awarded to girls who secure 75 percent or more marks in the Class 10 board examination.
II. The award amount is distributed in two equal installments in Class 11 and Class 12.
III. It aims to encourage girls to continue their education at the senior secondary level.
IV. It is exclusively available for girls studying in English medium private schools.
Which combination of statements is correct?
(1) I, II, and III only
(2) II, III, and IV only
(3) I, III, and IV only
(4) I, II, III, and IV
(5) Question not attempted

10. Match the educational schemes/initiatives in List I with their primary target groups in List II.
List I: (Scheme)
A. Aapki Beti Scheme
B. Chief Minister Higher Education Scholarship
C. Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya
D. Devnarayan Girl Student Scooty Scheme
List II: (Target Group)
i. Meritorious girls from Most Backward Classes (MBC)
ii. Girls from BPL families whose parents have passed away
iii. Meritorious students in the first year of college
iv. Out-of-school girls from disadvantaged groups
(1) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
(2) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(3) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
(4) A-i, B-iii, C-iv, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

11. Which of the following statements about Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) in Rajasthan is incorrect?
(1) They were primarily set up to provide residential educational facilities for girls at the upper primary level.
(2) A minimum of 75 percent of seats in KGBVs are reserved for girls belonging to SC, ST, OBC, and Minority communities.
(3) KGBVs in Rajasthan have been upgraded progressively up to Class 12.
(4) They are day-scholar schools meant exclusively for boys from economically weaker sections in urban areas.
(5) Question not attempted

12. In the context of secondary education in Rajasthan, what is the primary role of the Rajasthan Board of Secondary Education (RBSE)?
(1) To grant formal affiliation to regional degree-granting colleges
(2) To conduct board examinations for secondary and senior secondary levels
(3) To recruit the permanent teaching staff for all government primary schools
(4) To draft the general higher education policy for the state universities
(5) Question not attempted

13. Which of the following districts has the highest female literacy rate in Rajasthan as per the 2011 Census?

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

(1) Jaipur
(2) Jhunjhunu
(3) Kota
(4) Sikar
(5) Question not attempted

14. Consider the following challenges faced by the school education infrastructure in Rajasthan:
I. Shortage of subject-specific teachers in remote and rural areas
II. Inadequate functional toilets for girls in several elementary schools
III. Lack of reliable electricity and internet connectivity for digital classrooms
IV. High teacher-pupil ratio exceeding RTE norms in urban fringe schools
V. Over-abundance of vocational training labs at the primary level
Which of the statements represent valid challenges in the current education scenario?
(1) I, II, III, and IV only
(2) I, III, IV, and V only
(3) II, III, IV, and V only
(4) I, II, IV, and V only
(5) Question not attempted

15. Select the correct decreasing order of the following districts in Rajasthan according to their overall literacy rate as per the 2011 Census.
(1) Kota, Jaipur, Jhunjhunu, Sikar
(2) Jaipur, Kota, Sikar, Jhunjhunu
(3) Kota, Jhunjhunu, Jaipur, Sikar
(4) Jhunjhunu, Kota, Jaipur, Sikar
(5) Question not attempted

16. In the context of higher education, which state university in Rajasthan focuses primarily on technical and engineering education?
(1) Jai Narain Vyas University
(2) Rajasthan Technical University
(3) Mohanlal Sukhadia University
(4) Govind Guru Tribal University
(5) Question not attempted

17. Which of the following best describes the Shala Darpan portal implemented by the Department of Education, Rajasthan?
(1) A financial portal used for tracking the annual salaries of college professors
(2) An online platform for real-time data of government schools, students, and staff
(3) A digital repository designed for storing state university research papers and theses
(4) A portal for students to register for the national level medical entrance examination
(5) Question not attempted

18. Under the Padhna Likhna Abhiyan implemented in Rajasthan, what is the primary target age group for imparting functional literacy?
(1) Non-literates of 15 years of age and above
(2) Children between 6 to 14 years
(3) Out-of-school youth between 15 to 25 years only
(4) Senior citizens aged 60 years and above exclusively
(5) Question not attempted

19. According to the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, the existing 10+2 structure of school education is to be modified. Which of the following represents the new pedagogical structure being adopted in Rajasthan?
(1) 5+4+3+3
(2) 4+3+3+5
(3) 5+3+3+4
(4) 3+5+3+4
(5) Question not attempted

20. Match the universities in Rajasthan in List I with their respective locations in List II.
List I: (University)
A. Maharshi Dayanand Saraswati University
B. Jai Narain Vyas University
C. Maharaja Ganga Singh University
D. Govind Guru Tribal University
List II: (Location)
i. Jodhpur
ii. Bikaner
iii. Ajmer
iv. Banswara
(1) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
(2) A-i, B-iii, C-iv, D-ii
(3) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

21. Which scheme was initiated in Rajasthan to convert selected Hindi medium government schools into English medium schools to improve the quality of education?
(1) Swami Vivekananda Model Schools Scheme

NODIA

(2) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Excellence Schools Scheme
(3) Mahatma Gandhi Government English Medium Schools Scheme
(4) Deendayal Upadhyay Model Schools Scheme
(5) Question not attempted

22. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Chief Minister Bal Gopal Yojana in Rajasthan.
(1) The scheme provides milk to students studying in classes I to VIII in government schools.
(2) The cost of the milk is entirely borne by the Central Government under the PM POSHAN scheme.
(3) Powdered milk products are processed and used for distribution under this nutritional scheme.
(4) This specific scheme operates under the broader framework of improving infant and child nutrition.
(5) Question not attempted

23. Which of the following correctly pairs the nutritional norm mandated per child per day for Primary classes under the PM POSHAN (Mid-Day Meal) scheme?
(1) 700 Calories and 20 grams of Protein
(2) 600 Calories and 18 grams of Protein
(3) 300 Calories and 8 grams of Protein
(4) 450 Calories and 12 grams of Protein
(5) Question not attempted

24. Consider the following statements regarding technical education in Rajasthan:
I. The Board of Technical Education Rajasthan (BTER) is situated in Jodhpur.
II. BTER is responsible for conducting examinations for diploma courses in engineering and non-engineering trades.
III. Rajasthan Technical University (RTU) grants affiliation only to polytechnic colleges.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

25. An applicant belongs to a Below Poverty Line (BPL) family in a rural area of Rajasthan and seeks admission for her daughter in Class 1 in a private unaided school. Which provision of the RTE Act directly facilitates this admission free of cost?
(1) Section 12(1)(c)
(2) Section 16
(3) Section 21
(4) Section 25
(5) Question not attempted

26. In which year was the Rajasthan Board of Secondary Education (RBSE) established?
(1) 1949
(2) 1957
(3) 1961
(4) 1973
(5) Question not attempted

27. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): A significant number of engineering seats in private technical institutions of Rajasthan remain vacant every year.
Reason (R): There is a persistent gap between the curriculum taught in technical institutions and the current skill requirements of the industry, affecting students' employability.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

28. Which of the following is the most appropriate reason for the concentration of the competitive exam coaching industry in Kota?
(1) Kota acts as the administrative capital of Rajasthan, providing easier access to government resources.
(2) The establishment of a specialized faculty ecosystem and competitive peer environment over many years.
(3) The state government mandates all engineering and medical aspirants to study exclusively within Kota.
(4) Kota currently hosts the highest number of

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

Jaipur
III. Sardar Patel (SP) Medical College, Bikaner
IV. Jawaharlal Nehru (JLN) Medical College, Ajmer

Select the correct order from the options given below:
(1) II, I, III, IV
(2) II, III, I, IV
(3) III, II, IV, I
(4) II, III, IV, I
(5) Question not attempted

56. Given below are two statements regarding female higher education in Rajasthan.
Statement I: The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) for girls in higher education in Rajasthan has seen a declining trend over the last decade.
Statement II: Initiatives like the Kalibai Bheel Medhavi Chhatra Scooty Yojana have been launched to incentivize girls to pursue higher education.
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true, and Statement II explains Statement I.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are true, but Statement II does not explain Statement I.
(3) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(4) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(5) Question not attempted

57. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the educational schemes in Rajasthan and their respective provisions.
(1) Devnarayan Girl Student Scooty Scheme – For girls from Most Backward Classes (MBC)
(2) Gargi Puraskar – Cash award given in classes 11 and 12
(3) Aapki Beti Scheme – For girls studying in private schools exclusively
(4) Indira Priyadarshini Award – Awarded to toppers of specific categories in board exams
(5) Question not attempted

58. What is the fundamental cause behind establishing Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) as residential schools?
(1) Providing safe learning environments for girls facing distance or economic hurdles
(2) To provide intensive physical training for students joining the armed forces
(3) To ensure that every student can learn multiple foreign languages effectively
(4) To act as temporary medical quarantine centers during state health emergencies
(5) Question not attempted

59. Select the correct increasing order of the following districts in Rajasthan based on their male literacy rate as per the 2011 Census.
(1) Pratapgarh, Banswara, Sirohi, Jalore
(2) Jalore, Sirohi, Banswara, Pratapgarh
(3) Pratapgarh, Sirohi, Jalore, Banswara
(4) Banswara, Pratapgarh, Jalore, Sirohi
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

60. Match the digital education initiatives in List I with their specific descriptions in List II.
List I: (Digital Initiative)
A. Shala Samdarshan
B. E-Kaksha
C. SMILE
D. DIKSHA
List II: (Description)
i. Free digital classes on YouTube by the Education Department and Vedanta
ii. National platform providing digital infrastructure for teachers
iii. Social media interface sharing daily video content via WhatsApp
iv. Portal for public viewing of school infrastructure and teacher availability
(1) A-iv, B-i, C-iii, D-ii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iv, D-iii
(3) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

61. Find the odd one out among the following based on the type of higher education institution in Rajasthan.
(1) Birla Institute of Technology and Science (BITS), Pilani
(2) Banasthali Vidyapith
(3) Rajasthan University, Jaipur
(4) Jain Vishva Bharati Institute, Ladnun
(5) Question not attempted

62. Which monthly magazine is published by the Directorate of Education, Rajasthan, serving as an official communication channel for

(4) I, II, III, and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

35. Arrange the following adult literacy programmes implemented in India and Rajasthan in the chronological order of their inception:
I. Padhna Likhna Abhiyan
II. National Literacy Mission
III. Nav Bharat Saksharta Karyakram (NILP)
IV. Saakshar Bharat
Select the correct order from the options given below:
(1) II, IV, I, III
(2) II, I, IV, III
(3) IV, II, I, III
(4) I, II, IV, III
(5) Question not attempted

36. Given below are two statements regarding the education sector in Rajasthan.
Statement I: The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) at the higher education level in Rajasthan is significantly lower than the GER at the elementary education level.
Statement II: A large number of students enter the workforce or drop out after completing secondary education due to socio-economic constraints.
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true, and Statement II explains Statement I.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are true, but Statement II does not explain Statement I.
(3) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(4) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(5) Question not attempted

37. Which of the following districts in Rajasthan recorded the highest male literacy rate according to the 2011 Census?
(1) Kota
(2) Jaipur
(3) Jhunjhunu
(4) Sikar
(5) Question not attempted

38. Which of the following components is an exception and is NOT a part of the Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan framework?
(1) Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)
(2) Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)
(3) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)
(4) Teacher Education (TE)
(5) Question not attempted

39. Find the odd one out among the following districts based on their status as having an overall literacy rate below 60 percent (2011 Census).
(1) Jalore
(2) Pratapgarh
(3) Sirohi
(4) Ajmer
(5) Question not attempted

40. Match the types of educational institutions in Rajasthan in List I with their distinguishing features in List II.
List I: (Institution)
A. Swami Vivekananda Model Schools
B. Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya
C. Shardul Sports School
D. Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs)
List II: (Feature)
i. Focused on vocational and skill-based craft training
ii. CBSE affiliated English medium schools in educationally backward blocks
iii. Specialized school focusing on athletics and sports located in Bikaner
iv. Residential schools for girls from marginalized communities
(1) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
(2) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
(3) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
(4) A-i, B-iv, C-iii, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

41. What is the full form of 'PARAKH', the national assessment centre proposed under NEP 2020 to standardize evaluation across all school boards, including RBSE?
(1) Primary Assessment, Rating, and Analysis of Knowledge for Higher Education Systems
(2) Program for Academic Review and Assessment of Knowledge and Student Study Habits
(3) Performance Assessment, Review, and Analysis of Knowledge for Holistic Development

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

(4) Performance and Rating Assessment of Knowledge for Global Human Resource Development
(5) Question not attempted

42. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Kalibai Bheel Medhavi Chhatra Scooty Yojana in Rajasthan.
(1) The scheme is exclusively restricted only to girls belonging to the General category.
(2) The scheme provides free and brand new scooters to meritorious female students.
(3) It aims to improve and facilitate female access to higher education institutions.
(4) Girls who pass class 12 with the mandated minimum percentage are eligible to apply.
(5) Question not attempted

43. Why do tribal-dominated districts like Banswara and Pratapgarh generally exhibit lower literacy rates compared to eastern districts in Rajasthan?
(1) Complete absence of government-run schools within these tribal districts
(2) Strict government regulations on private education providers in these areas
(3) Proximity to international borders disrupting regular school functionality
(4) Geographical isolation, scattered habitation, and socio-economic marginalization
(5) Question not attempted

44. Consider the following statements regarding Central Universities and Institutes of National Importance in Rajasthan:
I. The Central University of Rajasthan is located in Kishangarh, Ajmer.
II. IIT Jodhpur and IIM Udaipur are functioning as Institutes of National Importance.
III. MNIT is a premier engineering institute located in Bikaner.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

45. Identify the correctly matched pair of the educational indicator and its corresponding exact figure for Rajasthan (2011 Census).
(1) Overall Literacy Rate – 79.19%
(2) Urban Literacy Rate – 61.44%
(3) Female Literacy Rate – 52.12%
(4) Rural Literacy Rate – 79.68%
(5) Question not attempted

46. Which among the following interventions is the most appropriate step taken by the Rajasthan Government to reduce the weight of school bags for primary students?
(1) Distributing expensive laptops to all primary grade students
(2) Abolishing all subjects except standard Mathematics and Language
(3) Making regular school attendance completely voluntary for kids
(4) Implementing the 'No Bag Day' initiative on Saturdays
(5) Question not attempted

47. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The implementation of the RTE 25% quota in private schools has faced administrative and financial challenges in Rajasthan.
Reason (R): Delays in the reimbursement of fees by the state government to private schools have led to reluctance among some school management committees.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

48. Which of the following is an exception to the mandated norms under the RTE Act for primary schools (Classes I to V)?
(1) At least one teacher for every 30 students
(2) Compulsory boarding facility for all enrolled students
(3) Minimum of 200 working days in an academic year
(4) Minimum of 800 instructional hours in an academic year
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

49. Consider the following statements about the 'Chief Minister Free Uniform Distribution Scheme' in Rajasthan:
I. It applies to students of classes I to VIII studying in government schools.
II. The government provides stitched uniform sets directly to the students.
III. It aims to reduce the financial burden on parents and increase school enrolment.
IV. A certain amount is transferred to the student's bank account for stitching charges.
Which combination of statements is correct?
(1) I, II, and III only
(2) I, III, and IV only
(3) II, III, and IV only
(4) I, II, III, and IV
(5) Question not attempted

50. Match the official bodies in Rajasthan in List I with their primary educational mandates in List II.
List I: (Official Body)
A. SIERT / RSCERT
B. RBSE
C. RUSA
D. DTE
List II: (Mandate)
i. Funding and qualitative improvement of higher education
ii. Curriculum design and academic support for school education
iii. Administration of technical education institutes
iv. Conducting secondary and senior secondary examinations
(1) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
(4) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

51. In the context of the PM SHRI (PM Schools for Rising India) scheme, what is its primary application in Rajasthan?
(1) Establishing brand new and fully functional central universities in every district
(2) Privatizing the top-performing government schools to improve their yearly revenue
(3) Upgrading existing government schools into exemplars of NEP 2020 principles
(4) Converting all state board schools to the private ICSE curriculum board standards
(5) Question not attempted

52. Identify the correct statement regarding higher education infrastructure in Rajasthan.
(1) Rajasthan does not have any functional deemed universities within the state.
(2) State universities in Rajasthan are now completely funded by the World Bank.
(3) Colleges are autonomous and grant degrees without any university affiliation.
(4) The state hosts several private universities established under state legislation.
(5) Question not attempted

53. How much milk is provisioned per day for a student of Upper Primary classes (VI to VIII) under the Chief Minister Bal Gopal Yojana in Rajasthan?
(1) 150 ml
(2) 250 ml
(3) 200 ml
(4) 100 ml
(5) Question not attempted

54. Consider the following outcomes attributed to the coaching industry in Kota:
I. Generation of significant direct and indirect local employment
II. High influx of students from across the country contributing to the local economy
III. Rising concerns over student mental health and academic pressure
IV. Issuance of the 'Rajasthan Coaching Guidelines' to regulate the institutes
V. Guaranteed admission of every enrolled student into IITs or AIIMS
Which of the statements represent the accurate realities of Kota's coaching ecosystem?
(1) I, II, III, and IV only
(2) II, III, IV, and V only
(3) I, II, IV, and V only
(4) I, III, IV, and V only
(5) Question not attempted

55. Arrange the following medical colleges in Rajasthan in the chronological order of their establishment:
I. Rabindra Nath Tagore (RNT) Medical College, Udaipur
II. Sawai Man Singh (SMS) Medical College,

NODIA

69. Consider the following statements regarding the challenges in Rajasthan's school education system:
I. Persistent teacher vacancies in remote and desert areas
II. Disparity in learning outcomes between rural and urban students
III. 100 percent transition rate of students from secondary to higher secondary levels
IV. Inadequate digital infrastructure in schools for modern learning
Which combination of statements accurately reflects the challenges?
(1) I, II, and III only
(2) I, II, and IV only
(3) II, III, and IV only
(4) I, III, and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

70. Match the educational hubs in Rajasthan in List I with their defining academic characteristic in List II.
List I: (Educational Hub)
A. Kota
B. Pilani
C. Jodhpur
D. Jaipur
List II: (Characteristic)
i. Hosts premier national institutes like IIT, NLU, and AIIMS
ii. Hub for competitive entrance exam coaching
iii. Recognized for an Institute of Eminence offering premier engineering and science education
iv. Largest concentration of state-run and private universities
(1) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iv, D-iii
(3) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
(4) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

71. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the guidelines issued by the Rajasthan Government to regulate coaching institutes in Kota.
(1) They mandate a compulsory aptitude test before admission to assess the student's capability.
(2) They prohibit conducting classes on Sundays to ensure students get a scheduled day of rest.
(3) They encourage regular psychological counseling sessions for students to help manage stress.
(4) They require coaching institutes to guarantee admission into elite colleges for every student.
(5) Question not attempted

72. Which corporate entity partnered with the Department of Education, Rajasthan, to launch the 'E-Kaksha' initiative to deliver free digital education?
(1) Cairn Oil & Gas (Vedanta)
(2) Reliance Foundation
(3) Tata Consultancy Services
(4) Infosys Foundation
(5) Question not attempted

73. What was the cause and effect of utilizing 'Shiksha Vani' during the COVID-19 pandemic in Rajasthan?
(1) High internet reach made students watch YouTube videos, rendering other radio tools obsolete.
(2) A severe shortage of teachers caused the state to shut down all school operations indefinitely.
(3) Rural digital gaps led to radio broadcasts to ensure continued student learning.
(4) The RTE Act required physical classes, leading the government to ban all broadcast initiatives.
(5) Question not attempted

74. Consider the following features regarding the implementation of the PM POSHAN (Mid-Day Meal) scheme in Rajasthan:
I. It covers children studying in Balvatika and classes I to VIII.
II. Foodgrains are allocated by the Food Corporation of India (FCI).
III. Cooking cost is shared between the Centre and the State in a 60:40 ratio.
IV. Tithi Bhojan is encouraged to allow community participation in providing nutritious meals.
V. Fast food and packaged snacks are strictly included in the official menu once a week.
Which of the statements are correct?
(1) I, II, III, and IV only

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

educational activities, orders, and academic articles?
(1) Shiksha Darpan
(2) Vidyarthi Vikas
(3) Gyan Darshan
(4) Shivira Patrika
(5) Question not attempted

63. Which of the following functions is an exception and does NOT fall under the purview of the Rajasthan Board of Secondary Education (RBSE)?
(1) Appointing Vice-Chancellors for state-run technical universities
(2) Prescribing syllabus and textbooks for classes IX to XII
(3) Conducting the secondary and senior secondary board examinations
(4) Conducting the Rajasthan Eligibility Examination for Teachers (REET) when directed by the state
(5) Question not attempted

64. Consider the following statements regarding Adult Education in Rajasthan:
I. The State Literacy Mission Authority (SLMA) oversees the implementation of literacy programmes.
II. The Nav Bharat Saksharta Karyakram aims to provide foundational literacy and numeracy as well as critical life skills.
III. Adult literacy programmes target individuals starting from the age of 10 years.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

65. What is the most appropriate primary objective of the Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) as applied in Rajasthan?
(1) To provide subsidized mid-day meals to government college students
(2) To improve institutional quality by ensuring conformity to prescribed norms
(3) To privatize all government-owned degree colleges throughout the state
(4) To make secondary level education entirely free and compulsory for all
(5) Question not attempted

66. Given below are two statements regarding technical education in Rajasthan.
Statement I: Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) in Rajasthan focus primarily on providing vocational certificate courses for immediate employment in trades.
Statement II: Polytechnic colleges offer diploma courses in engineering and non-engineering fields, acting as a bridge between ITIs and degree-level engineering colleges.
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true, and Statement II explains Statement I.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are true, but Statement II does not explain Statement I.
(3) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(4) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(5) Question not attempted

67. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Government of Rajasthan has significantly expanded the medical education infrastructure by planning to open a government medical college in every district.
Reason (R): The expansion aims to address the shortage of medical professionals and improve the tertiary healthcare delivery system across the state.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

68. Identify the correctly matched pair of the medical or technical university and its location in Rajasthan.
(1) Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan Rajasthan Ayurved University – Jaipur
(2) Rajasthan University of Health Sciences – Jodhpur
(3) Rajasthan Technical University – Ajmer
(4) Bikaner Technical University – Bikaner
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

central universities and medical colleges in the country.
(5) Question not attempted

29. Consider the following statements about the SMILE (Social Media Interface for Learning Engagement) program in Rajasthan:
I. It was launched during the COVID-19 pandemic to ensure continuity of education.
II. Study materials and video links were shared with students and parents via WhatsApp groups.
III. It completely replaced the traditional board examinations with an online open-book system permanently.
IV. It connected teachers directly with students for homework distribution and assessment.
Which combination of statements is correct?
(1) I, II, and III only
(2) II, III, and IV only
(3) I, II, and IV only
(4) I, III, and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

30. Match the educational digital initiatives in Rajasthan in List I with their primary mediums/ platforms in List II.
List I: (Initiative)
A. Shiksha Vani
B. Shiksha Darshan
C. e-Kaksha
D. DIKSHA
List II: (Medium/Platform)
i. Television broadcasts on Doordarshan
ii. Radio broadcasts via All India Radio
iii. National teacher training and resource portal
iv. Digital video content on YouTube
(1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(4) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

31. The term 'School Rationalization' or 'School Integration' was prominently used in Rajasthan recently. What was its primary cause and effect?
(1) Merging low-enrolment schools into hub schools for better resource utilization.
(2) Separating girls and boys into different school buildings to decrease the overall level of enrolment.
(3) Converting all government schools into private entities to reduce total annual government expenditure.
(4) Mandating evening classes for all secondary students, which resulted in significantly higher dropout rates.
(5) Question not attempted

32. Which of the following medical universities serves as the affiliating university for government and private medical colleges across Rajasthan?
(1) Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan Rajasthan Ayurved University
(2) Rajasthan University of Health Sciences
(3) Malaviya National Institute of Technology
(4) Vardhman Mahaveer Open University
(5) Question not attempted

33. Identify the incorrect statement regarding female literacy in Rajasthan based on the 2011 Census.
(1) The female literacy rate in Rajasthan was lower than the national average for females.
(2) Female literacy in rural areas was higher than the female literacy rate in urban areas.
(3) Jalore district recorded the lowest female literacy rate for any district in the entire state.
(4) The overall female literacy rate for the state of Rajasthan stood at exactly 52.1 percent.
(5) Question not attempted

34. Consider the following features related to the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 framework being implemented in Rajasthan:
I. Emphasis on early childhood care and education (ECCE)
II. Introduction of vocational education from Class 6
III. Setting up of the State School Standards Authority (SSSA)
IV. Abolition of all local languages as mediums of instruction
V. Tracking of student progress through a holistic multidimensional report card
Which of the statements represent the correct provisions of NEP 2020?
(1) I, II, III, and V only
(2) I, III, IV, and V only
(3) II, III, IV, and V only

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

(2) I, II, IV, and V only
(3) II, III, IV, and V only
(4) I, III, IV, and V only
(5) Question not attempted

75. Select the correct chronological order of the stages of school education as proposed in the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 pedagogical structure.
(1) Preparatory, Foundational, Middle, Secondary
(2) Foundational, Preparatory, Middle, Secondary
(3) Foundational, Middle, Preparatory, Secondary
(4) Preparatory, Middle, Foundational, Secondary
(5) Question not attempted

76. In applying the concepts of adult literacy programs, what is the role of 'Akshar Saathis' or volunteer teachers in Rajasthan's Nav Bharat Saksharta Karyakram?
(1) They are fully paid government lecturers teaching in regular state universities.
(2) Unpaid volunteers who impart foundational literacy to non-literates.
(3) They are private tutors hired by wealthy families for specialized home tuition.
(4) They are technical staff responsible for maintaining the Shala Darpan portal.
(5) Question not attempted

77. Given below are two statements regarding the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 and its implementation in Rajasthan.
Statement I: NEP 2020 emphasizes that the medium of instruction until at least Grade 5, but preferably till Grade 8 and beyond, will be the home language/mother tongue/local language/ regional language.
Statement II: The Rajasthan Government has subsequently closed down all Mahatma Gandhi English Medium Schools to comply with this mandate.
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true, and Statement II explains Statement I.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are true, but Statement II does not explain Statement I.
(3) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(4) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(5) Question not attempted

78. Which of the following is NOT a recognized challenge facing the education sector in Rajasthan?
(1) High dropout rate among girls transitioning to senior secondary school environments
(2) Inadequate pupil-teacher ratio specifically within deeply remote desert habitations
(3) The persistent digital divide affecting equitable access to online learning resources
(4) Near 100 percent over-saturation of basic school infrastructure like drinking water
(5) Question not attempted

79. Arrange the following districts of Rajasthan in ascending order of their overall literacy rate as per the 2011 Census:
I. Banswara
II. Pratapgarh
III. Jalore
IV. Sirohi
Select the correct order from the options given below:
(1) III, IV, II, I
(2) IV, III, I, II
(3) III, I, II, IV
(4) I, III, IV, II
(5) Question not attempted

80. Match the educational abbreviations in List I with their expansions in List II.
List I: (Abbreviation)
A. CWSN
B. OOSC
C. PTR
D. DIET
List II: (Expansion)
i. Pupil-Teacher Ratio
ii. District Institute of Education and Training
iii. Children With Special Needs
iv. Out of School Children
(1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(2) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(3) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

81. Which of the following trends most appropriately describes the female literacy rate in Rajasthan between the 2001 and 2011 censuses?
(1) It decreased significantly due to the lack of modern educational facilities.
(2) It rose from 43.9 percent to 52.1 percent, indicating slow positive progress.
(3) It remained entirely stagnant with zero growth during the entire decade.
(4) It surpassed the male literacy rate to become the highest in the country.
(5) Question not attempted

82. What is the full form of the PM SHRI schools scheme being implemented in Rajasthan?
(1) PM Schools for Rising India
(2) Prime Minister's Scheme for Higher Research Institutes
(3) PM Shiksha Aur Rozgar Initiative
(4) Prime Minister's System for Rural Heritage Institutions
(5) Question not attempted

83. Find the odd one out among the following schemes based on their primary target beneficiaries in Rajasthan.
(1) Gargi Puraskar
(2) Aapki Beti Scheme
(3) Chief Minister Anuprati Coaching Scheme
(4) Kalibai Bheel Medhavi Chhatra Scooty Yojana
(5) Question not attempted

84. Consider the following statements regarding the provisions of the Rajasthan Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Rules, 2011:
I. It explicitly details the responsibilities of the State Government and Local Authorities.
II. It provides the procedure for determining the neighbourhood limits for opening schools.
III. It permits the physical punishment and mental harassment of students for maintaining discipline.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

85. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Right to Education (RTE) norms for the Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR).
(1) For primary classes (I to V), the prescribed PTR is 30:1.
(2) For upper primary classes (VI to VIII), the prescribed PTR is 35:1.
(3) The headmaster is included in the PTR for primary schools with under 60 students.
(4) If the enrolment in primary classes exceeds 200, the PTR should not exceed 40:1.
(5) Question not attempted

86. What is the direct cause and effect of teacher vacancies in the government schools of rural Rajasthan?
(1) It creates a surplus in the state budget used to increase salaries for existing staff members.
(2) Multi-grade teaching where one teacher manages several classes simultaneously.
(3) It encourages students to teach one another, which rapidly improves the general literacy rate.
(4) It forces the central government to permanently take over the management of all rural schools.
(5) Question not attempted

87. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The integration of vocational education in secondary and senior secondary schools is a priority under Samagra Shiksha in Rajasthan.
Reason (R): Vocational education equips students with employable skills, making them job-ready and reducing the reliance purely on academic degrees.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

88. Given below are two statements regarding the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in Rajasthan.
Statement I: The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

at the primary level in Rajasthan often exceeds 100 percent.
Statement II: GER includes under-age and over-age children enrolled in a particular level, causing the ratio to sometimes exceed 100 percent.
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true, and Statement II explains Statement I.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are true, but Statement II does not explain Statement I.
(3) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(4) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(5) Question not attempted

89. Consider the following statements about Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBV) in Rajasthan:
I. KGBV Type-I caters to classes VI to VIII.
II. KGBV Type-III caters to classes VI to XII.
III. The recurring cost of KGBVs is shared by the Central and State governments.
IV. They are exclusively established in urban metropolitan areas.
Which combination of statements is correct?
(1) I, II, and III only
(2) II, III, and IV only
(3) I, III, and IV only
(4) I, II, III, and IV
(5) Question not attempted

90. Match the government educational schemes in Rajasthan in List I with their broad objectives in List II.
List I: (Scheme)
A. Chief Minister Free Uniform Scheme
B. Chief Minister Bal Gopal Yojana
C. Gargi Puraskar
D. Shala Darpan
List II: (Objective)
i. Improving nutrition and school attendance
ii. Digital school management and transparency
iii. Financial assistance to prevent dropout and ease burden
iv. Incentivizing academic excellence among girls
(1) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

91. A child aged 10 years who has never been to school seeks admission in a government school in Rajasthan under the RTE Act. According to the Act, in which class should the child be admitted?
(1) Class 1, because foundational learning is always mandatory for every student.
(2) Class 8, to ensure completion of elementary education within a shorter timeframe.
(3) Admission will be denied as the child missed the initial mandated entry age.
(4) In an age-appropriate class, with a provision for special training to catch up.
(5) Question not attempted

92. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding the stages of education as per NEP 2020.
(1) Preparatory Stage – Ages 11 to 14 years
(2) Foundational Stage – Ages 3 to 8 years
(3) Middle Stage – Ages 8 to 11 years
(4) Secondary Stage – Ages 18 to 21 years
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

93. Which of the following is an exception to the regular provision of the Mid-Day Meal in government schools of Rajasthan?
(1) It is provided during the regular school working days of the year.
(2) It is provided during summer vacations in areas declared as drought-affected.
(3) Provision of meals to students in private unaided schools on all working days.
(4) It is provided to students from classes I to VIII in government-run institutions.
(5) Question not attempted

94. Consider the following entities involved in regulating or delivering higher and technical education in Rajasthan:
I. Department of College Education
II. Board of Technical Education Rajasthan (BTER)
III. Rajasthan State Council of Educational Research and Training (RSCERT)
IV. Rajasthan Technical University (RTU)
V. Private Universities established under State Acts
Which of the entities are directly involved in the higher or technical education sector (post-secondary)?

restricted to the General category but covers girls from various categories, including SC, ST, and OBC groups.

43. (4) Geographical isolation, scattered habitation, and socio-economic marginalization
Tribal-dominated districts like Banswara and Pratapgarh often exhibit lower literacy rates due to geographical isolation and scattered habitations. These factors, combined with socio-economic marginalization, create significant barriers to consistent school attendance and educational access. Unlike the more developed eastern districts, these regions require targeted infrastructure development and culturally sensitive educational strategies to overcome these persistent challenges and improve literacy levels.

44. (1) I and II only
Rajasthan hosts several prestigious national institutions. The Central University of Rajasthan is located in Kishangarh, Ajmer. Additionally, IIT Jodhpur and IIM Udaipur are recognized as Institutes of National Importance, contributing to high-level research and professional training. However, the Malaviya National Institute of Technology is situated in Jaipur, not Bikaner. Therefore, only the first and second statements are correct.

45. (3) Female Literacy Rate – 52.12%
The 2011 Census provides specific educational indicators for Rajasthan. The female literacy rate is accurately recorded at fifty-two point twelve percent. In contrast, the overall literacy rate is sixty-six point eleven percent, and the urban literacy rate is seventy-nine point sixty-eight percent. Understanding these exact figures is essential for evaluating the state's progress and identifying areas that require targeted educational interventions.

46. (4) Implementing the 'No Bag Day' initiative on Saturdays
To alleviate the physical burden of heavy school bags on primary students, the Rajasthan government introduced the 'No Bag Day' initiative. This program designates Saturdays as a day for non-academic, joyful activities and skill-building without the need for carrying textbooks. It aims to foster a more creative learning environment while promoting the physical well-being of young children in government schools.

47. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The implementation of the RTE act's twenty-five percent quota in private schools has encountered administrative and financial hurdles. Delays in fee reimbursement by the state government have made many school management committees reluctant to participate fully. This situation creates a tension between policy mandates and practical execution, where financial consistency is required to ensure that disadvantaged students receive stable educational opportunities.

48. (2) Compulsory boarding facility for all enrolled students
The Right to Education Act mandates specific norms for primary schools, including a pupil-teacher ratio of thirty to one and a minimum of two hundred working days annually. It also requires eight hundred instructional hours per year. However, the act does not mandate compulsory boarding facilities for students. Schools are primarily expected to be available within the local neighborhood for easy access.

49. (2) I, III, and IV only
The Chief Minister Free Uniform Distribution Scheme benefits students in classes one to eight in Rajasthan's government schools. The policy aims to increase enrolment and reduce the financial burden on families. While the government provides the uniform cloth, it also transfers a specific amount into the student's bank account to cover stitching charges, ensuring that students receive complete uniform sets.

50. (1) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
Official bodies in Rajasthan have distinct educational mandates. RSCERT focuses on curriculum design and academic support, while the Board of Secondary Education conducts board exams. The Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan manages funding and quality in higher education. Additionally, the Directorate of Technical Education administers technical institutes. Together, these organizations ensure a structured and qualitative approach across different levels of the state's education.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

ANSWERS

1. (2) 66.11 percent
The 2011 Census revealed that Rajasthan achieved an overall literacy rate of sixty-six point eleven percent. This reflects significant progress from the previous decade but remains below the national average. The state exhibits marked regional disparities, with urban areas generally recording higher literacy levels compared to rural regions. Targeted educational policies aim to bridge these existing gaps systematically.

2. (1) The male literacy rate is 79.2 percent and female literacy is 52.1 percent, showing a gap of approximately 27.1 percent.
The 2011 Census highlights a stark gender disparity in Rajasthan's literacy landscape. While the male literacy rate reached seventy-nine point two percent, female literacy lagged significantly at fifty-two point one percent. This creates a substantial gap of twenty-seven point one percent. Addressing this divide remains a primary focus for state-led educational interventions and women's empowerment initiatives across districts.

3. (3) Jalore
As per the 2011 Census data, Jalore district recorded the lowest overall literacy rate in Rajasthan. This region faces unique socio-economic and geographical challenges that impact educational access and student retention. To address this, the state government has implemented various programs focusing on improving school infrastructure and encouraging community participation in the educationally backward blocks of the district.

4. (1) I and II only
The Rajasthan Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Rules were officially notified in 2011 to implement the national act. This framework guarantees free and compulsory education for all children between six and fourteen years. While it mandates a twenty-five percent reservation in private schools for disadvantaged groups, it establishes essential standards for local authorities and school management.

5. (3) To improve child nutrition and ensure consistent student attendance
The PM POSHAN scheme, formerly known as the Mid-Day Meal scheme, is a vital intervention in Rajasthan's government schools. Its primary goals are to enhance child nutrition and ensure consistent student attendance by providing hot, cooked meals. By addressing classroom hunger, the program supports the overall health of students and encourages higher retention rates in elementary education settings.

6. (2) GER counts all students in a level, whereas NER counts only the age-appropriate group.
The Gross Enrolment Ratio includes all students enrolled in a specific education level, regardless of their age. In contrast, the Net Enrolment Ratio specifically counts only those students who belong to the official age group for that level. This distinction is crucial for understanding the efficiency and age-appropriateness of the enrolment process within Rajasthan's elementary education system.

7. (3) A is true but R is false.
The Mid-Day Meal scheme significantly improves student attendance and retention in Rajasthan's elementary schools by providing nutritional support. However, it does not include the provision of free textbooks or school uniforms, which are handled under separate state government initiatives. While the nutritional aspect effectively encourages school participation, the reasoning regarding other material benefits remains factually incorrect in this context.

8. (1) Early marriage, domestic responsibilities, and distance to school
In rural Rajasthan, secondary school girl students face multiple barriers leading to high dropout rates. Key factors include the pressure of early marriage, heavy domestic responsibilities, and significant distances to the nearest educational institutions. These socio-economic constraints often take precedence over academic pursuits, necessitating targeted state interventions like

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

and Jalore follows next in this specific comparison. Understanding these variations helps in identifying regions that require more focused efforts to improve male educational attainment and literacy.

60. (1) A-iv, B-i, C-iii, D-ii
Digital initiatives in Rajasthan serve unique functions. Shala Samdarshan is a portal for viewing school infrastructure, while e-Kaksha provides free YouTube lessons. The SMILE program uses WhatsApp to share educational content daily. Lastly, DIKSHA is the national platform for teacher training and resources. Together, these tools form a comprehensive digital framework that supports both students and educators across the state's schools.

61. (3) Rajasthan University, Jaipur
Among the institutions listed, the University of Rajasthan in Jaipur is a state-run public university. In contrast, BITS Pilani, Banasthali Vidyapith, and Jain Vishva Bharati Institute are categorized as deemed-to-be universities or private institutions. This makes Rajasthan University the odd one out based on its administrative structure and funding as a primary public academic body established by the state government.

62. (4) Shivira Patrika
Shivira Patrika is a prominent monthly magazine published by the Directorate of Education in Rajasthan. It serves as an official channel for communicating departmental orders, academic articles, and educational news to teachers and administrators. As an essential resource, it keeps the educational community informed about policy changes and best practices, facilitating a standardized flow of information across the state's schools.

63. (1) Appointing Vice-Chancellors for state-run technical universities
The Rajasthan Board of Secondary Education manages secondary level academic standards, prescribes curricula, and conducts board exams and teacher eligibility tests. However, the appointment of Vice-Chancellors for state technical universities falls outside its jurisdiction, as such appointments are typically handled by the Governor in consultation with the state government. Thus, administrative university leadership is an exception to the board's roles.

64. (1) I and II only
The State Literacy Mission Authority is responsible for implementing adult education programs in Rajasthan. The Nav Bharat Saksharta Karyakram focuses on providing foundational literacy, numeracy, and life skills to non-literate adults. However, these programs generally target individuals aged fifteen years and above, not ten. Therefore, only the first and second statements accurately describe the current adult education framework in the state.

65. (2) To improve institutional quality by ensuring conformity to prescribed norms
The Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan is a centrally sponsored scheme aimed at providing strategic funding to state higher education institutions. Its primary goal in Rajasthan is to improve overall institutional quality by ensuring that colleges and universities conform to prescribed standards. By focusing on qualitative improvements and infrastructure development, RUSA helps enhance the standard of higher education across various state districts.

66. (2) Both Statement I and Statement II are true, but Statement II does not explain Statement I.
Industrial Training Institutes in Rajasthan provide vocational courses for immediate trade-based employment. Meanwhile, polytechnic colleges offer diploma courses that act as a middle ground between basic vocational training and degree-level engineering. Both statements are factually correct regarding the roles of these institutions. However, they describe different levels of the technical education hierarchy, and the second statement does not directly explain the first.

67. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Rajasthan government is expanding medical education by establishing a government medical college in every district. This ambitious plan is designed to address the shortage of healthcare professionals and strengthen the state's tertiary healthcare delivery system. Both the assertion and the reason are true, as the expansion of

NODIA

17. (2) An online platform for real-time data of government schools, students, and staff
Shala Darpan is a comprehensive digital portal launched by the Department of Education in Rajasthan. It serves as a real-time database for government schools, providing detailed information on students, teaching staff, and infrastructure. By facilitating transparent school management and data-driven decision-making, the platform helps administrators monitor educational progress and resource allocation effectively across the entire state school system.

18. (1) Non-literates of 15 years of age and above
The Padhna Likhna Abhiyan is a significant literacy initiative in Rajasthan targeting non-literate individuals aged fifteen years and above. Its primary goal is to impart functional literacy, enabling adults to manage daily tasks effectively. By focusing on foundational reading, writing, and numeracy skills, the program aims to reduce the adult illiteracy rate and empower marginalized sections of the population.

19. (3) 5+3+3+4
Following the National Education Policy 2020, Rajasthan is transitioning to a five-plus-three-plus-three-plus-four pedagogical structure. This new model replaces the traditional ten-plus-two system. It begins with a five-year foundational stage, followed by three years each for the preparatory and middle stages. The final four-year secondary stage focuses on multidisciplinary study, providing students with a more flexible and holistic learning experience.

20. (1) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
Rajasthan's universities are spread across various cities to ensure regional academic growth. Maharshi Dayanand Saraswati University is in Ajmer, while Jai Narain Vyas University is located in Jodhpur. Maharaja Ganga Singh University serves the Bikaner region, and Govind Guru Tribal University is based in Banswara. This geographical distribution helps provide higher education access to diverse populations across the entire state.

21. (3) Mahatma Gandhi Government English Medium Schools Scheme
The Rajasthan government launched the Mahatma Gandhi Government English Medium Schools scheme to provide quality English instruction in state-run institutions. This initiative involves converting existing Hindi medium schools into English medium ones to meet the growing demand for competitive education. By offering affordable English medium schooling, the state aims to bridge the urban-rural divide and improve the future employability of students.

22. (2) The cost of the milk is entirely borne by the Central Government under the PM POSHAN scheme.
The Chief Minister Bal Gopal Yojana is a state-funded initiative providing milk to students in classes one to eight in government schools. While it enhances child nutrition and operates within the broader framework of improving student health, its cost is borne by the Rajasthan government, not the central government. The scheme utilizes powdered milk products to ensure consistent delivery across districts.

23. (4) 450 Calories and 12 grams of Protein
Under the PM POSHAN scheme, specific nutritional norms are mandated to ensure the healthy development of primary school children. For students in classes one to five, each meal must provide four hundred and fifty calories and twelve grams of protein daily. These standards are essential for combating malnutrition and supporting the physical and cognitive growth of students in government schools.

24. (1) I and II only
The Board of Technical Education Rajasthan, situated in Jodhpur, manages diploma courses in various engineering and non-engineering trades. It is responsible for curriculum development and conducting examinations. While Rajasthan Technical University grants affiliation to degree-level engineering colleges, it does not exclusively affiliate polytechnic colleges, which fall under the board's jurisdiction. Thus, only the first two statements are factually correct.

25. (1) Section 12(1)(c)
Section twelve-one-c of the Right to Education Act facilitates the admission of children from weaker and disadvantaged sections into private unaided schools. This provision mandates a twenty-five percent reservation at the entry level, such as Class one. In Rajasthan, this enables BPL

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

families to secure quality education for their children free of cost, with the state government later reimbursing the schools.

26. (2) 1957
The Rajasthan Board of Secondary Education was established in 1957 to regulate and supervise secondary education within the state. Initially located in Jaipur, it later shifted to Ajmer. The board plays a pivotal role in maintaining educational standards by conducting board examinations and developing academic syllabi. Its establishment marked a significant step toward organizing the school education system in Rajasthan.

27. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Many engineering seats in Rajasthan's private colleges remain vacant due to a mismatch between academic curricula and industry requirements. This gap negatively impacts student employability, making technical education less attractive to aspirants. While the assertion correctly identifies the vacancy issue, the reason accurately explains that the lack of practical, industry-aligned skills is a major driving factor behind this problem.

28. (2) The establishment of a specialized faculty ecosystem and competitive peer environment over many years.
Kota's emergence as a premier coaching hub is primarily due to the development of a specialized ecosystem featuring experienced faculty and a highly competitive peer environment. This infrastructure was built over several decades, attracting students nationwide for engineering and medical entrance preparation. It is not mandated by the government but is a result of established success rates and concentrated academic resources.

29. (3) I, II, and IV only
The SMILE program was introduced in Rajasthan during the COVID-19 pandemic to maintain educational continuity through digital means. It utilized WhatsApp groups to share study materials and video links with students and parents. While it facilitated teacher-student interaction and homework distribution, it did not permanently replace traditional board exams with online systems. Therefore, only the first, second, and fourth statements are accurate.

30. (1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
Rajasthan's digital education initiatives utilize diverse platforms. Shiksha Vani provides radio broadcasts via All India Radio, while Shiksha Darshan uses television through Doordarshan. The e-Kaksha project offers digital video content on YouTube for students. Furthermore, DIKSHA serves as a national portal for teacher training and resource sharing. These combined efforts ensure that educational materials reach students through various accessible communication channels.

NODIA

31. (1) Merging low-enrolment schools into hub schools for better resource utilization.
School rationalization or integration in Rajasthan involves merging schools with low student enrolment into nearby hub schools. This strategy aims to optimize resource utilization, ensuring better infrastructure, more teachers, and improved academic environments for students. By consolidating small schools, the government can provide enhanced facilities like libraries and laboratories that were previously difficult to maintain in multiple under-enrolled locations.

32. (2) Rajasthan University of Health Sciences
The Rajasthan University of Health Sciences, located in Jaipur, serves as the central affiliating body for all government and private medical, dental, and nursing colleges in the state. Established to ensure uniform standards in medical education, it conducts examinations and grants degrees. Its role is critical in maintaining the quality of healthcare professionals being trained within Rajasthan's diverse medical institutions.

33. (2) Female literacy in rural areas was higher than the female literacy rate in urban areas.
In Rajasthan, female literacy rates according to the 2011 Census reveal significant disparities. Urban areas generally record higher literacy levels than rural regions, making the claim that rural female literacy is higher incorrect. Jalore district has the lowest female literacy rate, and the overall state average for females is fifty-two point one percent, which remains lower than the national average.

34. (1) I, II, III, and V only
The implementation of NEP 2020 in Rajasthan focuses on early childhood care, introducing vocational training from Class six, and establishing the State School Standards Authority. It also mandates holistic report cards to track multidimensional student progress. Importantly, the policy does not abolish local languages; rather, it encourages their use as mediums of instruction, making most of the provided statements correct.

35. (1) II, IV, I, III
Adult literacy programs in India have evolved chronologically. The National Literacy Mission started in 1988, followed by Saakshar Bharat in 2009. Later, the Padhna Likhna Abhiyan was launched in 2020 to address functional literacy. Most recently, the Nav Bharat Saksharta Karyakram was introduced in 2022. Understanding this timeline is essential for tracking the state's progress in achieving universal adult literacy.

36. (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true, and Statement II explains Statement I.
The Gross Enrolment Ratio in Rajasthan's higher education sector is significantly lower than that of elementary education. This disparity exists because many students drop out or enter the workforce after secondary school due to economic constraints and social factors. Both statements are accurate, and the transition challenges effectively explain why enrolment levels decline as students move toward higher studies.

37. (3) Jhunjhunu
According to the 2011 Census, Jhunjhunu recorded the highest male literacy rate among all districts in Rajasthan. This achievement reflects a strong local emphasis on education and a well-established network of schools. The district consistently performs well in educational metrics, contributing significantly to the state's overall human development and providing a model for other regions to improve their literacy levels.

38. (2) Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)
Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan is an integrated scheme for school education that combines three previous programs: Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, and Teacher Education. It focuses on improving school effectiveness from pre-school to Class twelve. However, the Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan is a separate scheme dedicated exclusively to higher education and is not part of the Samagra Shiksha framework.

39. (4) Ajmer
In Rajasthan, several districts like Jalore, Pratapgarh, and Sirohi recorded overall literacy rates below sixty percent in the 2011 Census. These areas are identified as educationally backward due to various socio-economic factors. In contrast, Ajmer has a significantly higher literacy rate, well above sixty percent, making it the odd one out among the listed districts in terms of literacy status.

40. (1) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
Educational institutions in Rajasthan serve diverse purposes. Swami Vivekananda Model Schools are CBSE-affiliated English medium schools in backward blocks. Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas provide residential education for marginalized girls. The Shardul Sports School in Bikaner specializes in athletic training. Lastly, Industrial Training Institutes focus on vocational skill-based training. These institutions collectively address the academic and professional needs of various student segments.

41. (3) Performance Assessment, Review, and Analysis of Knowledge for Holistic Development
PARAKH stands for Performance Assessment, Review, and Analysis of Knowledge for Holistic Development. It is a national assessment center proposed under the National Education Policy 2020. Its primary objective is to set standards and guidelines for student assessment across all recognized school boards in India. This initiative aims to ensure a uniform and holistic approach to evaluating student learning outcomes.

42. (1) The scheme is exclusively restricted only to girls belonging to the General category.
The Kalibai Bheel Medhavi Chhatra Scooty Yojana is a meritorious scheme in Rajasthan providing free scooters to female students who excel in their twelfth-grade board exams. Its goal is to facilitate easier access to higher education institutions. Crucially, the scheme is not

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

transport vouchers and residential school facilities to ensure educational continuity.

9. (1) I, II, and III only
The Gargi Puraskar is an incentive scheme in Rajasthan designed to promote female education. It honors girls who achieve seventy-five percent or higher marks in their Class ten board examinations. The award is distributed in installments during Class eleven and twelve, encouraging students to complete their senior secondary education. This program effectively reduces dropouts and motivates girls toward academic excellence.

10. (1) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
Rajasthan implements various schemes targeting specific student groups. The Aapki Beti scheme supports BPL girls whose parents have passed away, while the Chief Minister Higher Education Scholarship rewards meritorious college freshmen. Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas provide residential facilities for disadvantaged out-of-school girls. Additionally, the Devnarayan Scooty scheme incentivizes meritorious female students from Most Backward Classes to pursue higher education.

11. (4) They are day-scholar schools meant exclusively for boys from economically weaker sections in urban areas.
Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas serve as residential facilities specifically for girls from marginalized communities, including SC, ST, and OBC groups. These institutions prioritize educational access in backward blocks and have been upgraded to secondary levels. Stating that they are day schools for boys from economically weaker sections is incorrect, as their primary mandate is residential education for disadvantaged girls.

12. (2) To conduct board examinations for secondary and senior secondary levels
The Rajasthan Board of Secondary Education, based in Ajmer, is the primary authority responsible for regulating secondary education. Its fundamental role involves designing curricula, prescribing textbooks, and conducting board examinations for secondary and senior secondary levels. By maintaining standardized evaluation processes, the board ensures academic quality and uniform assessment for students across government and affiliated private schools.

13. (3) Kota
According to the 2011 Census, Kota district achieved the highest female literacy rate in Rajasthan. This success is attributed to its robust educational infrastructure and a culture that prioritizes learning. As a major academic hub, Kota provides numerous opportunities for female students to excel. High literacy levels in this district serve as a benchmark for educational development initiatives across the state.

14. (1) I, II, III, and IV only
Rajasthan's school infrastructure faces several valid challenges, including a shortage of subject-specific teachers in remote rural regions and inadequate sanitation facilities for girls. Furthermore, unreliable electricity and internet connectivity hinder the effective implementation of digital learning. Urban fringe schools often struggle with high pupil-teacher ratios. However, the claim of over-abundant primary vocational labs does not reflect the current reality.

15. (1) Kota, Jaipur, Jhunjhunu, Sikar
The 2011 Census data ranks Rajasthan's districts by overall literacy rates in a specific order. Kota leads the state, followed by the capital city, Jaipur. Jhunjhunu occupies the third position, while Sikar follows as the fourth. This decreasing order highlights the regional disparities in educational attainment, with the eastern and northern districts generally performing better than the southern and western regions.

16. (2) Rajasthan Technical University
Rajasthan Technical University, located in Kota, is the state's premier institution focused on technical and engineering education. It serves as the affiliating body for numerous engineering and architecture colleges across the state. The university's primary mandate is to improve the quality of technical education, develop relevant curricula, and conduct standardized examinations for various professional undergraduate and postgraduate degree programs.

NODIA

51. (3) Upgrading existing government schools into exemplars of NEP 2020 principles
The PM SHRI scheme in Rajasthan focuses on upgrading selected existing government schools into exemplar institutions. These schools are designed to demonstrate the effective implementation of National Education Policy 2020 principles, showcasing modern pedagogy and high-quality infrastructure. By serving as models, PM SHRI schools aim to lead other nearby institutions in improving learning outcomes and adopting innovative educational practices across the state.

52. (4) The state hosts several private universities established under state legislation.
Rajasthan's higher education infrastructure includes a significant number of private universities established under specific state legislation. These institutions expand access to various professional and academic courses beyond state-run universities. While state universities receive government funding, colleges typically require affiliation to grant recognized degrees. The presence of numerous private universities reflects the state's growing capacity to provide diverse educational opportunities.

53. (3) 200 ml
Under the Chief Minister Bal Gopal Yojana, students in upper primary classes, spanning grades six to eight, are entitled to two hundred milliliters of milk per day. This nutritional intervention is provided in government schools to improve the health and well-being of older children. By meeting these dietary needs, the scheme encourages regular attendance and supports the students' overall development.

54. (1) I, II, III, and IV only
Kota's coaching ecosystem generates significant local employment and attracts thousands of students, boosting the regional economy. However, it also faces challenges like high academic pressure and student mental health concerns. In response, the Rajasthan government issued specific coaching guidelines to regulate these institutes. While successful, the industry cannot guarantee admission for every student, making most of the provided statements accurate.

55. (2) II, III, I, IV
Medical colleges in Rajasthan were established over several decades. Sawai Man Singh Medical College in Jaipur was the first in 1947. Sardar Patel Medical College in Bikaner followed in 1959. Rabindra Nath Tagore Medical College in Udaipur was established in 1961, and Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College in Ajmer opened in 1965. This chronological expansion highlights the state's commitment to medical education.

56. (4) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
The Gross Enrolment Ratio for girls in Rajasthan's higher education has actually shown an improving trend, rather than a decline, over the last decade. This progress is supported by various state initiatives, such as the scooty distribution scheme, which provides tangible incentives for girls to continue their studies. Therefore, the first statement is incorrect, while the second statement is factually true.

57. (3) Aapki Beti Scheme – For girls studying in private schools exclusively
The Aapki Beti scheme in Rajasthan is specifically designed for girls from BPL families who have lost one or both parents, and it applies only to those studying in government schools. The claim that it is exclusively for private school students is incorrect. Other schemes like Gargi Puraskar and Indira Priyadarshini Award correctly serve their respective academic and social target groups.

58. (1) Providing safe learning environments for girls facing distance or economic hurdles
Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas are established as residential schools to provide a safe and stable learning environment for girls from marginalized communities. These students often face significant economic hurdles or reside in remote areas where daily commuting is difficult. By offering on-campus living, these institutions ensure that girls can complete their education without the disruptions caused by distance or household pressures.

59. (1) Pratapgarh, Banswara, Sirohi, Jalore
The 2011 Census data indicates a specific increasing order for male literacy rates among several districts in Rajasthan. Pratapgarh has the lowest rate among those listed, followed by Banswara. Sirohi ranks higher than Banswara,

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

(1) I, II, IV, and V only
(2) I, III, IV, and V only
(3) II, III, IV, and V only
(4) I, II, III, and V only
(5) Question not attempted

95. Arrange the following landmark national education policies/documents, which guided education in Rajasthan, in their chronological order of formulation:
I. National Policy on Education (NPE) - 1986
II. National Education Policy (NEP) - 2020
III. National Policy on Education (NPE) - 1968
IV. Programme of Action (POA) - 1992
Select the correct order from the options given below:
(1) III, I, IV, II
(2) I, III, IV, II
(3) III, I, II, IV
(4) I, IV, III, II
(5) Question not attempted

96. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) trends in Rajasthan's education sector.
(1) The GER at the primary level is generally higher than the GER at the secondary level.
(2) The GER for higher education in Rajasthan is higher than the GER for elementary education.
(3) Female GER drops significantly as students transition from upper primary to senior secondary levels.
(4) Government interventions like free cycles and scooties aim to improve female GER at higher levels.
(5) Question not attempted

97. In which city of Rajasthan is the prestigious National Law University (NLU) located?
(1) Jaipur
(2) Jodhpur
(3) Udaipur
(4) Ajmer
(5) Question not attempted

98. Given below are two statements regarding inclusive education in Rajasthan.
Statement I: Inclusive education under Samagra Shiksha in Rajasthan aims to integrate Children With Special Needs (CWSN) into regular neighborhood schools.
Statement II: Samagra Shiksha completely discourages the provision of resource rooms, special educators, and assistive devices for CWSN.
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true, and Statement II explains Statement I.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are true, but Statement II does not explain Statement I.
(3) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(4) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(5) Question not attempted

99. What is the most appropriate mandate of the State School Standards Authority (SSSA) proposed to be set up under NEP 2020 in Rajasthan?
(1) To replace the RBSE and conduct all board examinations for every state student
(2) To print and distribute textbooks for higher education and vocational institutions
(3) A state-wide body to establish quality standards for public and private schools
(4) To disburse salaries directly to the personal bank accounts of all state teachers
(5) Question not attempted

100. Match the key challenges in Rajasthan's education sector in List I with their corresponding observable indicators in List II.
List I: (Challenge)
A. High Dropout Rate
B. Poor Learning Outcomes
C. Teacher Shortage
D. Gender Disparity
List II: (Indicator)
i. Low performance scores in the National Achievement Survey (NAS)
ii. Significant difference between male and female literacy rates
iii. Steep decline in student enrolment from Class 8 to Class 9
iv. High Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) exceeding RTE norms
(1) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(4) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

educational facilities is a direct and logical response to the state's healthcare needs.

68. (4) Bikaner Technical University – Bikaner
Rajasthan's specialized universities are located in specific cities. While the Ayurved University is in Jodhpur and the Health Sciences University is in Jaipur, Bikaner Technical University is correctly situated in Bikaner. These institutions provide focused professional education in their respective fields. Identifying the correct headquarters of these universities is important for understanding the state's distribution of higher and technical educational resources.

69. (2) I, II, and IV only
Rajasthan's school system faces several challenges, including teacher vacancies in remote areas and disparities in learning outcomes between rural and urban students. Additionally, inadequate digital infrastructure remains a hurdle for modern learning. However, the state does not have a hundred percent transition rate from secondary to higher secondary levels. Thus, only the first, second, and fourth statements accurately reflect these challenges.

70. (1) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
Rajasthan's cities serve as distinct educational hubs. Kota is globally famous for competitive entrance coaching, while Pilani hosts the prestigious BITS, an Institute of Eminence. Jodhpur is home to premier national institutes like IIT and AIIMS. Jaipur, the state capital, contains the highest concentration of both state-run and private universities. This specialization allows each city to contribute uniquely to Rajasthan's education.

71. (4) They require coaching institutes to guarantee admission into elite colleges for every student.
The Rajasthan government's guidelines for Kota's coaching institutes aim to reduce student stress through mandatory aptitude tests, prohibited Sunday classes, and regular psychological counseling. These measures promote a healthier academic environment. However, the guidelines do not require institutes to guarantee admission into elite colleges. Such a guarantee would be unrealistic and is not a part of the official regulatory framework for coaching.

72. (1) Cairn Oil & Gas (Vedanta)
The E-Kaksha initiative is a successful partnership between the Rajasthan Education Department and Cairn Oil and Gas, a part of the Vedanta group. This collaboration provides free, high-quality digital video lessons for students in classes one to twelve via YouTube. By leveraging corporate social responsibility, the state has significantly expanded the reach of digital educational content to students across Rajasthan.

73. (3) Rural digital gaps led to radio broadcasts to ensure continued student learning.
During the COVID-19 pandemic, digital gaps in rural Rajasthan made it difficult for many students to access online content. To ensure continued learning, the state utilized Shiksha Vani to broadcast educational programs via radio. This approach was effective because radio sets were more accessible than smartphones or high-speed internet in remote areas, successfully bridging the technological divide during the crisis.

74. (1) I, II, III, and IV only
The PM POSHAN scheme in Rajasthan covers children from Balvatika to Class eight, using foodgrains from the Food Corporation of India. Costs are shared between the center and state, and community participation is encouraged through Tithi Bhojan. However, the menu strictly excludes fast food and packaged snacks, focusing instead on nutritional quality. Therefore, only the first four statements regarding the scheme are correct.

75. (2) Foundational, Preparatory, Middle, Secondary
The National Education Policy 2020 introduces a sequential pedagogical structure for school education. It begins with the Foundational stage for early years, followed by the Preparatory stage. Next is the Middle stage, covering grades six to eight, and finally, the Secondary stage for grades nine to twelve. This chronological order is designed to align educational content with the developmental needs of children.

76. (2) Unpaid volunteers who impart foundational literacy to non-literates.
In Rajasthan's Nav Bharat Saksharta Karyakram, Akshar Saathis play a crucial role as unpaid volunteers. These individuals dedicate their time

NODIA

(1) 10,000
(2) 20,000
(3) 30,000
(4) 50,000
(5) Question not attempted

22. Match the health schemes in List I with their primary objectives in List II:
List I: (Health Schemes)
A. Janani Suraksha Yojana
B. POSHAN Abhiyan
C. Ayushman Bharat
D. Mukhyamantri Nishulk Dava Yojana
List II: (Objectives)
i. Health insurance coverage
ii. Universal access to essential medicines
iii. Promotion of institutional delivery
iv. Reduction of malnutrition and stunting
(1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(2) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(3) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(4) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

23. Which of the following pairs of disease and its classification is correct regarding the rising disease burden in Rajasthan?
(1) Malaria - Non-communicable disease
(2) Tuberculosis - Genetic disease
(3) Diabetes - Communicable disease
(4) Hypertension - Non-communicable disease
(5) Question not attempted

24. Consider the following statements regarding the COVID-19 response in Rajasthan:
I. The "Bhilwara Model" gained national recognition for its strict containment and screening strategies.
II. The state government completely relied on private hospitals for COVID-19 vaccination.
III. Door-to-door surveys were conducted by ASHA and Anganwadi workers to trace symptomatic patients.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) I and III only
(3) II and III only
(4) I, II, and III
(5) Question not attempted

25. Which of the following correctly defines the term "stunting" in the context of childhood malnutrition?
(1) Low weight for height
(2) Low weight for age
(3) Low height for age
(4) Low hemoglobin levels for age
(5) Question not attempted

26. Under the National Health Mission (NHM), what is the primary role of the State Health Society in Rajasthan?
(1) State-level planning and implementation of NHM activities
(2) Direct recruitment of specialized private medical practitioners for urban centers
(3) Mass manufacturing of vaccines for localized communicable disease outbreaks
(4) Exporting high-end medical equipment and diagnostic tools to other states
(5) Question not attempted

27. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Rajasthan is witnessing a dual burden of diseases, characterized by a high prevalence of both communicable and non-communicable diseases.
Reason (R): Rapid urbanization and lifestyle changes are increasing non-communicable diseases, while infectious diseases persist in underdeveloped rural pockets.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

28. A public health worker in a village notices a high incidence of waterborne diseases during the monsoon. Which infrastructural component at the grassroots level should be immediately mobilized to distribute basic medicines like ORS and Zinc?
(1) The District Hospital
(2) The Sub-Health Centre / ASHA worker
(3) The State Health Directorate
(4) The Medical College Hospital

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

exceeds two hundred, the ratio should not exceed forty to one. However, in schools with fewer than sixty students, the headmaster is generally not counted separately for the PTR. Stating the headmaster is included in such cases is incorrect.

86. (2) Multi-grade teaching where one teacher manages several classes simultaneously.
In rural Rajasthan, teacher vacancies often force schools to adopt multi-grade teaching. This occurs when a single teacher is required to manage and instruct students from several different classes simultaneously in one room. This direct consequence of staffing shortages impacts the quality of education and makes it difficult for teachers to provide individual attention to students at different learning levels.

87. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Integrating vocational education into Rajasthan's secondary schools is a major priority under the Samagra Shiksha framework. This initiative aims to equip students with practical, employable skills that make them ready for the job market. Both the assertion and the reason are true, as vocational training reduces the sole reliance on academic degrees and addresses the specific skill requirements of various industries.

88. (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true, and Statement II explains Statement I.
The Gross Enrolment Ratio at the primary level in Rajasthan sometimes exceeds one hundred percent. This happens because the calculation includes all enrolled children, including those who are older or younger than the official age for that level. Both statements are true, and the inclusion of over-age and under-age students accurately explains why the ratio can mathematically surpass the total population.

89. (1) I, II, and III only
Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas in Rajasthan are categorized into different types. Type-I serves classes six to eight, while Type-III has been expanded to cover classes six through twelve. The recurring costs are shared by both central and state governments. These schools are primarily established in educationally backward rural blocks, not urban metropolitan areas, making only the first three statements accurate.

90. (1) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
Rajasthan's educational schemes have clear objectives. The Free Uniform scheme and Bal Gopal Yojana focus on reducing financial burdens and improving nutrition respectively. The Gargi Puraskar incentivizes academic excellence among female students. Shala Darpan promotes transparency through digital management. These programs collectively aim to enhance school attendance, student health, and overall academic performance while ensuring efficient and transparent administration across the state.

91. (4) In an age-appropriate class, with a provision for special training to catch up.
Under the RTE Act, a ten-year-old child who has never attended school must be admitted to an age-appropriate class. For a ten-year-old, this would typically be Class five. To help the child manage the curriculum of a higher grade, the act also mandates the provision of special training. This ensures that the child is integrated into the educational system effectively.

NODIA

92. (2) Foundational Stage – Ages 3 to 8 years
The National Education Policy 2020 defines several stages of school education based on age groups. The Foundational stage is correctly paired with the age group of three to eight years. Other stages include the Preparatory stage for ages eight to eleven, the Middle stage for eleven to fourteen, and the Secondary stage for ages fourteen to eighteen. Identifying these pairs is essential.

93. (3) Provision of meals to students in private unaided schools on all working days.
The Mid-Day Meal is provided in government and government-aided schools for students in classes one to eight during regular working days. In drought-affected areas, it may also be provided during summer vacations. However, the scheme does not extend to private unaided schools. Therefore, the provision of meals in private unaided institutions is an exception to the regular rules of the scheme.

94. (1) I, II, IV, and V only
Higher and technical education in Rajasthan involves several post-secondary entities. The Department of College Education, Board of Technical Education, and Rajasthan Technical

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II, III, and IV
(2) I, II, IV, and V
(3) II, III, IV, and V
(4) I, III, IV, and V
(5) Question not attempted

35. Which of the following features is incorrect regarding the Mukhyamantri Chiranjeevi Swasthya Bima Yojana?
(1) It covers pre-existing diseases from day one.
(2) It includes expenses for pre-hospitalization and post-hospitalization for a specified period.
(3) The premium is strictly paid by all beneficiaries regardless of their socio-economic status.
(4) Cashless treatment is provided at empaneled hospitals.
(5) Question not attempted

36. What does the acronym ASHA stand for in the context of the National Health Mission?
(1) Auxiliary Social Health Assistant
(2) Accredited State Health Assistant
(3) Advanced Social Health Agency
(4) Accredited Social Health Activist
(5) Question not attempted

37. Arrange the following landmark health schemes implemented in Rajasthan in the chronological order of their launch:
I. Mukhyamantri Chiranjeevi Swasthya Bima Yojana
II. Mukhyamantri Nishulk Dava Yojana
III. National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)
IV. Ayushman Bharat PM-JAY
(1) III, II, IV, I
(2) II, III, I, IV
(3) III, IV, II, I
(4) II, I, III, IV
(5) Question not attempted

38. As per government norms, what is the standard bed capacity of a Community Health Centre (CHC)?
(1) 10 beds
(2) 30 beds
(3) 100 beds
(4) 500 beds
(5) Question not attempted

39. What is the direct public health effect of early marriages and frequent pregnancies among women in rural areas?
(1) Increased demographic dividend in the short term
(2) Decreased infant mortality rate
(3) Eradication of communicable diseases in the community
(4) High maternal mortality and low birth weight infants
(5) Question not attempted

40. Where is the Directorate of Medical, Health and Family Welfare Services of Rajasthan headquartered?
(1) Jaipur
(2) Jodhpur
(3) Udaipur
(4) Ajmer
(5) Question not attempted

41. Which national programme aims specifically to control malaria, dengue, and chikungunya?
(1) National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP)
(2) Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP)
(3) National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP)
(4) National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB)
(5) Question not attempted

42. Match the vector or cause in List I with the corresponding communicable disease in List II:
List I: (Vector/Cause)
A. Female Anopheles mosquito
B. Mycobacterium tuberculosis
C. Aedes aegypti mosquito
D. Contaminated water/food
List II: (Disease)
i. Dengue
ii. Cholera
iii. Malaria
iv. Tuberculosis
(1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(4) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

CHAPTER 20
Health

1. Which of the following defines the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) as used in health demographic reporting?
(1) The number of infant deaths per 10,000 live births in a given year
(2) The number of infant deaths per 1,000 live births in a given year
(3) The number of children dying under the age of five per 1,000 live births
(4) The number of infant deaths per 1,000 total births, including stillbirths, in a given year
(5) Question not attempted

2. Match the health indicators in List I with their corresponding standard units of measurement in List II:
List I: (Health Indicators)
A. Infant Mortality Rate
B. Maternal Mortality Ratio
C. Total Fertility Rate
D. Life Expectancy
List II: (Units of Measurement)
i. Average number of children per woman
ii. Years
iii. Per 1,00,000 live births
iv. Per 1,00,000 live births
(1) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
(2) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
(3) A-iv, B-i, C-iii, D-ii
(4) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

3. What has been the general trend of the Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) in Rajasthan over the last decade?
(1) It has remained stagnant despite implementation of health interventions
(2) It has declined rapidly and is currently lower than the national average
(3) Consistent decline, though still exceeding the national average
(4) It has increased due to better reporting of maternal deaths across districts
(5) Question not attempted

4. Consider the following statements regarding the Mukhyamantri Chiranjeevi Swasthya Bima Yojana:
I. It provides health insurance coverage to all families in Rajasthan.
II. OPD services are completely excluded from the scheme.
III. Beneficiaries can avail free treatment in both empaneled government and private hospitals.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II, and III
(5) Question not attempted

5. Under the public health infrastructure norms in India, a standard Community Health Centre (CHC) is designed to serve what population in non-tribal/plain areas?
(1) 30,000
(2) 50,000
(3) 80,000
(4) 1,20,000
(5) Question not attempted

6. Which of the following is an incorrect statement regarding the demographic transition in Rajasthan?
(1) The state is experiencing a gradual decline in the Total Fertility Rate.
(2) Rajasthan has achieved the replacement level fertility of 2.1 across all districts.
(3) The decline in the death rate preceded the decline in the birth rate.
(4) Improved health infrastructure has significantly contributed to increased life expectancy.
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

7. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) has been highly effective in increasing the rate of institutional deliveries in rural Rajasthan.
Reason (R): JSY provides conditional cash assistance to pregnant women to incentivize them to give birth in health facilities.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

8. In which year did the Government of Rajasthan launch the Mukhyamantri Nishulk Dava Yojana (Chief Minister Free Medicine Scheme)?
(1) 2008
(2) 2011
(3) 2014
(4) 2018
(5) Question not attempted

9. Consider the following statements regarding the implementation of the POSHAN Abhiyan in Rajasthan:
I. It aims to reduce stunting, under-nutrition, and anemia.
II. It exclusively targets adolescent boys and adult men.
III. Anganwadi workers play a crucial role in its grassroots implementation.
IV. Technology and behavioral change communication are key components of the mission.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II, and III
(2) I, III, and IV
(3) II, III, and IV
(4) I, II, III, and IV
(5) Question not attempted

10. Given below are two statements regarding tuberculosis (TB) control in Rajasthan:
Statement I: The state government implements the National Tuberculosis Elimination Programme (NTEP) to reduce TB burden.
Statement II: The Nikshay Poshan Yojana provides direct benefit transfers for nutritional support to registered TB patients.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(3) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect
(4) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct
(5) Question not attempted

11. Which of the following constitutes a major challenge to the healthcare system in rural Rajasthan?
(1) An oversupply of specialized doctors at the Sub-Health Centre level
(2) A highly favorable doctor-to-patient ratio that strains financial resources
(3) Excessive privatization of primary healthcare facilities in rural belts
(4) Reluctance of medical professionals to serve in remote and tribal areas
(5) Question not attempted

12. Match the non-communicable diseases (NCDs) in List I with their primary modifiable risk factors in List II:
List I: (Non-communicable Diseases)
A. Cardiovascular Disease
B. Type 2 Diabetes
C. Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease
D. Oral Cancer
List II: (Modifiable Risk Factors)
i. Tobacco chewing
ii. High dietary sugar and physical inactivity
iii. Smoking and indoor air pollution
iv. High trans-fat intake and hypertension
(1) A-iv, B-ii, C-iii, D-i
(2) A-i, B-iii, C-iv, D-ii
(3) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

13. Which of the following is not a recognized function of Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHA) in Rajasthan?
(1) Motivating pregnant women for institutional delivery
(2) Assisting in immunization drives

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

(3) Conducting minor surgical procedures at the village level
(4) Creating awareness about nutrition and sanitation
(5) Question not attempted

14. Consider the following statements regarding the Ayushman Bharat PM-JAY scheme in Rajasthan:
I. It provides a health cover of Rs. 5 lakhs per family per year.
II. The scheme is entirely funded by the State Government of Rajasthan.
III. It aims to reduce catastrophic out-of-pocket health expenditure.
IV. The beneficiaries are identified based on the Socio-Economic Caste Census (SECC) 2011.
V. It has been integrated with the state's own health insurance schemes.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II, III, and V
(2) I, III, IV, and V
(3) II, III, IV, and V
(4) I, II, IV, and V
(5) Question not attempted

15. Identify the odd one out among the following health interventions based on their primary target demographic.
(1) National Blindness Control Programme
(2) Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram
(3) Mukhyamantri Rajshree Yojana
(4) Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana
(5) Question not attempted

16. What is the primary focus of the Mukhyamantri Nishulk Jaanch Yojana (Free Diagnostics Scheme) in Rajasthan?
(1) Offering free ambulance services from home to the diagnostic centers
(2) Providing free diagnostic tests to patients at public health facilities
(3) Supplying free surgical equipment to private hospitals
(4) Subsidizing MRI scans for state government employees only
(5) Question not attempted

17. Which of the following represents the correct hierarchical sequence of public health infrastructure in rural Rajasthan, from the lowest population coverage to the highest?
(1) Primary Health Centre, Sub-Health Centre, Community Health Centre, District Hospital
(2) Sub-Health Centre, Primary Health Centre, Community Health Centre, District Hospital
(3) Sub-Health Centre, Community Health Centre, Primary Health Centre, District Hospital
(4) Community Health Centre, Primary Health Centre, Sub-Health Centre, District Hospital
(5) Question not attempted

18. What is the most likely effect of a consistently high prevalence of anemia among pregnant women?
(1) An increase in the Maternal Mortality Rate
(2) A decrease in the Total Fertility Rate
(3) An increase in the doctor-to-patient ratio
(4) A decrease in non-communicable diseases
(5) Question not attempted

19. Which of the following factors best explains Rajasthan's growing potential for Medical Tourism?
(1) The state's extensive pharmaceutical manufacturing of essential generic medicines
(2) The availability of highly subsidized public transportation for all foreign nationals
(3) Heritage tourism combined with quality private healthcare
(4) The absolute elimination of major communicable diseases in the entire state
(5) Question not attempted

20. The Rajasthan Medical Services Corporation Limited (RMSCL) was established primarily for which of the following purposes?
(1) State-wide regulation of the fee structures for private medical colleges
(2) Recruitment and deployment of doctors and nurses for rural health centers
(3) Daily administrative management of District Hospitals across the state
(4) Centralized procurement agency for medicines and equipment
(5) Question not attempted

21. According to the National Health Mission (NHM) guidelines, a Primary Health Centre (PHC) in tribal and hilly areas is mandated to cover a population of:

NODIA

to teaching foundational literacy and numeracy to non-literate adults in their communities. Unlike government lecturers or private tutors, they work on a voluntary basis to support the state's mission of achieving universal literacy and empowering marginalized sections of society.

77. (3) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
NEP 2020 advocates for using the home language or local regional language as the medium of instruction until Grade five. While this is a national guideline, the Rajasthan government continues to operate Mahatma Gandhi English Medium Schools to meet parental demand for English instruction. Thus, the first statement is true, but the second is false, as English medium schools remain a key initiative.

78. (4) Near 100 percent over-saturation of basic school infrastructure like drinking water
The education sector in Rajasthan faces challenges like high girl student dropout rates, inadequate teacher ratios in remote areas, and the digital divide. However, saying there is nearly a hundred percent over-saturation of basic infrastructure like drinking water is incorrect. Many schools still require improvements in basic facilities. This claim does not reflect the actual ground reality of educational infrastructure across the state.

79. (1) III, IV, II, I
Based on the 2011 Census, the overall literacy rates of several districts can be arranged in ascending order. Jalore recorded the lowest rate, followed by Sirohi. Pratapgarh follows with a slightly higher rate, and Banswara has the highest among these four. This specific sequence illustrates the literacy hierarchy among the educationally backward districts in the southern and western regions of Rajasthan.

80. (1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
Educational terminology in Rajasthan includes several important abbreviations. CWSN refers to Children with Special Needs, while OOSC stands for Out of School Children. PTR is the Pupil-Teacher Ratio, a key metric for school staffing. Lastly, DIET stands for District Institute of Education and Training, which provides teacher support. Correctly identifying these terms is essential for understanding educational administration and policy implementation.

81. (2) It rose from 43.9 percent to 52.1 percent, indicating slow positive progress.
Between the 2001 and 2011 censuses, Rajasthan saw a positive trend in female literacy, which rose from forty-three point nine percent to fifty-two point one percent. Although this progress indicates improvement, it highlights that female literacy still lags behind male literacy and national averages. The steady increase reflects the impact of various state-led initiatives aimed at promoting girls' education and social empowerment.

82. (1) PM Schools for Rising India
The PM SHRI schools initiative stands for PM Schools for Rising India. In Rajasthan, this scheme focuses on developing selected government schools into high-quality institutions that showcase the principles of the National Education Policy 2020. These schools are intended to serve as mentors and models for other schools, providing modern infrastructure and innovative learning environments to improve student outcomes across districts.

83. (3) Chief Minister Anuprati Coaching Scheme
In Rajasthan, schemes like Gargi Puraskar, Aapki Beti, and the Kalibai Scooty Yojana specifically target female students to improve their enrolment and retention. In contrast, the Chief Minister Anuprati Coaching Scheme is designed for meritorious students of both genders from various reserved and disadvantaged categories. This makes the coaching scheme the odd one out regarding its primary group of beneficiaries.

84. (1) I and II only
The Rajasthan RTE Rules of 2011 define the responsibilities of the state government and local authorities in providing free education. They also establish procedures for determining school neighborhood limits. However, the rules strictly prohibit any form of physical punishment or mental harassment of students. Discipline must be maintained through positive reinforcement, making only the first and second statements factually correct.

85. (3) The headmaster is included in the PTR for primary schools with under 60 students.
The RTE Act sets specific Pupil-Teacher Ratios: thirty to one for primary classes and thirty-five to one for upper primary. If primary enrolment

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

(5) Question not attempted

29. Consider the following statements regarding mental health services in Rajasthan:
I. Mental health infrastructure is highly concentrated in urban centers.
II. Stigma and lack of awareness remain significant barriers to seeking mental health care.
III. The District Mental Health Programme aims to integrate mental health with primary healthcare.
IV. Every Primary Health Centre in Rajasthan has a dedicated full-time psychiatrist.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II, and III
(2) I, II, and IV
(3) II, III, and IV
(4) I, III, and IV
(5) Question not attempted

30. Which of the following is an incorrect statement regarding the demographic indicators of Rajasthan?
(1) The Life Expectancy at Birth has steadily increased over the last few decades.
(2) The Total Fertility Rate has declined but remains higher than the southern states of India.
(3) The Maternal Mortality Ratio has significantly decreased due to institutional delivery schemes.
(4) The Infant Mortality Rate has shown an upward trend due to improved recording methods.
(5) Question not attempted

31. Given below are two statements regarding the Rajasthan model of free medicine distribution:
Statement I: It was designed to reduce the out-of-pocket expenditure of patients visiting government hospitals.
Statement II: The scheme has been widely recognized and served as a blueprint for similar initiatives in other Indian states.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(3) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect
(4) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct
(5) Question not attempted

32. Match the health personnel in List I with their primary level of operation in Rajasthan's health infrastructure in List II:
List I: (Health Personnel)
A. Chief Medical and Health Officer (CMHO)
B. Block Chief Medical Officer (BCMO)
C. Medical Officer In-charge (MOIC)
D. Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM)
List II: (Level of Operation)
i. Sub-Health Centre
ii. Primary Health Centre
iii. District level
iv. Block level
(1) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
(2) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
(3) A-iii, B-ii, C-iv, D-i
(4) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

33. Which of the following is the most appropriate strategy to address the shortage of specialist doctors in rural Community Health Centres (CHCs)?
(1) Mandatory closure of all private hospitals operating within major urban centers
(2) Financial incentives and residential facilities for rural doctors
(3) Systematic replacement of specialist doctors with community-based ASHA workers
(4) Progressive reduction of the total number of operational CHCs within the state
(5) Question not attempted

34. Consider the following interventions aimed at reducing the Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) in Rajasthan:
I. Promotion of institutional deliveries through cash incentives.
II. Establishment of Maternal and Child Health (MCH) wings in district hospitals.
III. Training of traditional birth attendants to perform complicated surgeries.
IV. Provision of free transport services (104/108 ambulances) for pregnant women.
V. Antenatal check-ups under the Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

University play key roles in regulating and delivering these programs. Private universities established under state acts also contribute significantly to this sector. However, RSCERT primarily focuses on school education research and training, making it an exception in this list.

95. (1) III, I, IV, II
National education policies that have shaped Rajasthan's system followed a specific chronological order. The first policy was formulated in 1968, followed by the second in 1986. The Programme of Action was later introduced in 1992 to implement the 1986 policy. Finally, the newest National Education Policy was released in 2020. This timeline represents the evolution of educational goals and frameworks in India.

96. (2) The GER for higher education in Rajasthan is higher than the GER for elementary education.
In Rajasthan, the Gross Enrolment Ratio for elementary education is generally much higher than the ratio for higher education. Stating that the GER for higher education is higher than that of elementary education is factually incorrect. While primary enrolment is nearly universal, many students drop out before reaching college. Government interventions like scooties and cycles are specifically aimed at improving these lower ratios.

97. (2) Jodhpur
The prestigious National Law University of Rajasthan is located in the city of Jodhpur. Established to provide high-quality legal education and research, it is one of the premier law schools in the country. The university's presence in Jodhpur adds to the city's reputation as a major educational hub, hosting several other national institutions like IIT, AIIMS, and NIFT.

98. (3) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
Inclusive education in Rajasthan aims to integrate Children With Special Needs into regular neighborhood schools to ensure equitable learning. To support this, Samagra Shiksha provides essential resources like special educators, assistive devices, and dedicated resource rooms. Therefore, while the first statement about the goal of inclusion is true, the second statement claiming that these resources are discouraged is factually false.

99. (3) A state-wide body to establish quality standards for public and private schools
The State School Standards Authority, proposed under NEP 2020, is intended to be an independent body in Rajasthan. Its primary mandate is to establish and enforce quality standards for both public and private schools across the state. By ensuring transparency and accountability in school operations and academic quality, the SSSA aims to improve the overall standard of education for all students.

100. (1) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
Challenges in Rajasthan's education system are identified through various indicators. High dropout rates are evidenced by declining enrolment between classes eight and nine. Poor learning outcomes are reflected in low scores during national surveys. Teacher shortages lead to high pupil-teacher ratios. Finally, gender disparity is clearly shown by the gap between male and female literacy rates, requiring targeted social and academic interventions.

NODIA

43. Which of the following is NOT a component of the National Health Mission (NHM)?
(1) Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCH+A)
(2) Health System Strengthening
(3) Control of Communicable and Non-Communicable Diseases
(4) Subsidizing agricultural loans for rural health workers
(5) Question not attempted

44. Consider the following statements regarding the role of Anganwadi centers in the health framework:
I. They act as the primary delivery point for supplementary nutrition under the POSHAN Abhiyan.
II. They provide non-formal pre-school education to young children.
III. They serve as major tertiary care surgical centers for rural populations.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(1) I only
(2) III only
(3) I and II only
(4) II and III only
(5) Question not attempted

45. In demographic terms, if a region continues to experience a declining Total Fertility Rate alongside a large proportion of working-age population, it is poised to benefit from which phenomenon?
(1) Demographic deficit
(2) Population trap
(3) Demographic dividend
(4) Replacement stagnation
(5) Question not attempted

46. Under the Mukhyamantri Chiranjeevi Swasthya Bima Yojana, what is the maximum health insurance cover provided per family per year?
(1) Rs. 5 Lakh
(2) Rs. 10 Lakh
(3) Rs. 25 Lakh
(4) Rs. 50 Lakh
(5) Question not attempted

47. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The introduction of the Mukhyamantri Nishulk Jaanch Yojana significantly increased patient footfall in government hospitals in Rajasthan.
Reason (R): The scheme removed the financial barrier for basic diagnostic tests, making healthcare more accessible to the poorer sections of society.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

48. Identify the odd one out among the following health infrastructure units based on their rural/primary healthcare focus.
(1) Sub-Health Centre
(2) Super Specialty Medical College Hospital
(3) Primary Health Centre
(4) Community Health Centre
(5) Question not attempted

49. Consider the following challenges related to health infrastructure in Rajasthan:
I. Geographic vastness and low population density in desert districts making access difficult.
II. High absenteeism of medical staff in remote tribal areas.
III. Inadequate supply of generic medicines at the district level.
IV. Over-reliance on traditional practitioners in certain rural pockets due to lack of facilities.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II, and IV
(2) II, III, and IV
(3) I, III, and IV
(4) I, II, III, and IV
(5) Question not attempted

50. Which of the following defines 'Demographic Transition' in the context of population health?
(1) Shift from high birth/death rates to low birth/death rates
(2) Demographic shift from urban to rural living driven by periodic health crises
(3) Mass migration of medical professionals between regions for better employment

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

V. Nutritional status of children (stunting and wasting).

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

(1) I, II, III, and V
(2) I, II, IV, and V
(3) II, III, IV, and V
(4) I, III, IV, and V
(5) Question not attempted

95. Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding the eligibility and selection of an ASHA worker?

(1) She must possess a formal medical degree (MBBS) from a recognized university.
(2) She must be a woman resident of the village she is selected to serve.
(3) She should preferably be married, widowed, or divorced.
(4) She is generally selected through the local Gram Panchayat.
(5) Question not attempted

96. Given below are two statements regarding healthcare financing in Rajasthan:

Statement I: The implementation of health insurance schemes has aimed to reduce catastrophic healthcare costs for the poor.

Statement II: Out-of-pocket expenditure on health has historically been zero due to public health facilities.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(3) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect
(4) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct
(5) Question not attempted

97. Arrange the following administrative health units in Rajasthan in descending order of their geographic and administrative jurisdiction size:

I. Block Chief Medical Office
II. Directorate of Medical and Health Services
III. Primary Health Centre
IV. District Health Society

(1) II, IV, I, III
(2) IV, II, I, III
(3) II, I, IV, III
(4) I, II, III, IV
(5) Question not attempted

98. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched regarding the health schemes in Rajasthan?

(1) Mukhyamantri Nishulk Dava Yojana - Launched in 2021
(2) Mukhyamantri Chiranjeevi Swasthya Bima Yojana - Launched in 2011
(3) Ayushman Bharat PM-JAY - Launched in 2018
(4) National Rural Health Mission - Launched in 2014
(5) Question not attempted

99. The "e-Sanjeevani" platform provides which of the following services?

(1) Online procurement of hospital beds
(2) Digital tracking of medical college attendance
(3) Tele-consultation services linking rural health centers to specialist doctors
(4) Centralized biometric attendance for ASHA workers
(5) Question not attempted

100. What is the most significant benefit of converting existing Sub-Health Centres and Primary Health Centres into Ayushman Arogya Mandirs (Health and Wellness Centres)?

(1) Systematic centralization of all healthcare services in the capital
(2) Limiting healthcare strictly to reproductive and maternal health
(3) Complete privatization of all rural healthcare delivery systems
(4) Comprehensive primary care, NCD screening, and yoga
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

58. Which of the following is a correctly matched pair of a health indicator and its denominator?
(1) Maternal Mortality Ratio - Per 1,00,000 live births
(2) Infant Mortality Rate - Per 1,00,000 live births
(3) Total Fertility Rate - Per 1,00,000 live births
(4) Crude Death Rate - Per 10,000 population
(5) Question not attempted

59. Which of the following is NOT a recognized barrier to accessing mental health services in rural areas?
(1) Acute shortage of trained psychiatrists and psychologists
(2) Widespread social stigma attached to mental illnesses
(3) Lack of awareness and belief in supernatural causes for mental illness
(4) Overabundance of mental health rehabilitation centers at the block level
(5) Question not attempted

60. What is the cause-and-effect relationship between rapid urbanization and the rising burden of non-communicable diseases (NCDs)?
(1) Increased physical labor in urban jobs causing chronic joint diseases
(2) Sedentary lifestyles and dietary changes causing diabetes
(3) Reduced access to healthcare services causing sudden genetic mutations
(4) Complete eradication of infectious diseases, leaving only NCDs in cities
(5) Question not attempted

61. Which agency is responsible for implementing the Ayushman Bharat Mahatma Gandhi Rajasthan Swasthya Bima Yojana (integrated scheme)?
(1) Rajasthan Medical Services Corporation Limited (RMSCL)
(2) Directorate of Medical Education
(3) Rajasthan State Health Assurance Agency (RSHAA)
(4) Rajasthan Public Service Commission
(5) Question not attempted

62. Match the nutritional deficiency in List I with its corresponding health condition in List II:
List I: (Nutritional Deficiency)
A. Iron deficiency
B. Iodine deficiency
C. Vitamin A deficiency
D. Protein-Energy malnutrition
List II: (Health Condition)
i. Goiter
ii. Anemia
iii. Marasmus/Kwashiorkor
iv. Night blindness
(1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(4) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

63. The Rajasthan model of the Free Medicine Scheme gained national recognition primarily because it:
(1) Centralized procurement and decentralized IT distribution
(2) First scheme in India to offer completely cashless organ transplants
(3) Forcing private pharmacies to distribute medicines without any charges
(4) Project entirely funded and managed by the World Health Organization
(5) Question not attempted

64. Consider the following statements regarding malnutrition data in Rajasthan:
I. The proportion of stunted children under 5 years has significantly increased in recent years.
II. Anemia remains highly prevalent among women of reproductive age.
III. Exclusive breastfeeding practices have shown improvement.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II, and III
(5) Question not attempted

65. Identify the odd one out among the following diseases based on their classification as non-communicable diseases (NCDs).
(1) Cardiovascular diseases
(2) Tuberculosis
(3) Chronic respiratory diseases
(4) Cancer

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

(4) Transition of entire healthcare systems from public ownership to private sector
(5) Question not attempted

51. Which of the following statements is correct regarding life expectancy in Rajasthan?
(1) Female life expectancy at birth being consistently recorded lower than male rates
(2) Life expectancy at birth showing a continuous decline over the past twenty years
(3) Maternal and child health interventions raising life expectancy
(4) Life expectancy in rural Rajasthan being significantly higher than in urban areas
(5) Question not attempted

52. Match the demographic transition stages in List I with their characteristics in List II:
List I: (Transition Stage)
A. Stage 1
B. Stage 2
C. Stage 3
D. Stage 4
List II: (Characteristics)
i. Falling birth rate, low death rate
ii. High birth rate, high death rate
iii. Low birth rate, low death rate
iv. High birth rate, rapidly falling death rate
(1) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(2) A-iv, B-ii, C-iii, D-i
(3) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(4) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

53. The Government of Rajasthan launched the 'Nirogi Rajasthan' campaign primarily to:
(1) Systematic privatization of all government-run medical diagnostic centers
(2) Provision of fully funded foreign medical tours for registered senior citizens
(3) Promoting health awareness and healthy lifestyles
(4) Subsidizing specialized agricultural equipment for small and marginal farmers
(5) Question not attempted

54. Consider the following features regarding the Rajasthan Medical, Health and Family Welfare Department's structure:
I. It formulates state health policies.
II. It oversees the implementation of the National Health Mission.
III. It regulates private clinical establishments in the state.
IV. It is headed administratively by the Principal Secretary, Health.
V. It operates independently of the central Ministry of Health and Family Welfare without any fund sharing.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II, III, and IV
(2) II, III, IV, and V
(3) I, III, IV, and V
(4) I, II, IV, and V
(5) Question not attempted

55. What is the most significant objective of implementing the POSHAN Abhiyan in tribal districts?
(1) Rapidly increasing the total number of specialized medical colleges
(2) Developing infrastructure to promote state-wide medical tourism
(3) Complete eradication of dengue fever within a single calendar year
(4) Reducing severe acute malnutrition (SAM) among children
(5) Question not attempted

56. Over the last few years, the Government of Rajasthan has focused on establishing a medical college in every:
(1) Village Panchayat
(2) Block Headquarters
(3) District
(4) Sub-Health Centre
(5) Question not attempted

57. Arrange the following levels of maternal healthcare interventions in the correct order of referral flow from the village level upwards:
I. Community Health Centre (First Referral Unit)
II. District Hospital
III. ASHA / Anganwadi Worker
IV. Sub-Health Centre / Primary Health Centre
(1) III, IV, I, II
(2) IV, III, I, II
(3) III, I, IV, II
(4) IV, I, II, III
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

ii. Weekly Iron and Folic Acid Supplementation (WIFS)
iii. Routine Immunization (Mission Indradhanush)
iv. Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan
(1) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(2) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(3) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(4) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

73. Which of the following best describes the trend of maternal healthcare in Rajasthan over the last two decades?
(1) A shift from institutional deliveries to home deliveries
(2) Stagnation in the proportion of safe deliveries
(3) A shift from home deliveries to institutional deliveries
(4) Complete elimination of maternal mortality
(5) Question not attempted

74. Consider the following statements regarding the Free Medicine Scheme of Rajasthan:
I. It ensures availability of essential medicines free of cost in government health institutions.
II. RMSCL is the nodal agency for procurement.
III. It covers outdoor as well as indoor patients.
IV. Surgical items and sutures are strictly excluded from the scheme.
V. It aims to promote the rational use of generic drugs.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II, III, and V
(2) I, II, IV, and V
(3) II, III, IV, and V
(4) I, III, IV, and V
(5) Question not attempted

75. Which of the following is NOT a pillar of the Ayushman Bharat initiative?
(1) Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs)
(2) Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PM-JAY)
(3) Comprehensive Primary Health Care
(4) Privatization of District Hospitals
(5) Question not attempted

76. In health demography, "wasting" among children is defined as:
(1) Low height for age
(2) Low weight for height
(3) Low weight for age
(4) Low BMI for adults
(5) Question not attempted

77. Which of the following represents the correct hierarchical sequence of health administrative officers in Rajasthan from block level to state level?
(1) Block Chief Medical Officer → Chief Medical & Health Officer → Director (Public Health)
(2) Chief Medical & Health Officer → Block Chief Medical Officer → Director (Public Health)
(3) Director (Public Health) → Chief Medical & Health Officer → Block Chief Medical Officer
(4) Block Chief Medical Officer → Director (Public Health) → Chief Medical & Health Officer
(5) Question not attempted

78. Which IT application is primarily used in Rajasthan for real-time tracking of pregnant women and children for immunizations?
(1) e-Aushadhi
(2) e-Mitra
(3) RajKaaj
(4) PCTS (Pregnancy, Child Tracking & Health Services Management System)
(5) Question not attempted

79. Which of the following correctly pairs the health facility with its normative standard bed strength in the public health system?
(1) Sub-Health Centre - 10 beds
(2) Primary Health Centre - 4 to 6 beds
(3) Community Health Centre - 100 beds
(4) District Hospital - 10 beds
(5) Question not attempted

80. What is the most critical cause-and-effect relationship regarding maternal mortality in remote areas?
(1) Over-availability of specialized blood banks causing severe infections
(2) Delay in identifying complications and

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

9. (2) I, III, and IV
The POSHAN Abhiyan is a multi-ministerial convergence mission aimed at addressing malnutrition across the state. It focuses on reducing stunting, under-nutrition, and anemia through grassroots implementation by Anganwadi workers. The mission utilizes technology-driven monitoring and behavioral change communication to improve nutritional outcomes for children and pregnant women, ensuring a holistic approach to public health and nutrition management.

10. (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
The National Tuberculosis Elimination Programme is implemented throughout the state to reduce the disease burden and achieve elimination goals. For nutritional support, the Nikshay Poshan Yojana provides direct benefit transfers of five hundred rupees per month to registered patients during their treatment period. This financial assistance ensures that patients can afford the necessary diet required for recovery and adherence.

11. (4) Reluctance of medical professionals to serve in remote and tribal areas
One of the primary obstacles in the rural healthcare system is the uneven distribution of human resources. Many medical professionals are hesitant to serve in remote or tribal regions due to limited facilities and difficult living conditions. This leads to a shortage of specialist doctors at Community Health Centres, significantly affecting the quality and accessibility of specialized medical services.

12. (1) A-iv, B-ii, C-iii, D-i
Modifiable risk factors are central to the rising burden of non-communicable diseases. Cardiovascular diseases are often linked to high trans-fat intake and hypertension, while type two diabetes is associated with physical inactivity and sugar consumption. Chronic respiratory conditions are primarily caused by smoking and indoor air pollution, whereas oral cancer is strongly correlated with the habit of tobacco.

13. (3) Conducting minor surgical procedures at the village level
Accredited Social Health Activists serve as vital links between the community and the public health system. Their responsibilities include motivating women for institutional deliveries, assisting in immunization drives, and creating awareness about sanitation. However, they are community health volunteers and are not authorized to perform any surgical procedures, which are strictly handled by qualified medical professionals at higher facilities.

14. (2) I, III, IV, and V
Ayushman Bharat PM-JAY provides health insurance coverage of five lakh rupees per family per year to eligible beneficiaries. The scheme utilizes data from the Socio-Economic Caste Census to identify target families and aims to mitigate high out-of-pocket health costs. In Rajasthan, it has been integrated with state-specific health initiatives to provide a unified and expanded healthcare safety.

15. (1) National Blindness Control Programme
The Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram, Mukhyamantri Rajshree Yojana, and Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana all specifically target the welfare of mothers and children. In contrast, the National Blindness Control Programme focuses on eye care and the prevention of visual impairment across the general population. This makes it distinct from the others, which are focused on maternal and child health.

16. (2) Providing free diagnostic tests to patients at public health facilities
The Mukhyamantri Nishulk Jaanch Yojana was launched to complement the free medicine scheme by providing essential diagnostic services without any cost. It allows patients at government health facilities to undergo various lab tests and imaging services for free. This initiative aims to provide comprehensive care by ensuring that both diagnosis and treatment are affordable for all sections of society.

17. (2) Sub-Health Centre, Primary Health Centre, Community Health Centre, District Hospital
The public health infrastructure in rural areas follows a tiered system based on population coverage. At the grassroots level, the Sub-Health Centre serves the smallest population, followed by the Primary Health Centre. The Community Health Centre acts as the first referral unit for

NODIA

institutional delivery, inadequate specialized neonatal care, and slower emergency referral transport.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

88. A district has a Crude Birth Rate (CBR) of 24 and a Crude Death Rate (CDR) of 6 per 1,000 population. What is the natural growth rate of the population in that district (per 1,000)?
(1) 30
(2) 18
(3) 4
(4) 144
(5) Question not attempted

89. Consider the following statements regarding the integration of state and central health schemes in Rajasthan:
I. Ayushman Bharat was integrated with the state's existing health insurance model.
II. The integration aimed to avoid duplication of beneficiaries.
III. Central funding completely covers the premium for all state-specific beneficiaries.
IV. It expanded the network of empaneled private hospitals for patients.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II, and IV
(2) II, III, and IV
(3) I, II, and III
(4) I, III, and IV
(5) Question not attempted

90. Which of the following is the most effective long-term strategy to combat vector-borne diseases like malaria in tribal belts?
(1) Integrated vector management and insecticide-treated nets
(2) Mass distribution of curative drugs to all healthy individuals
(3) Relocating tribal populations to major urban industrial centers
(4) Strict legal banning of the storage of all drinking water
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

91. Which of the following is NOT a reason for the historically high Total Fertility Rate (TFR) in certain districts?
(1) Prevailing socio-cultural preference for male children
(2) Early age of marriage for women
(3) Lack of awareness and limited access to modern contraceptive methods
(4) High female literacy rates and women's participation in the formal workforce
(5) Question not attempted

92. Match the communicable diseases in List I with the specific health interventions/programmes in List II:
List I: (Communicable Diseases)
A. Tuberculosis
B. Leprosy
C. Polio
D. HIV/AIDS
List II: (Health Intervention/Programme)
i. Pulse Polio Immunization
ii. DOTS Strategy
iii. Antiretroviral Therapy (ART)
iv. Multi-Drug Therapy (MDT)
(1) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

93. What is the fundamental mandate of the National Health Mission (NHM) regarding the rural health delivery system?
(1) Systematic replacement of public hospitals with private partnerships
(2) Exclusive focus on academic higher medical education and research
(3) Quality healthcare for the vulnerable rural population
(4) Provision of free international medical tourism packages for foreigners
(5) Question not attempted

94. Consider the following indicators used to evaluate health and nutrition in Rajasthan:
I. Institutional birth rates.
II. Immunization coverage among children.
III. Prevalence of anemia among women.
IV. Out-of-pocket expenditure on advanced neurosurgery.

(5) Question not attempted

66. Given below are two statements regarding health sector challenges in Rajasthan:
Statement I: The state faces a significant challenge in achieving a balanced doctor-patient ratio, particularly in remote areas.
Statement II: A majority of medical professionals prefer postings in urban centers due to better infrastructure and living conditions.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct, and Statement II explains Statement I
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct, but Statement II does not explain Statement I
(3) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect
(4) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct
(5) Question not attempted

67. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Mukhyamantri Chiranjeevi Swasthya Bima Yojana includes empaneled private hospitals for treatment.
Reason (R): The public health infrastructure alone is insufficient to meet the advanced tertiary care needs of the entire population.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

68. Based on a region's declining infant mortality and falling fertility rates alongside an increasing life expectancy, which stage of demographic transition is it currently navigating?
(1) Early expanding stage
(2) Late expanding to low stationary stage
(3) High stationary stage
(4) Declining stage
(5) Question not attempted

69. Consider the following elements of public health governance in Rajasthan:
I. State Health Society
II. District Health Society
III. Rogi Kalyan Samiti (RKS)
IV. Village Health, Sanitation and Nutrition Committee (VHSNC)
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct regarding the decentralized institutional framework of the National Health Mission (NHM)?
(1) I, II, and III only
(2) II, III, and IV only
(3) I, II, and IV only
(4) I, II, III, and IV
(5) Question not attempted

70. Which of the following is an incorrect statement regarding Medical Tourism in Rajasthan?
(1) Rajasthan promotes wellness tourism through AYUSH therapies.
(2) Medical tourism is officially discouraged by the state to reserve hospital beds for locals.
(3) Joint replacement and cardiac surgeries are popular among medical tourists visiting the state.
(4) The presence of world-class private hospital chains in Jaipur boosts this sector.
(5) Question not attempted

71. What is the most accurate description of the core function of a Primary Health Centre (PHC)?
(1) Provision of highly specialized neurosurgery for complex brain injuries
(2) Functioning exclusively as a medical research and vaccine laboratory
(3) Mass manufacturing of essential generic drugs for the entire district
(4) First contact point between community and medical officer
(5) Question not attempted

72. Match the vulnerable demographic group in List I with the focused health intervention in List II:
List I: (Vulnerable Demographic Group)
A. Pregnant Women
B. Infants (0-1 year)
C. Adolescent Girls
D. Tuberculosis Patients
List II: (Health Intervention)
i. Nikshay Poshan Yojana

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

ANSWERS

1. (2) The number of infant deaths per 1,000 live births in a given year
Infant Mortality Rate is a crucial health indicator measuring the probability of a child dying before completing one year of age. It is calculated as the number of infant deaths per one thousand live births in a specific year. This metric reflects the overall health status, socioeconomic conditions, and quality of maternal and neonatal healthcare services within a region.

2. (1) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
Health indicators utilize standardized units to facilitate comparative analysis across regions. The Infant Mortality Rate is measured per one thousand live births, while the Maternal Mortality Ratio uses a denominator of one lakh live births. Total Fertility Rate represents the average number of children born per woman, and life expectancy is expressed as the average number of years a person lives.

3. (3) Consistent decline, though still exceeding the national average
Rajasthan has witnessed a significant reduction in maternal mortality over the last decade due to improved institutional delivery rates and better antenatal care. However, despite this progress, the state's Maternal Mortality Ratio remains higher than the national average. Continued focus on emergency obstetric care and nutritional interventions for pregnant women is essential to achieve sustainable development goals.

4. (3) I and III only
The Mukhyamantri Chiranjeevi Swasthya Bima Yojana is a universal health insurance scheme providing comprehensive coverage to all families in the state. It allows beneficiaries to access cashless medical treatment in both empaneled government and private hospitals. While the scheme focuses on inpatient care, it includes specific packages to reduce catastrophic out-of-pocket health expenditure for the entire population.

5. (4) 1,20,000
Community Health Centres serve as the secondary tier of the health infrastructure, acting as first referral units for primary health centers. In non-tribal or plain areas, a single center is designed to cater to a population of one lakh twenty thousand people. These facilities provide specialized medical services, including surgery and obstetrics, which are essential for managing rural health emergencies.

6. (2) Rajasthan has achieved the replacement level fertility of 2.1 across all districts.
Rajasthan is currently navigating the demographic transition, characterized by a steady decline in both birth and death rates. While the state's overall Total Fertility Rate has dropped significantly, achieving the replacement level of two point one across every district remains a work in progress. Socio-cultural factors and varying access to healthcare contribute to regional disparities in fertility and mortality.

7. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Janani Suraksha Yojana is a safe motherhood intervention under the National Health Mission. It has been highly effective in promoting institutional deliveries in rural areas by providing conditional cash incentives to pregnant women. By encouraging births in health facilities, the scheme aims to reduce maternal and neonatal mortality through professional medical assistance during delivery and immediate postpartum care support.

8. (2) 2011
The Government of Rajasthan launched the Mukhyamantri Nishulk Dava Yojana in October two thousand eleven. This flagship scheme ensures the availability of essential medicines free of cost to all patients visiting public health institutions. By providing generic drugs, the initiative significantly reduces out-of-pocket expenditure on healthcare and serves as a model for universal health coverage across various states.

NODIA

reaching First Referral Units
(3) High female literacy rates causing significantly higher maternal mortality
(4) Cash incentives directly causing major medical and health complications
(5) Question not attempted

81. Given below are two statements regarding Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) in Rajasthan:
Statement I: The population-based screening for NCDs like hypertension and diabetes is conducted at Health and Wellness Centres.
Statement II: NCDs currently account for a larger proportion of total deaths in the state compared to communicable diseases.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(3) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect
(4) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct
(5) Question not attempted

82. Match the components of COVID-19 management in Rajasthan in List I with their specific characteristics in List II:
List I: (COVID-19 Management Components)
A. Bhilwara Model
B. e-Sanjeevani
C. Chiranjeevi Yojana
D. RT-PCR
List II: (Characteristics)
i. Telemedicine consultations
ii. Ruthless containment and intensive screening
iii. Inclusion of COVID-19 treatment for free
iv. Diagnostic test for viral detection
(1) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iv, D-iii
(3) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
(4) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

83. Which of the following correctly identifies a key difference between a Primary Health Centre (PHC) and a Community Health Centre (CHC)?
(1) A PHC is a First Referral Unit for surgeries, whereas CHCs offer first aid
(2) A PHC serves 1,20,000 individuals, while a CHC covers exactly 30,000
(3) CHC provides specialist services; PHC provides basic care
(4) A CHC is run by ASHA workers, while specialists manage all rural PHCs
(5) Question not attempted

84. Consider the following statements regarding the challenges of rural health access in Rajasthan:
I. Poor road connectivity in desert regions delays emergency medical transport.
II. There is a surplus of paramedical staff but a severe shortage of ASHA workers.
III. Socio-cultural barriers sometimes limit women's access to reproductive healthcare.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) I and III only
(3) II and III only
(4) I, II, and III
(5) Question not attempted

85. The "Right to Health Act" recently passed by the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly primarily guarantees which of the following?
(1) Mandatory private health insurance for all citizens
(2) Right of doctors to refuse treatment to non-residents
(3) Right to free emergency treatment in designated hospitals without prepayment
(4) Abolition of all private medical colleges
(5) Question not attempted

86. Identify the odd one out among the following infrastructural components typically found in a rural Sub-Health Centre.
(1) Basic essential drugs
(2) Blood storage unit
(3) Weighing machine for infants
(4) Immunization equipment
(5) Question not attempted

87. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is traditionally higher in rural areas compared to urban areas.
Reason (R): Rural areas have lower rates of

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

several primary centers. Finally, the District Hospital provides the highest level of specialized care within the district.

18. (1) An increase in the Maternal Mortality Rate
High prevalence of anemia among pregnant women is a major public health concern as it significantly increases the risk of complications during pregnancy and childbirth. It is a leading indirect cause of maternal mortality, contributing to postpartum hemorrhage and poor birth outcomes. Addressing nutritional deficiencies through iron and folic acid supplementation is critical for improving maternal health and safety.

19. (3) Heritage tourism combined with quality private healthcare
Rajasthan has a unique advantage in medical tourism due to its combination of world-class private healthcare facilities and rich cultural heritage. Many international and domestic patients are attracted to the state for specialized surgeries like joint replacements and cardiac care, paired with the opportunity for wellness travel. This synergy between tourism and medical excellence drives the growth of the sector.

20. (4) Centralized procurement agency for medicines and equipment
The Rajasthan Medical Services Corporation Limited was established as a centralized agency to streamline the procurement of medicines and medical equipment for the state. By utilizing a transparent bidding process and centralized inventory management, it ensures the timely supply of high-quality generic drugs to all public health facilities. This efficient supply chain is fundamental to the free medicine scheme.

21. (2) 20,000
Public health infrastructure norms are adjusted based on the geography and difficulty of the terrain. While a Primary Health Centre in plain areas covers thirty thousand people, the requirement is reduced to twenty thousand in tribal, hilly, and desert regions. This lower threshold ensures better accessibility and coverage for populations living in remote areas where transportation and communication are often difficult.

22. (1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
Public health schemes are designed with specific goals to improve demographic indicators. The Janani Suraksha Yojana promotes institutional deliveries to ensure safe births. The POSHAN Abhiyan focuses on reducing malnutrition and stunting in children. Ayushman Bharat provides insurance for tertiary care hospitalization, while the Mukhyamantri Nishulk Dava Yojana ensures that essential medicines are accessible to all without financial barriers.

23. (4) Hypertension - Non-communicable disease
Diseases are categorized based on their transmission and causes. Hypertension and diabetes are non-communicable diseases, as they are not spread through infectious agents but are linked to genetics and lifestyle. Malaria and tuberculosis are communicable diseases caused by parasites and bacteria, respectively. Correctly identifying these classifications is essential for implementing targeted public health interventions and allocating resources for disease management.

24. (2) I and III only
Rajasthan's response to the COVID-19 pandemic included the nationally acclaimed Bhilwara Model, which focused on aggressive containment and mass screening. The state also utilized its extensive network of ASHA and Anganwadi workers for door-to-door surveys to identify symptomatic patients. Vaccination drives were primarily spearheaded by the public health system, ensuring widespread and free access to vaccines across the state.

NODIA

25. (3) Low height for age
Stunting is a form of chronic malnutrition that results from long-term nutritional deficiencies and recurrent infections. It is defined as a child having a low height for their age, reflecting a failure to reach linear growth potential. This condition has long-term consequences on physical and cognitive development, making it a key indicator for measuring the effectiveness of nutrition programs.

26. (1) State-level planning and implementation of NHM activities
The State Health Society serves as the nodal body for the planning, implementation, and monitoring

97. (1) II, IV, I, III
The health administration is organized into layers of decreasing geographic and administrative size. The Directorate of Medical and Health Services has jurisdiction over the entire state. Below the state level, the District Health Society manages activities for a single district. The Block Chief Medical Office covers a specific block, and the Primary Health Centre serves a defined local population.

98. (3) Ayushman Bharat PM-JAY - Launched in 2018
Determining the correct launch years is essential for understanding the development of health policy. The Mukhyamantri Nishulk Dava Yojana was launched in two thousand eleven, and the National Rural Health Mission began in two thousand five. Ayushman Bharat PM-JAY is correctly matched to its two thousand eighteen launch, marking a major shift towards achieving universal health coverage nationally.

99. (3) Tele-consultation services linking rural health centers to specialist doctors
The e-Sanjeevani platform is a national telemedicine initiative that provides tele-consultation services to citizens. It allows patients in rural and remote areas to connect with specialist doctors through digital technology, reducing the need for long-distance travel. This platform has been particularly valuable for ensuring the continuity of healthcare services and for providing expert medical advice to people in underserved.

100. (4) Comprehensive primary care, NCD screening, and yoga
The conversion of existing health centers into Ayushman Arogya Mandirs marks a shift towards providing comprehensive primary care. These facilities now offer screening for non-communicable diseases and promote wellness through activities like yoga. This approach ensures that a wider range of healthcare services is accessible at the grassroots level, focusing on both prevention and management of chronic health conditions.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

STUDYING FROM PDFs?

THINK AGAIN.

If you are studying only from PDFs,
you are wasting valuable time.

Research shows that learning from

PRINTED BOOKS has up to

4× HIGHER RETENTION

than studying from screens.

PRINT BOOK = BETTER MEMORY

PDF = LOWER RETENTION

Those who study from **PRINTED BOOKS**
move **AHEAD.**

Others are left **BEHIND**
in competition.

In competitive exams,
being average is not enough.

STAY ONE STEP AHEAD.

35. (3) The premium is strictly paid by all beneficiaries regardless of their socio-economic status.
The Mukhyamantri Chiranjeevi Swasthya Bima Yojana provides extensive coverage, including pre-existing diseases and cashless treatment at empaneled hospitals. However, the premium is not paid by all beneficiaries. Families covered under the National Food Security Act and other specific categories receive the insurance for free, with the state government bearing the cost of their premiums to ensure healthcare equity and accessibility.

36. (4) Accredited Social Health Activist
ASHA stands for Accredited Social Health Activist, a key component of the National Health Mission. These women are trained community health volunteers who act as health educators and promoters in their villages. They play a crucial role in improving maternal and child health outcomes by facilitating access to health services and creating awareness about various government health and nutrition initiatives.

37. (1) III, II, IV, I
The evolution of healthcare in the state is marked by various schemes launched over different periods. The National Rural Health Mission was established in two thousand five, followed by the Mukhyamantri Nishulk Dava Yojana in two thousand eleven. Ayushman Bharat PM-JAY was introduced nationally in two thousand eighteen, and the Mukhyamantri Chiranjeevi Swasthya Bima Yojana was launched in two thousand twenty-one.

38. (2) 30 beds
A Community Health Centre is designed to provide secondary healthcare services and acts as a referral point for four to five Primary Health Centres. According to public health norms, a standard center is required to have a thirty-bed capacity. These beds are used for patients requiring indoor treatment, surgeries, and specialized maternal and pediatric care in rural healthcare settings.

39. (4) High maternal mortality and low birth weight infants
Early marriage and frequent pregnancies have severe negative impacts on the health of both the mother and the child. These factors are closely linked to high maternal mortality rates and the birth of low birth weight infants due to the mother's physiological immaturity. Public health programs focus on delaying marriage and promoting birth spacing to mitigate these serious risks.

40. (1) Jaipur
The Directorate of Medical, Health and Family Welfare Services is the central administrative office responsible for the management and implementation of health policies across the state. It is headquartered in Jaipur, the state capital. From here, it coordinates with various districts and the state government to ensure the effective delivery of healthcare services and the execution of health missions.

NODIA

41. (3) National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP)
The National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme is the dedicated national initiative for the prevention and control of diseases spread by vectors, including malaria, dengue, chikungunya, and Japanese encephalitis. It focuses on integrated vector management, early diagnosis, and complete treatment to reduce the morbidity and mortality associated with these infectious diseases across the various regions of the entire country.

42. (1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
Infectious diseases are often linked to specific biological causes or vectors. Malaria is transmitted by the female Anopheles mosquito, while dengue is spread by the Aedes aegypti mosquito. Tuberculosis is caused by the bacterium Mycobacterium tuberculosis. Cholera is typically contracted through the consumption of contaminated water or food, highlighting the importance of sanitation and hygiene in preventing its spread.

43. (4) Subsidizing agricultural loans for rural health workers
The National Health Mission focuses on strengthening the public healthcare system through various components. These include reproductive and child health, the control of communicable and non-communicable diseases, and infrastructure improvement. However, subsidizing agricultural loans for health workers

is not part of its mandate, as the mission is strictly dedicated to health-related interventions and the delivery of medical services.

44. (2) III only
Anganwadi centers are essential grassroots institutions for child nutrition and early education under the Integrated Child Development Services. They distribute supplementary nutrition and provide non-formal pre-schooling to children. It is incorrect to describe them as tertiary care surgical centers, as they do not possess the medical facilities or specialists required for performing surgeries or providing advanced medical treatments.

45. (3) Demographic dividend
The demographic dividend occurs when a region's working-age population is larger than the dependent population of children and the elderly. This shift, following a decline in fertility and mortality rates, provides a window of opportunity for rapid economic growth. For this potential to be realized, the government must invest in health, education, and job creation for the entire workforce.

46. (3) Rs. 25 Lakh
The Mukhyamantri Chiranjeevi Swasthya Bima Yojana has significantly expanded its coverage since its inception. Currently, it provides a maximum health insurance cover of twenty-five lakh rupees per family per year. This high level of coverage is intended to protect families from the financial ruin caused by expensive medical treatments for serious illnesses, making it an ambitious health insurance initiative.

47. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Mukhyamantri Nishulk Jaanch Yojana was introduced to provide free diagnostic services, which has led to a marked increase in the number of patients visiting government hospitals. By removing the cost of laboratory and imaging tests, the scheme has made healthcare more accessible. This financial relief ensures that diagnosis is no longer a barrier to receiving necessary medical treatment.

48. (2) Super Specialty Medical College Hospital
Sub-Health Centres, Primary Health Centres, and Community Health Centres are all components of the rural and primary healthcare infrastructure. They are designed to provide basic medical services and referral care at the local level. In contrast, a Super Specialty Medical College Hospital represents the tertiary level of healthcare, providing advanced medical services and specialized treatments in major urban centers.

49. (1) I, II, and IV
Rajasthan's health infrastructure faces several challenges, including its vast geography and low population density in desert areas, which makes healthcare access difficult. Absenteeism of staff in remote regions and a reliance on traditional practitioners in some rural areas also pose hurdles. However, the state has a robust system for the supply of generic medicines through its centralized procurement corporation.

50. (1) Shift from high birth/death rates to low birth/death rates
Demographic transition is a model that describes the historical shift in population dynamics from high birth and death rates to low birth and death rates. This process typically occurs in stages as a region develops economically and improves its healthcare systems. Understanding this transition is vital for health planning, as it influences the age structure and prevailing disease patterns.

51. (3) Maternal and child health interventions raising life expectancy
Life expectancy at birth in the state has shown a steady increase over several decades, primarily due to successful interventions in maternal and child health. These include improved immunization, better nutrition, and higher rates of institutional delivery, which reduce mortality at younger ages. Contrary to some assumptions, female life expectancy in many regions is now higher than male life expectancy.

52. (1) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
The stages of demographic transition represent different levels of population change. Stage one is marked by both high birth and death rates, resulting in a stable population. In stage two, the death rate falls rapidly while the birth rate

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

remains high, leading to rapid growth. Stage three involves a falling birth rate, and stage four features low rates.

53. (3) Promoting health awareness and healthy lifestyles
The Nirogi Rajasthan campaign was launched as a preventive health initiative to encourage citizens to adopt healthy lifestyles and increase awareness about common diseases. It focuses on several pillars, including population control, nutrition, and the prevention of non-communicable diseases. By emphasizing wellness and early detection, the campaign aims to reduce the long-term disease burden and improve health quality.

54. (1) I, II, III, and IV
The Department of Medical, Health and Family Welfare is responsible for formulating policies and regulating both public and private health establishments. It is administratively headed by the Principal Secretary and oversees the implementation of various missions. This work involves significant coordination and fund sharing with the central government, rather than operating in complete financial isolation from national health policies.

55. (4) Reducing severe acute malnutrition (SAM) among children
In tribal districts, the POSHAN Abhiyan prioritizes the reduction of severe acute malnutrition among children, as these areas often face higher rates of nutritional deficiencies. The mission focuses on improving feeding practices, providing supplementary nutrition, and ensuring better healthcare access. By targeting vulnerable populations, it aims to reduce stunting and wasting, which are critical for long-term health in these communities.

56. (3) District
The government has implemented a policy to establish at least one medical college in every district of the state. This initiative aims to increase the number of trained doctors and provide advanced tertiary care facilities across all regions. By expanding medical education, the state seeks to address the shortage of professionals and ensure that specialized services are accessible everywhere.

57. (1) III, IV, I, II
The referral system for maternal healthcare begins at the village level with ASHA or Anganwadi workers identifying pregnant women. They are then guided to the Sub-Health Centre or Primary Health Centre for basic care. If complications arise, the patient is referred to the Community Health Centre, which acts as the first referral unit, and finally to the Hospital.

58. (1) Maternal Mortality Ratio - Per 1,00,000 live births
Standardized denominators are essential for calculating health indicators accurately. The Maternal Mortality Ratio is calculated per one lakh live births to measure maternal deaths during pregnancy or childbirth. In contrast, the Infant Mortality Rate is measured per one thousand live births, and the Crude Death Rate is usually expressed per one thousand population. Using correct denominators is vital.

59. (4) Overabundance of mental health rehabilitation centers at the block level
Access to mental health care in rural areas is hindered by several factors, including a severe shortage of trained professionals and widespread social stigma. Many people also lack awareness or hold traditional beliefs about the causes of mental illness. However, there is certainly no overabundance of rehabilitation centers; rather, the lack of such facilities remains a major challenge.

60. (2) Sedentary lifestyles and dietary changes causing diabetes
Rapid urbanization often leads to a shift in lifestyle patterns, characterized by reduced physical activity and a higher consumption of processed foods. These changes are major drivers of the increasing prevalence of non-communicable diseases such as diabetes and hypertension. Urban environments also contribute to stress and environmental pollution, further exacerbating the risk of chronic health conditions among the city population.

61. (3) Rajasthan State Health Assurance Agency (RSHAA)
The Rajasthan State Health Assurance Agency is the nodal body responsible for implementing the integrated health insurance scheme in the state.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

79. (2) Primary Health Centre - 4 to 6 beds
Standard bed strengths are assigned to different health facilities to define their capacity for inpatient care. A Primary Health Centre typically has four to six beds used for basic observation and short-term care. A Sub-Health Centre generally does not have indoor beds, while a Community Health Centre is mandated to have thirty beds. District hospitals have a much larger capacity.

80. (2) Delay in identifying complications and reaching First Referral Units
Maternal mortality in remote areas is often the result of "the three delays": delay in deciding to seek care, delay in reaching a health facility, and delay in receiving treatment. In geographically challenging regions, the lack of transportation and the time taken to reach a Referral Unit are critical factors. Addressing these delays through better transport is vital.

81. (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
The healthcare system has adapted to the rising burden of non-communicable diseases by introducing population-based screening at Health and Wellness Centres. These screenings focus on identifying conditions like hypertension early. Current epidemiological data show that NCDs now contribute to a larger share of the total mortality in the state than communicable diseases, necessitating a shift in public health focus.

82. (1) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
Rajasthan's COVID-19 management utilized various strategies and tools. The Bhilwara Model focused on ruthless containment, while the e-Sanjeevani platform provided telemedicine consultations. The Chiranjeevi Yojana was expanded to include free treatment for the virus, ensuring financial protection. Finally, RT-PCR remained the gold standard diagnostic test used for the accurate detection of the infection across the state's laboratory network.

83. (3) CHC provides specialist services; PHC provides basic care
The primary distinction between a Primary Health Centre and a Community Health Centre lies in the level of care provided. A Primary Health Centre offers basic services and is staffed by a medical officer. In contrast, a Community Health Centre is an advanced facility that provides specialized services in surgery and pediatrics, serving as the first referral unit.

84. (2) I and III only
Geographical barriers, such as the vast desert terrain, pose a significant challenge to emergency medical transport in rural Rajasthan. Socio-cultural factors also play a role, sometimes limiting women's ability to seek and access reproductive healthcare independently. While there are human resource shortages in the medical sector, the network of ASHA workers is generally well-established across most rural villages.

85. (3) Right to free emergency treatment in designated hospitals without prepayment
The Right to Health Act is a landmark legislation that guarantees every resident of the state the right to receive emergency medical treatment without the requirement of prepayment. This applies to both public and designated private healthcare facilities for specified conditions. The law aims to ensure that life-saving care is not delayed due to financial considerations, establishing health rights.

NODIA

86. (2) Blood storage unit
A rural Sub-Health Centre is equipped with basic tools such as essential drugs, weighing machines for monitoring infant growth, and immunization equipment. These are necessary for providing primary care and preventive services at the village level. However, a blood storage unit is a more advanced infrastructural component typically found at First Referral Units like Community Health Centres or District Hospitals.

87. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Infant Mortality Rate is consistently higher in rural areas than in cities because of disparities in healthcare access. Rural regions often lack specialized neonatal care and face delays in emergency transport. Furthermore, while institutional delivery rates are rising, they have historically been lower in rural villages, leading to higher risks for both newborns and mothers during childbirth.

the presence of advanced private hospitals and the state's popularity as a tourist destination. Rajasthan offers specialized medical treatments alongside traditional therapies, attracting both international and domestic patients. This sector contributes to the local economy and encourages the development of high-quality medical infrastructure and facilities.

71. (4) First contact point between community and medical officer
The Primary Health Centre is designed to be the first point of contact between the rural community and a medical officer. Its primary role is to provide basic preventive, promotive, and curative healthcare services. While it manages common illnesses and provides maternal health services, it is not equipped for specialized surgeries, which are the responsibilities of higher-level medical institutions.

72. (1) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
Public health interventions are tailored to the specific needs of vulnerable groups. Pregnant women receive specialized care through the Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan, while infants are targeted through routine immunization programs. Adolescent girls are provided with nutritional support through iron supplementation, and tuberculosis patients receive financial and nutritional aid via the Nikshay Poshan Yojana to ensure successful treatment.

73. (3) A shift from home deliveries to institutional deliveries
Over the last two decades, Rajasthan has experienced a dramatic shift in maternal healthcare, moving away from traditional home deliveries towards births in medical institutions. This transition has been driven by government incentives and improved access to health facilities. Institutional deliveries are safer as they provide access to skilled attendants and emergency care, which has reduced the mortality ratio.

74. (1) I, II, III, and V
The Mukhyamantri Nishulk Dava Yojana ensures that essential medicines are provided free to both outdoor and indoor patients in government health institutions. The scheme includes not only drugs but also surgical items to provide comprehensive free care. It is managed by RMSCL and aims to promote the use of generic medicines, thereby ensuring that treatment is not financially hindered.

75. (4) Privatization of District Hospitals
Ayushman Bharat is built on pillars including the establishment of Health and Wellness Centres for primary care and the Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana for secondary and tertiary care insurance. The privatization of district hospitals is not a goal of the initiative. Instead, it seeks to strengthen the public healthcare system while leveraging private sector participation through empanelment.

76. (2) Low weight for height
Wasting is a form of acute malnutrition that indicates a recent and severe process of weight loss, often associated with acute starvation or severe disease. It is defined as a child having a low weight for their height. This condition requires immediate medical attention as it significantly increases the risk of death from common childhood illnesses and infections.

77. (1) Block Chief Medical Officer → Chief Medical & Health Officer → Director (Public Health)
The health administration follows a clear hierarchy for effective management and supervision. At the block level, the Block Chief Medical Officer oversees local health services. Above the block, the Chief Medical and Health Officer is responsible for the health administration of the district. At the state level, the Director of Public Health provides leadership and coordination for programs.

78. (4) PCTS (Pregnancy, Child Tracking & Health Services Management System)
The Pregnancy, Child Tracking & Health Services Management System is a specialized IT application used in Rajasthan for real-time monitoring of maternal and child health services. It tracks pregnant women for antenatal care and children for their immunization schedules. This digital system helps ensure that no beneficiary is missed and allows for the timely delivery of necessary health services.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

of all activities under the National Health Mission at the state level. It facilitates the flow of funds from the central and state governments to the districts and ensures that health programs are executed according to national guidelines to improve public health outcomes.

27. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Rajasthan is experiencing a dual burden of disease, where high rates of infectious diseases persist alongside a growing prevalence of non-communicable diseases. This shift is driven by rapid urbanization and lifestyle changes that increase risks for conditions like diabetes and heart disease. Simultaneously, rural areas continue to struggle with communicable diseases, requiring the healthcare system to manage both challenges.

28. (2) The Sub-Health Centre / ASHA worker
During outbreaks of waterborne diseases, the Sub-Health Centre and ASHA workers represent the most immediate level of healthcare available to the village community. They are equipped to distribute basic treatments such as Oral Rehydration Salts and Zinc, which are essential for managing dehydration. Mobilizing these grassroots resources ensures a rapid response and prevents complications before they require advanced hospitalization.

29. (1) I, II, and III
Mental health services in the state face challenges such as urban concentration and significant social stigma. The District Mental Health Programme works to integrate these services into the primary healthcare framework to improve accessibility. While efforts are ongoing to increase the number of trained professionals, it is incorrect to state that every Primary Health Centre currently has a dedicated psychiatrist.

30. (4) The Infant Mortality Rate has shown an upward trend due to improved recording methods.
Demographic indicators in the state generally show positive trends, such as increasing life expectancy and declining fertility and maternal mortality rates. The Infant Mortality Rate has also shown a consistent downward trend over the years, not an upward one. This progress is attributed to improved neonatal care, higher rates of institutional delivery, and successful immunization programs implemented by the government.

31. (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
The free medicine scheme in Rajasthan was specifically designed to reduce the economic burden on patients by providing essential drugs at no cost in government hospitals. Its successful implementation and the use of the e-Aushadhi platform for inventory management have made it a benchmark initiative. Consequently, many other states have adopted similar models to enhance their public healthcare affordability.

32. (1) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
The health administration is organized hierarchically to manage services effectively. The Chief Medical and Health Officer operates at the district level, while the Block Chief Medical Officer manages health services at the block level. Within the facilities, the Medical Officer In-charge leads the Primary Health Centre, and the Auxiliary Nurse Midwife is the key health worker at the grassroots.

33. (2) Financial incentives and residential facilities for rural doctors
To address the shortage of specialists in rural areas, providing financial incentives and better residential facilities is a recognized strategy. These measures help attract and retain medical professionals in remote locations, ensuring that Community Health Centres can function as effective first referral units. Improving the working environment and providing professional support are essential for maintaining a balanced distribution of doctors.

34. (2) I, II, IV, and V
Reducing the Maternal Mortality Ratio involves several strategies, including promoting institutional births through cash incentives and providing specialized Maternal and Child Health wings. The provision of free ambulance services ensures timely transport to hospitals, while antenatal check-ups help in early identification of high-risk pregnancies. These comprehensive efforts, rather than training traditional attendants for surgeries, are central to improving maternal safety.

NODIA

88. (2) 18
The natural growth rate of a population is the difference between the Crude Birth Rate and the Crude Death Rate, expressed per one thousand population. In a district where the birth rate is twenty-four and the death rate is six, the natural growth rate is eighteen per thousand. This simple demographic calculation is essential for understanding how a population changes.

89. (1) I, II, and IV
The integration of Ayushman Bharat with state health models was intended to create a unified system and avoid duplicating beneficiaries. This expanded the network of hospitals available to patients and provided more comprehensive insurance cover. While the central government provides funding for certain categories, the state also contributes a substantial portion, making it a shared financial responsibility between governments.

90. (1) Integrated vector management and insecticide-treated nets
Controlling malaria in tribal areas requires a long-term approach that focuses on prevention through integrated vector management. This includes the use of insecticide-treated bed nets and residual spraying to reduce the mosquito population and prevent bites. Combining these preventive measures with early diagnosis and prompt treatment is more effective and sustainable than mass drug distribution or large-scale population relocation.

91. (4) High female literacy rates and women's participation in the formal workforce
Factors such as a preference for male children and early marriage have historically contributed to high Total Fertility Rates. In contrast, higher levels of female literacy and the participation of women in the formal workforce are strongly associated with lower fertility rates. These factors lead to delayed marriage and increased use of family planning, contributing to the demographic transition.

92. (1) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
Specific public health strategies are used to combat various communicable diseases. Tuberculosis is managed through the DOTS strategy, while leprosy is treated with Multi-Drug Therapy to prevent disability. Polio is addressed through mass immunization drives. HIV/AIDS management focuses on providing Antiretroviral Therapy to improve the quality of life and reduce the transmission of the virus among the affected population.

93. (3) Quality healthcare for the vulnerable rural population
The fundamental goal of the National Health Mission is to provide accessible, affordable, and quality healthcare to the rural population, especially the most vulnerable groups. It focuses on strengthening the public health delivery system. The mission aims to reduce maternal and infant mortality, control both communicable and non-communicable diseases, and improve the overall infrastructure and human resource availability.

94. (1) I, II, III, and V
To evaluate health and nutrition status, the state uses several key indicators including institutional birth rates and immunization coverage. Prevalence of anemia and nutritional metrics like stunting and wasting among children are also critical for assessing the success of public health programs. While out-of-pocket expenditure is a concern, specific costs for advanced procedures are not primary indicators for population-level health.

95. (1) She must possess a formal medical degree (MBBS) from a recognized university.
ASHA workers are community health volunteers and are not required to have a formal medical degree such as an MBBS. Instead, they are selected from the village community and should have a basic education. The criteria emphasize that she must be a local woman resident and selected through a community-based process involving the Gram Panchayat to ensure community trust.

96. (3) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect
The implementation of various health insurance and free service schemes has been successful in reducing the catastrophic medical costs that often push poor families into poverty. However, it is incorrect to say that out-of-pocket expenditure has historically been zero. Even with public facilities, patients have faced costs related to medicines and diagnostics, which is why these programs were introduced.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

This agency coordinates with both central and state governments to manage the transition into a unified platform. It oversees the empaneled hospitals, processes claims, and ensures that the benefits reach the eligible population efficiently to reduce health financial.

62. (1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
Nutritional deficiencies lead to specific and preventable health conditions. Iron deficiency is the primary cause of anemia, which is highly prevalent among women and children. Iodine deficiency can lead to goiter and developmental delays. Vitamin A deficiency is a leading cause of night blindness, while severe protein-energy malnutrition manifests as conditions like marasmus, which are critical health indicators.

63. (1) Centralized procurement and decentralized IT distribution
The Rajasthan model of the Free Medicine Scheme gained national acclaim for its innovative approach of combining centralized procurement with a decentralized information technology-based distribution system. This ensured transparency and maintained a continuous supply of essential drugs across all public health facilities. The use of the e-Aushadhi platform allowed for real-time tracking, serving as a template for other states.

64. (2) II and III only
Recent health data indicate that while stunting has generally shown a declining trend due to improved interventions, anemia remains a significant and persistent challenge among women. Additionally, there has been progress in promoting exclusive breastfeeding practices for infants, which is vital for early nutrition. These trends highlight the complex nature of health and the need for continued targeted programs.

65. (2) Tuberculosis
Cardiovascular diseases, chronic respiratory diseases, and cancer are all classified as non-communicable diseases because they are not spread through infection. Tuberculosis, however, is an infectious disease caused by bacteria and is transmitted from person to person through the air. This fundamental difference in transmission and cause places tuberculosis in a different category from the others in health management.

66. (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct, and Statement II explains Statement I
The state faces a major challenge in maintaining an equitable distribution of doctors, especially in rural and remote areas. This is largely because many medical professionals prefer to live and work in urban centers where better living conditions and advanced infrastructure are available. This preference leads to vacancies in rural facilities, directly contributing to the unbalanced doctor-patient ratio observed.

NODIA

67. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Mukhyamantri Chiranjeevi Swasthya Bima Yojana includes a large network of private hospitals to provide specialized and tertiary care services. This integration is necessary because the public health infrastructure alone cannot cater to the high volume of advanced medical needs. By empaneling private facilities, the government ensures that citizens have access to comprehensive healthcare without being limited by capacity.

68. (2) Late expanding to low stationary stage
When a region shows declining infant mortality, falling fertility rates, and an increase in life expectancy, it is transitioning from the late expanding stage towards the low stationary stage. This shift reflects improvements in healthcare, increased awareness of family planning, and better living standards. As birth rates align with low death rates, the population growth begins to stabilize.

69. (4) I, II, III, and IV
The National Health Mission operates through a decentralized framework to ensure that healthcare planning and management occur at every administrative level. This includes societies at the state and district levels for financial management. At the facility level, Rogi Kalyan Samitis involve the community, while Village Health, Sanitation and Nutrition Committees address health and nutrition at the grassroots level.

70. (2) Medical tourism is officially discouraged by the state to reserve hospital beds for locals.
Medical tourism is actively promoted by the state government as a growth sector, leveraging

CHAPTER 21

Major Welfare Schemes of Rajasthan Government

1. What is the primary objective of the Mukhyamantri Chiranjeevi Swasthya Bima Yojana?
(1) To provide free diagnostic services in urban clinics
(2) To deliver comprehensive health insurance to families
(3) To supply subsidised food grains to vulnerable groups
(4) To offer maternal nutrition allowances
(5) Question not attempted

2. The Palanhar Yojana is specifically designed for which of the following target groups?
(1) Support for orphan and destitute children within a family environment
(2) Financial credit for urban street vendors and small traders
(3) Electricity subsidies for small and marginal farmers
(4) Skill training and vocational guidance for unemployed youth
(5) Question not attempted

3. Which of the following statements correctly describes the Mukhyamantri Rajshri Yojana?
(1) Subsidised hot and nutritious meals for the urban poor
(2) Ensuring water conservation in drought-prone villages
(3) Welfare and positive upbringing of the girl child
(4) Distribution of free smartphones to women heads of families
(5) Question not attempted

4. Which of the following is an incorrect statement regarding the Bhamashah Scheme?
(1) It promotes financial inclusion and direct benefit transfers.
(2) It empowers women by making them the central focus of family identity.
(3) It served as a foundational model for unified family identity in Rajasthan.
(4) It identifies the eldest male member as the financial head of the family.
(5) Question not attempted

5. Match List I (Scheme) with List II (Primary Focus) and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Scheme)
A. Mukhyamantri Chiranjeevi Swasthya Bima Yojana
B. Palanhar Yojana
C. Mukhyamantri Rajshri Yojana
D. Bhamashah Scheme
List II: (Primary Focus)
i. Women as financial head of family
ii. Girl child welfare
iii. Care for orphan and destitute children
iv. Health insurance
Codes:
(1) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-iv, B-ii, C-iii, D-i
(4) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

6. Which scheme was introduced to function as a single family identity card system, streamlining the delivery of welfare benefits?
(1) Rajasthan Mission 2030
(2) Jan Aadhaar
(3) Annapurna Food Security scheme
(4) Mukhyamantri Laghu Udhyog Protsahan Yojana
(5) Question not attempted

7. The Indira Gandhi Matritva Poshan Yojana primarily aims to provide support in which of the following areas?

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

(1) Providing agricultural credit at zero percent interest
(2) Distribute smartphones to urban students.
(3) Channeling welfare via biometrics to women family heads
(4) Establishing state-subsidised community kitchens
(5) Question not attempted

52. Read the following statements regarding the Jan Aadhaar system:
I. It ensures the "One Number, One Card, One Identity" principle for families.
II. It effectively replaced the earlier Bhamashah card system.
III. It facilitates the delivery of both cash and non-cash benefits.
IV. It relies exclusively on manual paper registers for beneficiary tracking.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II and IV only
(2) II, III and IV only
(3) I, II and III only
(4) I, III and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

53. Which of the following is an incorrect statement concerning the Indira Gandhi Matritva Poshan Yojana?
(1) It addresses maternal nutrition specifically.
(2) It provides cash incentives directly into the beneficiary's bank account.
(3) It is targeted at children attending upper primary schools.
(4) It works to improve birth weights and maternal health indices.
(5) Question not attempted

54. The Annapurna Food Security scheme functions as a critical component of the strategy to eradicate:
(1) Urban traffic congestion
(2) Hunger and severe malnutrition
(3) Digital illiteracy among youth
(4) Groundwater depletion
(5) Question not attempted

55. Match List I (Scheme) with List II (Core Service Provided) and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Scheme)
A. Mukhyamantri Nishulk Dawa Yojana
B. Mukhyamantri Nishulk Jaanch Yojana
C. Indira Rasoi Yojana
D. Social Security Pension schemes
List II: (Core Service Provided)
i. Financial assistance for old age, widow, disability
ii. Subsidised meals for urban poor
iii. Free diagnostics
iv. Free medicine scheme
Codes:
(1) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-iv, B-ii, C-iii, D-i
(4) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

56. An objective application of the Mukhyamantri Nishulk Dawa Yojana indicates that its primary success lies in:
(1) Increased public trust in government health centers
(2) Promoting private pharmaceutical firms over state labs
(3) Reducing medicine prices specifically for private clinics
(4) Eradicating the need for doctors in rural clinics
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

57. The Mukhyamantri Nishulk Jaanch Yojana does NOT explicitly intend to:
(1) Provide free pathological and radiological tests
(2) Reduce delays in medical diagnosis for the poor
(3) Establish high-end private medical colleges
(4) Lower the financial barrier to accurate medical diagnosis
(5) Question not attempted

58. Consider the following: Which of the following logical sequences represents welfare schemes addressing units of society from the individual girl child to the family unit, and finally the developmental trajectory?
(1) Mukhyamantri Rajshri Yojana → Jan Aadhaar → Rajasthan Mission 2030
(2) Jan Aadhaar → Rajasthan Mission 2030 → Mukhyamantri Rajshri Yojana
(3) Rajasthan Mission 2030 → Jan Aadhaar →

dissemination
(5) Question not attempted

15. Match List I (Scheme) with List II (Core Feature) and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Scheme)
A. Jan Aadhaar
B. Indira Gandhi Matritva Poshan Yojana
C. Annapurna Food Security scheme
D. Mukhyamantri Nishulk Dawa Yojana
List II: (Core Feature)
i. Subsidised food grains
ii. Free medicine
iii. Single family identity card
iv. Maternal nutrition
Codes:
(1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(2) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(3) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

16. The Mukhyamantri Kisan Mitra Urja Yojana is designed to directly alleviate the financial burden of farmers by providing:
(1) Subsidised seeds, fertilizers, and farm equipment
(2) Electricity subsidy on agricultural power connections
(3) Minimum support price guarantees for coarse grains
(4) Free diesel for operating agricultural machinery
(5) Question not attempted

17. Which of the following accurately describes the central goal of the Mukhyamantri Jal Swavlamban Abhiyan?
(1) Major dam construction across major inter-state rivers
(2) Water conservation to make villages self-reliant
(3) Free bottled drinking water for urban slum residents
(4) Financial loans to industries adopting desalination
(5) Question not attempted

18. Consider the following schemes. Which of the following sequences best represents a logical progression of targeted state welfare schemes from infancy/childhood to higher education for girls?
(1) Gargi Puraskar → Palanhar Yojana → Mukhyamantri Rajshri Yojana
(2) Palanhar Yojana → Gargi Puraskar → Mukhyamantri Rajshri Yojana
(3) Mukhyamantri Rajshri Yojana → Palanhar Yojana → Gargi Puraskar
(4) Mukhyamantri Rajshri Yojana → Gargi Puraskar → Rajasthan Yuva Vikas Prerak
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

19. Identify the incorrect statement concerning the Indira Gandhi Shahri Credit Card Yojana.
(1) It is designed to assist the urban poor and street vendors.
(2) It offers financial assistance through accessible credit lines.
(3) It requires applicants to pledge agricultural land as collateral.
(4) It aims to protect small urban businesses from high-interest private moneylenders.
(5) Question not attempted

20. Read the following statements regarding the Mukhyamantri Digital Seva Yojana:
I. It is designed to bridge the digital divide.
II. It provides a free smartphone device to beneficiaries.
III. The primary beneficiaries of this scheme are women heads of families.
IV. It includes a specific period of free internet connectivity.
V. It is exclusively applicable to male students in government colleges.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II, III and V only
(2) I, II, III and IV only
(3) II, III, IV and V only
(4) I, III, IV and V only
(5) Question not attempted

21. What is the fundamental objective of the Mukhyamantri Gramin Parivahan Yojana?
(1) Providing free international flight tickets to rural students
(2) Subsidising freight transport for large-scale industries
(3) Enhancing connectivity through rural transport support

(3) Persons with disabilities
(4) Able-bodied unemployed youth
(5) Question not attempted

37. The Mukhyamantri Laghu Udhyog Protsahan Yojana aims to foster economic growth by providing which of the following interventions?
(1) Provision of free raw materials to large textile mills
(2) Banning the import of goods from other states
(3) Accessible loans and interest subsidies for MSMEs
(4) Direct state takeover of all sick industrial units
(5) Question not attempted

38. Consider the following schemes:
I. Mukhyamantri Laghu Udhyog Protsahan Yojana
II. Rajasthan Mission 2030
III. Annapurna Food Security scheme
IV. Mukhyamantri Chiranjeevi Swasthya Bima Yojana
Which of the following represents a logical order starting from basic survival (food) to health, then economic livelihood, and finally broader future vision?
(1) III, IV, I, II
(2) III, I, IV, II
(3) IV, III, I, II
(4) I, III, II, IV
(5) Question not attempted

39. Which of the following accurately describes a key outcome expected from the Rajasthan Yuva Vikas Prerak programme?
(1) Elimination of the total carbon footprint of the state
(2) Universal basic income for all citizens under age thirty
(3) Distribution of free agricultural land to recent graduates
(4) Youth-led awareness network for welfare programs
(5) Question not attempted

40. Read the following statements about the Mukhyamantri Kisan Mitra Urja Yojana:
I. It applies to agricultural electricity consumers.
II. It provides a specific monthly grant/subsidy on electricity bills.
III. It aims to make agricultural operations more economically viable.
IV. It encourages timely payment of electricity dues by farmers.
V. It completely waives off all past agricultural bank loans.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II, III and V only
(2) I, II, IV and V only
(3) I, II, III and IV only
(4) II, III, IV and V only
(5) Question not attempted

41. What is the central mechanism of the Mukhyamantri Jal Swavlamban Abhiyan to ensure water conservation?
(1) Deep borewells equipped with high-capacity electric pumps
(2) Supplying municipal piped water strictly via international funding
(3) Community-led local water harvesting structures
(4) Total ban on all agricultural water use during summers
(5) Question not attempted

42. Identify the odd one out among the following schemes based on their primary targeted geographic or demographic sector:
(1) Mukhyamantri Gramin Parivahan Yojana
(2) Indira Gandhi Shahri Credit Card Yojana for urban areas
(3) Indira Rasoi Yojana providing meals in municipal zones
(4) Urban street vendor support components
(5) Question not attempted

43. Which of the following statements about the Mukhyamantri Digital Seva Yojana is most appropriate?
(1) Digitization of land records and property documents
(2) It replaces all physical textbooks in government schools with e-books.
(3) It provides a free broadband connection to every village panchayat office.
(4) Digital inclusion for women via smartphones and internet
(5) Question not attempted

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

29. Which of the following best defines the utility of the Jan Aadhaar card?
(1) A specific identity card for local municipal elections
(2) A travel document for rural citizens visiting other states
(3) A unified database for transparent welfare delivery
(4) It is purely a medical health record card tracking past surgeries.
(5) Question not attempted

30. Read the following statements regarding the Indira Gandhi Matritva Poshan Yojana:
I. It addresses maternal and child undernutrition.
II. It provides cash benefits directly linked to specific maternal health behaviours.
III. It aims to finance the higher education of the mother.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

31. Which scheme ensures the distribution of subsidised food grains to the economically disadvantaged sections of society?
(1) Annapurna Food Security scheme
(2) Indira Rasoi Yojana
(3) Mukhyamantri Gramin Parivahan Yojana
(4) Rajasthan Mission 2030
(5) Question not attempted

32. Read the following statements about the Mukhyamantri Nishulk Dawa Yojana:
I. It significantly reduces the out-of-pocket expenditure of patients.
II. It provides essential medicines free of cost at government health institutions.
III. It is available only to those living below the poverty line (BPL).
IV. It relies on a centralized procurement system to ensure drug availability.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II and III only
(2) I, II and IV only
(3) II, III and IV only
(4) I, III and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

33. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched?
(1) Indira Rasoi Yojana – Free smartphones for women
(2) Mukhyamantri Nishulk Jaanch Yojana – Free diagnostic tests
(3) Palanhar Yojana – Farmer electricity subsidy
(4) Bhamashah Scheme – Youth development program
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

34. The Indira Rasoi Yojana is guided by the core resolution of:
(1) No one should sleep hungry (Koi Bhukha Na Soye)
(2) Save the girl child, educate the girl child
(3) "Jal Hai Toh Kal Hai"
(4) "Shiksha Sabka Adhikar"
(5) Question not attempted

35. Match List I (Scheme) with List II (Key Intervention) and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Scheme)
A. Mukhyamantri Kisan Mitra Urja Yojana
B. Mukhyamantri Jal Swavlamban Abhiyan
C. Indira Gandhi Shahri Credit Card Yojana
D. Mukhyamantri Digital Seva Yojana
List II: (Key Intervention)
i. Free smartphone to women
ii. Urban vendor support
iii. Farmer electricity subsidy
iv. Water conservation
Codes:
(1) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
(2) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
(3) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

36. Which of the following vulnerable groups is NOT specifically mentioned as a target beneficiary under standard Social Security Pension schemes?
(1) Old age citizens
(2) Widows

(4) Distributing free electric vehicles to all rural households
(5) Question not attempted

22. The Gargi Puraskar and Balika Protsahan schemes are fundamentally oriented towards which sector?
(1) Maternal healthcare and hospital delivery incentives
(2) Girl education incentives and academic excellence
(3) Nutritional support for adolescent girls
(4) Financial credits for women entrepreneurs
(5) Question not attempted

23. What does Rajasthan Mission 2030 represent?
(1) An immediate relief fund for natural disaster management
(2) A health mandate to eliminate all communicable diseases
(3) An exclusive framework for completing irrigation projects
(4) A long-term development vision document for the state
(5) Question not attempted

24. Which of the following is NOT a scheme primarily focused on the direct healthcare sector?
(1) Mukhyamantri Laghu Udhyog Protsahan Yojana
(2) Mukhyamantri Chiranjeevi Swasthya Bima Yojana
(3) Mukhyamantri Nishulk Dawa Yojana
(4) Mukhyamantri Nishulk Jaanch Yojana
(5) Question not attempted

25. Match List I (Scheme) with List II (Beneficiary/ Focus) and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Scheme)
A. Indira Rasoi Yojana
B. Social Security Pension schemes
C. Mukhyamantri Laghu Udhyog Protsahan Yojana
D. Rajasthan Yuva Vikas Prerak
List II: (Beneficiary/Focus)
i. Old age, widow, disability
ii. Urban poor
iii. Youth development
iv. MSME sector
Codes:
(1) A-i, B-ii, C-iv, D-iii
(2) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(3) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(4) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

26. In the context of the Palanhar Yojana, which of the following best describes its underlying social philosophy?
(1) State guardianship for destitute children in family settings
(2) Institutional care for orphan children in state facilities
(3) The state mandates corporate houses to legally adopt orphan children.
(4) The state focuses solely on adult rehabilitation while ignoring minor children.
(5) Question not attempted

27. Read the following statements regarding the Mukhyamantri Rajshri Yojana carefully:
Statement I: It aims to prevent female foeticide and improve the sex ratio.
Statement II: Financial assistance is provided in multiple stages linked to the girl child's birth, immunisation, and educational milestones.
Which of the following options is correct?
(1) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(2) Statement II is true, but Statement I is false.
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(5) Question not attempted

28. Consider the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Bhamashah Scheme fundamentally altered the paradigm of state welfare distribution.
Reason (R): It designated the adult woman as the financial head of the family, transferring cash benefits directly to bank accounts in her name.
Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

44. What is the primary deficiency that the Mukhyamantri Gramin Parivahan Yojana seeks to address?
(1) Poor air connectivity between major industrial hubs
(2) Limited public transport linking remote rural areas
(3) Insufficient parking spaces in highly populated urban centers
(4) Absence of dedicated freight corridors for industrial zones
(5) Question not attempted

45. Match List I (Scheme) with List II (Description) and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Scheme)
A. Mukhyamantri Gramin Parivahan Yojana
B. Gargi Puraskar
C. Rajasthan Mission 2030
D. Mukhyamantri Chiranjeevi Swasthya Bima Yojana
List II: (Description)
i. Health insurance coverage
ii. Long-term state development vision
iii. Rural transport support
iv. Girl education incentives
Codes:
(1) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

46. The Balika Protsahan scheme serves to complement which other major scheme by focusing on female academic empowerment?
(1) Mukhyamantri Kisan Mitra Urja Yojana
(2) Mukhyamantri Jal Swavlamban Abhiyan
(3) Indira Gandhi Shahri Credit Card Yojana
(4) Gargi Puraskar
(5) Question not attempted

47. Which of the following sets a target and roadmap for comprehensive and inclusive development across multiple sectors over the coming years?
(1) Rajasthan Mission 2030
(2) Bhamashah Digital Scheme
(3) Jan Aadhaar Card System
(4) Palanhar Yojana
(5) Question not attempted

48. Consider the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Mukhyamantri Chiranjeevi Swasthya Bima Yojana has substantially improved healthcare access.
Reason (R): It acts as a universal health insurance scheme, allowing families to avail cashless medical treatments up to a significant financial limit.
Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

49. In the context of welfare administration, what is a "Palanhar"?
(1) Government teacher appointed in rural primary schools
(2) Caretaker raising an orphan child with state aid
(3) Technical auditor for water conservation projects
(4) A healthcare professional prescribing free medicines
(5) Question not attempted

50. Read the following statements regarding the Mukhyamantri Rajshri Yojana:
I. It provides structured financial assistance aligned with a girl child's educational progression.
II. It promotes institutional deliveries by linking the first installment to birth in a medical facility.
III. It excludes families living below the poverty line.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

51. The Bhamashah Scheme was historically significant because it was one of the earliest large-scale interventions in India to:

(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

66. Which scheme is correctly paired with its primary objective?
(1) Indira Gandhi Shahri Credit Card Yojana – Interest-free loans for urban street vendors
(2) Jan Aadhaar – Free medicine distribution
(3) Palanhar Yojana – Rural transport support
(4) Gargi Puraskar – Pension for disabled persons
(5) Question not attempted

67. The conceptual framework of the Mukhyamantri Digital Seva Yojana highlights the recognition of a smartphone as:
(1) Luxury electronic item reserved for high-income groups
(2) A medium strictly to increase corporate telecom profits
(3) Tool for digital literacy and accessing e-governance
(4) An essential requirement for physical fitness tracking
(5) Question not attempted

68. Consider the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Mukhyamantri Gramin Parivahan Yojana is vital for rural economic development.
Reason (R): It enhances the mobility of rural populations, providing them easier access to urban markets, healthcare, and educational institutions.
Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

69. Gargi Puraskar is awarded to girls primarily on the basis of:
(1) Outstanding performance in international sports
(2) Successful completion of professional medical degrees
(3) High marks in specific board examinations
(4) Participation in state cultural festivals
(5) Question not attempted

70. Read the following statements regarding Rajasthan Mission 2030:
I. It limits its focus entirely to the agricultural sector.
II. It envisions transforming the region into a leader across various socio-economic indices.
III. It completely ignores infrastructure development in favor of direct cash transfers.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

71. The Mukhyamantri Chiranjeevi Swasthya Bima Yojana explicitly does NOT cover:
(1) Comprehensive inpatient hospitalization medical expenses
(2) Cashless treatments for critical illnesses
(3) Diagnostic tests integrated with hospital admission
(4) Life insurance payout for natural death outside hospitals
(5) Question not attempted

72. Read the following statements regarding the Palanhar Yojana:
I. It places destitute children in state-run orphanages.
II. It provides financial assistance to the caretaker to meet the child's educational and nutritional needs.
III. It strictly requires the caretaker to be a government employee.
IV. It promotes the socio-psychological well-being of the child by keeping them in a family environment.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(1) I and III only
(2) II and IV only
(3) I and IV only
(4) II and III only
(5) Question not attempted

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

Mukhyamantri Rajshri Yojana
(4) Mukhyamantri Rajshri Yojana → Rajasthan Mission 2030 → Jan Aadhaar
(5) Question not attempted

59. What is a direct socio-economic effect of the Indira Rasoi Yojana in urban environments?
(1) A significant increase in local real estate market prices
(2) Higher profits for multinational fast-food corporations
(3) Elimination of the need for agricultural subsidies
(4) Reduced food insecurity for laborers and the homeless
(5) Question not attempted

60. Read the following statements regarding Social Security Pension schemes:
I. They act as a vital safety net for individuals unable to participate in the labor market.
II. They demand that beneficiaries perform rigorous physical labour to qualify for the pension.
III. They provide periodic cash transfers.
IV. They encompass coverage for persons with severe disabilities.
V. They mandate that beneficiaries invest the pension money in state-run stock funds.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(1) I and III only
(2) II and V only
(3) III and IV only
(4) I, IV and V only
(5) Question not attempted

61. Under the Mukhyamantri Laghu Udhyog Protsahan Yojana, 'Protsahan' translates to 'encouragement'. How is this primarily achieved for MSMEs?
(1) Mandatory closure of large industrial manufacturing units
(2) By completely abolishing all labor laws
(3) Interest subvention on business loans for MSMEs
(4) Relocation of all small industries to special economic zones
(5) Question not attempted

62. Which of the following is a correct statement regarding the Rajasthan Yuva Vikas Prerak?
(1) It strictly offers overseas scholarships to engineering students.
(2) Direct cash transfers for all unemployed post-graduates
(3) It is an early retirement scheme for government employees.
(4) Youth training as catalysts for state welfare awareness
(5) Question not attempted

63. Identify the incorrect statement about the Mukhyamantri Kisan Mitra Urja Yojana.
(1) It is designed strictly for urban commercial electricity consumers.
(2) It provides a monthly subsidy on electricity bills.
(3) It reduces the operational costs of farming.
(4) It financially incentivizes the agricultural sector.
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

64. The primary infrastructure built under the Mukhyamantri Jal Swavlamban Abhiyan includes:
(1) Major state expressways and automated toll plazas
(2) Micro-irrigation networks and anicuts for conservation
(3) Solar energy parks and offshore wind power farms
(4) Large scale international airports
(5) Question not attempted

65. Match List I (Scheme) with List II (Target Sector) and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Scheme)
A. Mukhyamantri Laghu Udhyog Protsahan Yojana
B. Rajasthan Yuva Vikas Prerak
C. Mukhyamantri Kisan Mitra Urja Yojana
D. Mukhyamantri Jal Swavlamban Abhiyan
List II: (Target Sector)
i. Youth engagement
ii. Water security
iii. Agricultural energy costs
iv. MSME economy
Codes:
(1) A-iv, B-i, C-iii, D-ii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i

(1) Direct supply of seeds and fertilizers to women farmers
(2) Subsidising electricity for female-headed households
(3) Facilitating free higher education for girls
(4) Nutritional support for pregnant and nursing women
(5) Question not attempted

8. Consider the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Annapurna Food Security scheme plays a crucial role in supporting vulnerable demographics.
Reason (R): The scheme aims to distribute highly subsidised food grains to ensure basic dietary needs are met.
Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

9. Identify the scheme that is exclusively focused on providing free medicines to patients in state-run healthcare facilities.
(1) Mukhyamantri Nishulk Jaanch Yojana
(2) Mukhyamantri Chiranjeevi Swasthya Bima Yojana
(3) Mukhyamantri Nishulk Dawa Yojana
(4) Indira Gandhi Shahri Credit Card Yojana
(5) Question not attempted

10. Read the following statements regarding the Mukhyamantri Nishulk Jaanch Yojana:
I. It is aimed at providing free diagnostic services.
II. It requires citizens to pay a monthly premium for laboratory access.
III. It complements the initiative to reduce out-of-pocket healthcare expenses.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

11. What is the primary provision of the Indira Rasoi Yojana?
(1) Subsidised agricultural seeds and implements for local farmers
(2) Distributing free cooking gas cylinders to rural women
(3) Establishing state-funded grocery stores in remote tribal areas
(4) Subsidised nutritious meals for the urban poor
(5) Question not attempted

12. Read the following statements regarding Social Security Pension schemes:
I. They provide financial assistance to senior citizens.
II. They include targeted provisions for widows.
III. They extend regular financial support to persons with disabilities.
IV. They are exclusively available to individuals residing in urban municipal areas.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II and IV only
(2) II, III and IV only
(3) I, II and III only
(4) I, III and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

13. Which scheme is structured to explicitly support the MSME (Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises) sector?
(1) Mukhyamantri Kisan Mitra Urja Yojana for farmers
(2) Indira Gandhi Shahri Credit Card Yojana for urban poor
(3) Mukhyamantri Laghu Udhyog Protsahan Yojana
(4) Rajasthan Yuva Vikas Prerak training programme
(5) Question not attempted

14. What is the core agenda of the Rajasthan Yuva Vikas Prerak programme?
(1) Monthly unemployment allowance for all college graduates
(2) Subsidised transport strictly for university students
(3) Affordable business loans for traditional rural artisans
(4) Youth engagement in state welfare

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

73. Which of the following defines the Mukhyamantri Rajshri Yojana?
(1) Scheme for providing safe drinking water to all households
(2) A program offering loans to self-help groups
(3) Initiative for survival, health, and education of girls
(4) Policy for scientific urban solid waste management
(5) Question not attempted

74. Which of the following schemes is the odd one out as it does NOT exclusively target women or girls as its primary focus?
(1) Mukhyamantri Kisan Mitra Urja Yojana
(2) Mukhyamantri Rajshri Yojana
(3) Gargi Puraskar
(4) Indira Gandhi Matritva Poshan Yojana for mothers
(5) Question not attempted

75. Match List I (Scheme) with List II (Specific Target Action) and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Scheme)
A. Indira Gandhi Shahri Credit Card Yojana
B. Mukhyamantri Digital Seva Yojana
C. Mukhyamantri Gramin Parivahan Yojana
D. Gargi Puraskar
List II: (Specific Target Action)
i. Bridging the digital divide for women
ii. Providing loans to urban street vendors
iii. Promoting academic excellence among girls
iv. Enhancing mobility in rural areas
Codes:
(1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(4) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

76. The conceptual framework of the Jan Aadhaar card establishes that:
(1) Registration strictly limited to the eldest male member
(2) Single card for multiple government schemes and services
(3) Mandatory six-month renewal process with fixed fees
(4) It is valid only within urban municipal limits.
(5) Question not attempted

77. The Indira Gandhi Matritva Poshan Yojana reflects the commitment to achieving which broader public health goal?
(1) Elimination of adult lifestyle diseases in urban areas
(2) Curing genetically inherited diseases
(3) Reduced maternal and infant mortality via nutrition
(4) Promoting cosmetic surgeries in district hospitals
(5) Question not attempted

78. Consider the following schemes:
I. Rajasthan Yuva Vikas Prerak
II. Palanhar Yojana
III. Indira Gandhi Shahri Credit Card Yojana
IV. Gargi Puraskar
Which of the following represents the correct order from those addressing infants to youth and finally urban economic actors?
(1) II, IV, I, III
(2) II, I, IV, III
(3) IV, II, I, III
(4) I, II, III, IV
(5) Question not attempted

79. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Annapurna Food Security scheme.
(1) It distributes premium imported exotic fruits to the urban elite.
(2) It acts as a safety net against starvation.
(3) It guarantees subsidized food grains to eligible beneficiaries.
(4) It aligns with broader anti-poverty strategies.
(5) Question not attempted

80. Read the following statements about the Indira Rasoi Yojana:
I. It serves hot and nutritious meals.
II. Beneficiaries must pay a small, heavily subsidized token amount per meal.
III. It operates exclusively in rural panchayats.
IV. It utilizes the support of local NGOs and community organizations.
V. It provides free five-star hotel accommodations to beneficiaries.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(1) I and II only
(2) III and V only

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

and educational opportunities online. This inclusion helps in narrowing the digital gap and fosters gender-balanced development.

44. (2) Limited public transport linking remote rural areas
The primary focus of this initiative is to overcome the lack of adequate transport services in distant and isolated villages. By supporting the expansion of rural transport networks, the government facilitates easier movement for residents to access essential services like healthcare, education, and markets. Improved connectivity is vital for the economic growth and social integration of underserved rural communities.

45. (1) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
Government programs are structured to meet diverse societal needs, ranging from rural infrastructure to long-term planning. Enhancing transport in villages improves mobility, while awards for academic excellence encourage education among girls. Simultaneously, a comprehensive future vision guides state development, and health insurance ensures financial protection against medical emergencies. These initiatives together provide a robust framework for holistic social progress.

46. (4) Gargi Puraskar
These educational schemes work together to incentivize and reward academic performance among female students. By offering financial assistance and awards for reaching significant educational milestones, they encourage girls to pursue higher education and achieve their full potential. This focused support helps in improving female literacy rates and promotes a culture of academic excellence and empowerment within the state.

47. (1) Rajasthan Mission 2030
This vision document serves as a strategic roadmap for the state's inclusive development across various sectors over the next several years. It outlines specific goals and targets to elevate the socio-economic status of citizens by the end of the decade. By incorporating public input, the mission aims to transform the region into a leader in health, education, and infrastructure.

48. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
This health insurance scheme has played a vital role in making quality healthcare accessible by providing cashless treatment for a variety of medical conditions. By covering a significant amount of hospitalization costs for all eligible families, it prevents people from falling into poverty due to medical expenses. This universal approach ensures that every citizen can receive necessary care without financial stress.

49. (2) Caretaker raising an orphan child with state aid
In the context of social welfare, the term refers to a person who takes on the responsibility of raising and caring for an orphan or destitute child within a home setting. The state provides these caretakers with regular financial assistance to cover the child's expenses, including nutrition, clothing, and education. This support ensures that the child receives proper upbringing and care.

50. (1) I and II only
This initiative provides systematic financial support to encourage the birth and education of girls. By linking the first payment to institutional delivery and subsequent payments to school enrollment and completion, the scheme ensures better health and literacy outcomes. This program is inclusive and aims to improve the overall status of women in society through financial and social empowerment.

51. (3) Channeling welfare via biometrics to women family heads
This scheme was a pioneer in using technology and biometric authentication to deliver welfare benefits directly to citizens. By designating the woman as the head of the family, it took a significant step toward gender empowerment and financial inclusion. This innovative model ensured that subsidies and cash transfers were made transparently and reached the intended households without any intermediaries.

52. (3) I, II and III only
This unified identity system provides a single card and a unique identification number for each family, simplifying the process of accessing multiple government benefits. It effectively

NODIA

88. Consider the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Mukhyamantri Jal Swavlamban Abhiyan heavily promotes watershed management and local rainwater harvesting.
Reason (R): Decentralised water conservation is critical for achieving sustainable rural water security in water-scarce regions.
Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

89. Which of the following pairs accurately reflects the scheme and its primary demographic?
(1) Balika Protsahan – Primary school girls in government institutions
(2) Annapurna Food Security scheme – Large scale industrialists
(3) Indira Gandhi Shahri Credit Card Yojana – Urban street vendors and the urban poor
(4) Gargi Puraskar – Senior citizens
(5) Question not attempted

90. Read the following statements regarding the Mukhyamantri Digital Seva Yojana:
I. It charges a monthly premium for the smartphone provided.
II. It targets men as the primary recipients of the device.
III. It completely ignores internet connectivity provisions.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

91. The implementation of the Mukhyamantri Gramin Parivahan Yojana is expected to have a multiplier effect on:
(1) Space exploration research
(2) Urban metropolitan traffic and congestion management
(3) Foreign investment in high-technology industrial parks
(4) Rural healthcare, education attendance, and local trade
(5) Question not attempted

92. Read the following statements about the Gargi Puraskar:
I. It acts as an incentive for girls to continue their education.
II. It penalizes families who do not send their daughters to school.
III. It recognizes academic achievements at specific board examination levels.
IV. It provides a daily food ration instead of cash rewards.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(1) I and III only
(2) II and IV only
(3) I, II and III only
(4) III and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

93. What is the fundamental nature of the document/initiative known as Rajasthan Mission 2030?
(1) The annual financial budget of the state government
(2) A retrospective review of past governmental schemes
(3) Futuristic vision for socio-economic elevation by 2030
(4) A list of candidates for local body elections
(5) Question not attempted

94. The success of the Mukhyamantri Chiranjeevi Swasthya Bima Yojana can be best measured by:
(1) The number of new engineering colleges opened
(2) The volume of water saved in rural reservoirs
(3) Total number of new registrations for urban vendors
(4) Reduction in out-of-pocket costs for hospitalizations
(5) Question not attempted

95. Match List I (Scheme focused on Women/Girls) with List II (Specific Purpose) and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Scheme focused on Women/Girls)
A. Bhamashah Scheme

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

26. (1) State guardianship for destitute children in family settings
The core philosophy of this program is to ensure that orphan and destitute children are raised in a familiar family environment rather than in institutional orphanages. By providing financial support to relatives or designated guardians, the state facilitates a stable and nurturing upbringing. This approach prioritizes the child's emotional and psychological well-being, allowing them to grow within a community.

27. (3) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
This initiative is a comprehensive strategy to empower the girl child and improve the gender balance in society. It provides financial aid at various stages, including birth, vaccination, and school admission, to encourage parents to invest in their daughters' future. By linking assistance to health and education, the scheme successfully promotes institutional births and ensures higher female school enrollment.

28. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
This scheme revolutionized the distribution of welfare benefits by introducing a transparent, technology-driven system. By making the adult woman the financial head of the family and linking benefits to her bank account, the program promoted financial independence for women. This shift ensured that subsidies reached the correct beneficiaries directly, minimizing leakages and empowering women as primary decision-makers.

29. (3) A unified database for transparent welfare delivery
This identity system serves as a central platform for the efficient delivery of various government services and subsidies. By consolidating family data into a single database, it enables the government to identify eligible beneficiaries accurately. This unified approach reduces administrative hurdles, prevents duplication, and ensures that both cash and non-cash benefits are distributed in a transparent and timely manner.

30. (1) I and II only
This program is dedicated to improving maternal health and infant nutrition by providing financial incentives to pregnant women. The assistance is tied to specific health-seeking behaviors, such as attending prenatal check-ups and completing necessary vaccinations. By focusing on these critical periods, the scheme aims to reduce maternal mortality and ensure that children are born with a healthy weight.

31. (1) Annapurna Food Security scheme
Ensuring that no citizen suffers from hunger is a priority of this food security initiative. It provides essential food grains at highly subsidized prices to those in need, serving as a critical buffer against poverty and food price inflation. This program is a key part of the state's broader strategy to eliminate malnutrition and provide basic sustenance to all.

32. (2) I, II and IV only
This healthcare initiative ensures that essential medicines are available free of charge at all government health facilities. By using a centralized procurement system, the state maintains a steady supply of high-quality drugs, significantly reducing the medical expenses of patients. This program is open to all patients, helping to make quality healthcare accessible and affordable for the entire population.

33. (2) Mukhyamantri Nishulk Jaanch Yojana – Free diagnostic tests
Providing free diagnostic services is a crucial component of modern public healthcare management. This scheme allows patients to access expensive laboratory tests and imaging services without paying any fees at government medical centers. By removing the financial barriers to accurate diagnosis, the initiative ensures that diseases are detected early and patients can receive timely and effective medical treatment.

34. (1) No one should sleep hungry (Koi Bhukha Na Soye)
The primary mission of this urban kitchen initiative is to eliminate hunger among the poor and needy. By providing hot, nutritious meals at a very nominal price, the program ensures that even the most disadvantaged individuals have access to food. This commitment to basic human dignity and nutrition forms the foundation of the state's social welfare framework in urban areas.

NODIA

ANSWERS

1. (2) To deliver comprehensive health insurance to families
This scheme is a landmark initiative designed to provide comprehensive health insurance coverage to all families within the state. It aims to reduce out-of-pocket medical expenses by offering cashless treatment at both government and empanelled private hospitals for a wide range of illnesses. The policy ensures that financial barriers do not prevent access to essential healthcare services.

2. (1) Support for orphan and destitute children within a family environment
This social welfare program is specifically focused on providing care and financial assistance to orphan and destitute children. Unlike institutional care, it promotes raising these children within a family environment by supporting their designated caretakers. Monthly grants are provided to ensure the children receive proper nutrition, clothing, and education, thereby fostering a stable and supportive upbringing.

3. (3) Welfare and positive upbringing of the girl child
This scheme focuses on improving the social status of girls and ensuring their holistic development. It provides structured financial assistance to parents from the birth of a girl child through her various educational milestones. By linking financial aid to health and education, the program aims to curb female foeticide, improve the sex ratio, and encourage female literacy.

4. (4) It identifies the eldest male member as the financial head of the family.
This scheme was a pioneer in financial inclusion by designating the adult woman as the head of the family. It integrated various cash and non-cash benefits into a single bank account held by the female head. By making women the central focus of family identity, the initiative aimed at genuine empowerment and transparency in the welfare delivery system.

5. (1) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
These social welfare programs are strategically designed to address specific demographic needs. Health insurance is a core feature of the Chiranjeevi Yojana, while the Palanhar program cares for vulnerable children. The Rajshri initiative empowers girls through financial milestones, and the Bhamashah system streamlines family identity and financial inclusion. Together, these programs form a comprehensive social security net for the population.

6. (2) Jan Aadhaar
This system was introduced to establish a unified database and a single family identity card for all residents. It streamlines the delivery of various government welfare benefits, ensuring transparency and efficiency in the distribution process. By using a unique identity number, it eliminates duplicates and ensures that cash and non-cash benefits reach the intended beneficiaries directly and securely.

7. (4) Nutritional support for pregnant and nursing women
This initiative focuses on the critical health needs of pregnant women and lactating mothers to ensure better health outcomes for both mother and child. It provides cash incentives to beneficiaries upon reaching specific maternal health milestones, such as health check-ups and vaccinations. This support helps improve nutritional levels, reducing the risk of low birth weight and maternal anemia.

8. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Ensuring food security is a fundamental pillar of social welfare, especially for the most vulnerable populations. By distributing highly subsidized food grains, this scheme effectively addresses hunger and provides a safety net against malnutrition. This direct intervention ensures that basic dietary needs are met, thereby supporting the overall health and economic stability of families living below the poverty line.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

9. (3) Mukhyamantri Nishulk Dawa Yojana
This healthcare program provides essential medicines free of charge to all patients visiting government medical institutions. It aims to reduce the financial burden of medical treatment by ensuring the availability of high-quality drugs at no cost. By centralizing procurement and distribution, the scheme enhances the accessibility and affordability of healthcare for everyone, regardless of their socioeconomic status.

10. (3) I and III only
This health initiative is designed to provide diagnostic services at no cost in government hospitals. It allows patients to undergo various laboratory tests and imaging without any financial burden, complementing other free healthcare programs. By removing the cost of essential diagnostics, the scheme significantly reduces out-of-pocket expenses and ensures that medical conditions are identified and treated at early stages.

11. (4) Subsidised nutritious meals for the urban poor
This flagship program operates on the philosophy that no one should sleep hungry. It provides freshly cooked, nutritious, and hygienic meals to the urban poor and laborers at a highly subsidized rate in a dignified setting. By utilizing a network of kitchens across municipal areas, the scheme effectively addresses urban food insecurity and ensures access to affordable nutrition.

12. (3) I, II and III only
Social security pensions are designed to provide a financial safety net for vulnerable groups who lack a steady income. These schemes offer monthly monetary assistance to senior citizens, widows, and persons with disabilities to ensure their basic needs are met. By providing consistent support, the program enhances the quality of life and social dignity for these marginalized sections.

13. (3) Mukhyamantri Laghu Udhyog Protsahan Yojana
This scheme is specifically tailored to promote the growth of the micro, small, and medium enterprise sector. It provides financial support through easy credit access and interest subsidies on business loans. By reducing the cost of capital, the program encourages entrepreneurship, fosters industrial development, and creates employment opportunities for the local population, strengthening the state's overall economy.

14. (4) Youth engagement in state welfare dissemination
This program focuses on involving young individuals as active participants in the state's developmental process. The selected youth are trained to act as facilitators between the government and the public, helping to raise awareness about various welfare schemes. This engagement not only empowers the youth with practical experience but also ensures that benefits reach the last mile of society.

15. (1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
State welfare initiatives are diversified to address different human needs ranging from identity to nutrition. A unified identity card simplifies access to services, while maternal nutrition programs support early health. Similarly, food security measures provide essential grains to the needy, and free medicine schemes alleviate the cost of healthcare. These combined efforts create a comprehensive system of social protection.

16. (2) Electricity subsidy on agricultural power connections
This initiative aims to reduce the financial pressure on the farming community by providing monthly grants on electricity bills. By subsidizing power costs for agricultural connections, the government makes farming operations more sustainable and profitable. This support directly benefits small and marginal farmers, helping them manage their input costs and encouraging them to continue their vital contribution to agriculture.

17. (2) Water conservation to make villages self-reliant
This campaign focuses on achieving long-term water security by promoting local water harvesting and conservation techniques. It encourages community participation in building and restoring structures like anicuts, ponds, and tanks. By making villages self-reliant in their water needs, the program addresses the challenges of recurring droughts and depleting

NODIA

groundwater levels, ensuring sustainable water resources for agriculture and drinking.

18. (4) Mukhyamantri Rajshri Yojana → Gargi Puraskar → Rajasthan Yuva Vikas Prerak
The state offers a logical chain of support that begins at birth and extends through a child's educational journey and into adulthood. Financial incentives for health and education start early, followed by merit-based awards during high school years to encourage academic excellence. Finally, programs for young adults offer opportunities to engage in governance and community development, fostering lifelong empowerment.

19. (3) It requires applicants to pledge agricultural land as collateral.
This scheme is designed to provide interest-free loans to street vendors and the urban poor to help them rebuild their livelihoods. It specifically aims to protect small businesses from high-interest private lenders by offering accessible credit without the need for collateral. This support is crucial for financial inclusion in urban areas, enabling small-scale entrepreneurs to sustain their operations.

20. (2) I, II, III and IV only
This digital inclusion program provides smartphones with free internet connectivity to women who are the heads of their families. By bridging the digital divide, it empowers women to access e-governance services, educational resources, and online information. The initiative recognizes that digital literacy is essential in the modern era and facilitates the socio-economic advancement of women through improved connectivity.

21. (3) Enhancing connectivity through rural transport support
This program is dedicated to improving the transport infrastructure and connectivity in remote rural areas. By providing support for rural transport services, the government ensures that residents have easier access to markets, medical facilities, and educational institutions. Enhanced mobility fosters economic growth in villages and helps integrate rural populations with the mainstream economy, reducing the isolation of distant settlements.

22. (2) Girl education incentives and academic excellence
These schemes are primarily designed to promote education among girls by recognizing and rewarding their academic achievements. By providing financial incentives and awards to girls who excel in their board examinations, the government encourages them to pursue higher studies. This focus on female literacy and merit helps in narrowing the gender gap in education and empowers young women.

23. (4) A long-term development vision document for the state
This initiative represents a comprehensive and futuristic roadmap for the state's progress across all key sectors. It involves gathering suggestions from various stakeholders to create a collective vision for achieving significant socio-economic milestones by the year 2030. The document focuses on inclusive growth, infrastructure development, and improving the quality of life for all citizens through strategic planning.

24. (1) Mukhyamantri Laghu Udhyog Protsahan Yojana
While many state programs focus on public health through free medicines, diagnostic tests, and health insurance, other initiatives are directed toward economic development. Programs targeting the industrial sector aim to boost entrepreneurship and small-scale business growth through financial incentives. These economic schemes complement healthcare initiatives by improving the overall financial well-being and livelihood opportunities of the population within the state.

25. (2) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
Diverse welfare programs address the specific needs of various societal groups. Nutritious meal initiatives support the urban poor, while pension schemes provide a safety net for the elderly and disabled. Simultaneously, industrial promotion plans empower the small business sector, and youth-centric programs foster leadership and engagement. This multi-sectoral approach ensures that welfare benefits are distributed across different demographics.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

(3) I, II and IV only
(4) IV and V only
(5) Question not attempted

81. In the context of healthcare initiatives, the Mukhyamantri Nishulk Dawa Yojana fundamentally requires the state to:
(1) Public-private partnerships for building new hospitals
(2) Supply chain for procurement of essential medicines
(3) Force private clinics to offer free consultations
(4) Eliminate all diagnostic services
(5) Question not attempted

82. What is a direct positive effect of the Mukhyamantri Nishulk Jaanch Yojana on public health management?
(1) Timely medical diagnoses without financial hardship
(2) Private diagnostic laboratories raising testing fees
(3) Doctors stop relying on scientific tests.
(4) Government hospitals shut down their internal laboratories.
(5) Question not attempted

83. Read the following statements regarding Social Security Pension schemes carefully:
Statement I: These pensions recognize the state's obligation to ensure a dignified life for those structurally excluded from economic productivity.
Statement II: Widows and persons with severe disabilities are key beneficiaries of these regular cash transfers.
Which of the following options is correct?
(1) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(2) Statement II is true, but Statement I is false.
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(5) Question not attempted

84. The Mukhyamantri Laghu Udhyog Protsahan Yojana specifically does NOT provide support for:
(1) Micro enterprises seeking funds for business expansion
(2) Small scale manufacturing units needing working capital
(3) Medium enterprises requiring technological upgradation loans
(4) Large multinational corporations building headquarters
(5) Question not attempted

85. Match List I (Scheme Category) with List II (Representative Scheme) and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Scheme Category)
A. Health Insurance
B. Water Conservation
C. Rural Transport
D. Maternal Nutrition
List II: (Representative Scheme)
i. Indira Gandhi Matritva Poshan Yojana
ii. Mukhyamantri Gramin Parivahan Yojana
iii. Mukhyamantri Chiranjeevi Swasthya Bima Yojana
iv. Mukhyamantri Jal Swavlamban Abhiyan
Codes:
(1) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

86. The Rajasthan Yuva Vikas Prerak initiative directly relies on the energy of the youth to improve:
(1) The state's performance in international Olympic sports
(2) Last-mile delivery and awareness of welfare policies
(3) The production of high-yield variety seeds
(4) Construction speed of major national highway projects
(5) Question not attempted

87. Identify the correct objective of the Mukhyamantri Kisan Mitra Urja Yojana.
(1) Free solar panel installation for all urban households
(2) Supplying free tractors to marginal farmers
(3) Subsidizing household cooking gas for farmers
(4) Subsidy on electricity used for agricultural purposes
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

35. (1) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
The state implements various targeted interventions to support different sectors of society. Energy subsidies provide relief to farmers, while water conservation projects aim for long-term rural sustainability. Urban credit schemes help small-scale vendors regain financial stability, and digital initiatives provide women with modern tools like smartphones. These programs collectively work to enhance the socio-economic status and welfare of all citizens.

36. (4) Able-bodied unemployed youth
Social security pensions are specifically designed as a financial safety net for groups who are unable to work due to age, physical limitations, or social circumstances. While senior citizens, widows, and persons with disabilities receive regular cash transfers to maintain a basic standard of living, other programs target unemployed youth through skill development and training rather than through these specific pensions.

37. (3) Accessible loans and interest subsidies for MSMEs
This scheme is designed to stimulate the local economy by providing financial support to small-scale industries and entrepreneurs. By offering interest subventions on loans and easing the credit process, the government encourages the establishment and expansion of micro and small enterprises. This boost to the MSME sector leads to increased industrial production, innovation, and the creation of numerous employment opportunities.

38. (1) III, IV, I, II
Public welfare begins with meeting basic needs like food security, followed by ensuring health through insurance. Once survival and health are secured, the focus shifts to economic stability via industrial support and employment programs. Finally, a long-term strategic vision guides the state's overall development, ensuring that current progress leads to a prosperous and sustainable future for all.

39. (4) Youth-led awareness network for welfare programs
This initiative aims to bridge the gap between government policies and the general public by involving young people as agents of change. These youth are trained to disseminate information about various welfare schemes, ensuring that eligible citizens can easily access benefits. This network improves transparency and accountability in governance while providing young individuals with valuable leadership and community service experience.

40. (3) I, II, III and IV only
This agricultural support scheme provides a monthly subsidy on electricity bills to farmers, making irrigation more affordable. By reducing power costs, the program lowers the overall cost of production for farmers, which helps improve their income and standard of living. It also encourages regular bill payments, ensuring the stability of the power sector while supporting the backbone of the economy.

41. (3) Community-led local water harvesting structures
This program emphasizes a decentralized approach to water management by involving local communities in water conservation efforts. It focuses on the construction and renovation of harvesting structures like ponds, check dams, and tanks to capture rainwater. By empowering villagers to manage their own water resources, the scheme ensures long-term sustainability and builds resilience against droughts and water scarcity.

42. (1) Mukhyamantri Gramin Parivahan Yojana
While many development initiatives are specifically tailored for urban areas, such as providing credit cards to street vendors or setting up community kitchens in municipal zones, others focus exclusively on the rural landscape. Programs that enhance transport connectivity in villages are designed to address the unique logistical challenges faced by rural populations, linking them more effectively to wider markets and services.

43. (4) Digital inclusion for women via smartphones and internet
This initiative promotes digital literacy and empowerment by providing women, who are the heads of their families, with free smartphones and internet access. The goal is to ensure that women can benefit from the digital revolution, allowing them to access government services, information,

NODIA

B. Mukhyamantri Rajshri Yojana
C. Indira Gandhi Matritva Poshan Yojana
D. Mukhyamantri Digital Seva Yojana

List II: (Specific Purpose)

i. Empowerment via free smartphone
ii. Empowering women as the financial head of the family
iii. Assuring maternal nutrition during pregnancy
iv. Incentivising the birth and education of a girl child

Codes:

(1) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

96. A key feature of the Palanhar Yojana is that the financial assistance is provided on the condition that:

(1) Enrollment in a boarding school outside of the state
(2) Regular attendance at an Anganwadi center or school
(3) The caretaker surrenders their voting rights.
(4) The child begins working in local industries at age 10.
(5) Question not attempted

97. Which of the following is NOT an intended outcome of the Mukhyamantri Rajshri Yojana?

(1) Fostering a positive environment for the girl child
(2) Encouraging the girl child to drop out of school to assist in household chores
(3) Decreasing female infant mortality
(4) Ensuring higher enrollment of girls in schools
(5) Question not attempted

98. Consider the following domains of welfare. Which of the following represents a logical order from core Health to Social Security, Employment Support, and finally Infrastructure/Transport?

I. Mukhyamantri Gramin Parivahan Yojana
II. Mukhyamantri Laghu Udhyog Protsahan Yojana
III. Mukhyamantri Chiranjeevi Swasthya Bima Yojana
IV. Social Security Pension schemes

(1) III, IV, II, I
(2) IV, III, I, II
(3) I, II, III, IV
(4) II, I, IV, III
(5) Question not attempted

99. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the foundational philosophy of the Bhamashah Scheme.

(1) It fundamentally shifted control of household welfare funds to women.
(2) It minimized leakages in the welfare delivery system.
(3) It mandated the eldest male to physically collect cash from government offices.
(4) It utilized biometric verification for direct benefit transfers.
(5) Question not attempted

100. Read the following statements regarding the Jan Aadhaar system:

I. It functions as a single repository of demographic data for residents.
II. It issues separate, distinct identity cards for every single scheme in the state.
III. It recognizes the woman as the head of the family for welfare purposes.
IV. It facilitates the creation of a transparent e-governance ecosystem.
V. It completely eliminates the need for maintaining paper-based family ration records.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?

(1) I and III only
(2) II only
(3) IV and V only
(4) I, III and V only
(5) Question not attempted

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

replaced previous systems to create a more efficient and transparent database. By recognizing a woman as the family head, the system promotes empowerment while facilitating the smooth delivery of both cash and non-cash subsidies.

53. (3) It is targeted at children attending upper primary schools.
This maternal health program is specifically designed to support pregnant and lactating women by providing cash incentives tied to health milestones. It focuses on ensuring adequate nutrition during the critical stages of pregnancy and infancy to improve birth outcomes and maternal health. This intervention is key to reducing infant mortality and maternal anemia, rather than focusing on school-aged children.

54. (2) Hunger and severe malnutrition
The primary goal of this initiative is to ensure that no citizen suffers from lack of food by providing essential grains at highly subsidized rates. By addressing food insecurity among the most vulnerable populations, the scheme plays a crucial role in eliminating hunger and malnutrition. This baseline support is essential for the health and productivity of the state's citizens.

55. (1) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
The state offers a wide range of essential services to ensure the well-being of its residents across different sectors. Free medicine and diagnostic schemes alleviate healthcare costs, while subsidized meal programs address urban food security. Additionally, financial pensions support the elderly and disabled, providing a comprehensive social safety net that protects vulnerable groups and promotes overall public health.

56. (1) Increased public trust in government health centers
By providing essential medicines free of cost, this scheme has significantly enhanced the accessibility of healthcare in the public sector. The consistent availability of high-quality drugs at no charge has encouraged more people to seek medical treatment at government facilities. This increase in utilization demonstrates the growing public confidence in the state's ability to provide affordable and effective medical services.

57. (3) Establish high-end private medical colleges
This program is dedicated to making medical diagnostics accessible and affordable for everyone by providing free laboratory and imaging tests in public hospitals. The goal is to reduce out-of-pocket expenses and ensure early disease detection through accurate testing. While it focuses on improving public healthcare delivery and diagnostic accuracy, it does not involve the creation or funding of private educational institutions.

58. (1) Mukhyamantri Rajshri Yojana → Jan Aadhaar → Rajasthan Mission 2030
Welfare begins with targeted support for individuals, such as the empowerment and education of the girl child from birth. This individual-level care is supported by a robust family identity system that ensures transparent delivery of all benefits. Finally, these collective efforts are guided by a broad, long-term vision aimed at the comprehensive socio-economic development of the entire state.

59. (4) Reduced food insecurity for laborers and the homeless
By offering hot and nutritious meals at a minimal cost in urban centers, this program directly addresses the immediate needs of the most marginalized populations. It provides a reliable food source for daily laborers, street dwellers, and the poor, thereby significantly reducing hunger. This initiative enhances social dignity and ensures that basic nutritional needs are met within urban environments.

60. (2) II and V only
These pension schemes are designed to provide regular financial support to individuals who cannot participate in the labor force due to age, disability, or social conditions. The assistance is provided as a straightforward cash transfer to ensure a basic level of dignity and survival. There are no requirements for physical labor or mandatory stock market investments for these vulnerable beneficiaries.

61. (3) Interest subvention on business loans for MSMEs
This scheme encourages the growth of the micro, small, and medium enterprise sector by making capital more affordable through interest

NODIA

subsidies. By lowering the financial burden on loans, the government enables entrepreneurs to start new ventures or expand existing businesses. This support is vital for industrial development, fostering innovation, and generating significant employment opportunities for the local workforce.

62. (4) Youth training as catalysts for state welfare awareness
This initiative focuses on training and engaging young individuals to act as bridges between the government and the community. These youth work to increase public awareness about various social welfare schemes, ensuring that the benefits reach those who need them most. This role as catalysts helps improve the efficiency of governance while empowering the youth with leadership skills.

63. (1) It is designed strictly for urban commercial electricity consumers.
This program is specifically created to support the agricultural sector by providing a monthly subsidy on electricity bills for farmers. Its goal is to reduce the operational costs associated with farming and irrigation, thereby making agriculture more economically sustainable. By lowering energy expenses, the initiative directly benefits the rural farming community rather than targeting urban commercial or industrial users.

64. (2) Micro-irrigation networks and anicuts for conservation
This campaign focuses on building and restoring decentralized water conservation structures to improve local water security. Key projects include constructing anicuts, check dams, and ponds that help harvest rainwater and recharge groundwater. These small-scale infrastructure works are essential for providing sustainable water resources for both drinking and irrigation in rural areas, especially during periods of low rainfall.

65. (1) A-iv, B-i, C-iii, D-ii
State development is achieved through targeted support across various critical sectors. While industrial promotion schemes empower the small-scale economy, other programs focus on involving youth in governance. Simultaneously, subsidies on energy help reduce agricultural costs, and conservation projects ensure long-term water security. This comprehensive strategy addresses both economic growth and environmental sustainability to improve the overall quality of life.

66. (1) Indira Gandhi Shahri Credit Card Yojana – Interest-free loans for urban street vendors
This initiative is specifically designed to provide financial relief to the urban poor and small-scale vendors who were affected by economic disruptions. By offering interest-free loans without requiring collateral, the government helps these individuals restart their businesses and secure their livelihoods. This accessible credit protects them from exploitative lenders and promotes financial inclusion within the urban informal sector.

67. (3) Tool for digital literacy and accessing e-governance
This scheme recognizes that smartphones and internet access are essential tools for participation in the modern digital economy. By providing these devices to women who head their families, the state promotes digital literacy and simplifies access to various online government services. This empowerment helps bridge the digital divide and enables citizens to stay informed and connected in today's world.

68. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Improving rural transport is fundamental to economic growth, as it facilitates the movement of people and goods between villages and urban centers. Better connectivity allows rural residents to reach markets more easily, access higher education, and obtain medical care without significant delays. This enhanced mobility breaks down the isolation of remote areas and promotes more balanced regional development.

69. (3) High marks in specific board examinations
This award is a merit-based incentive given to female students who demonstrate exceptional academic performance in their board examinations. By providing financial rewards to top-performing girls, the government encourages them to continue their education and strive for higher academic goals. This recognition

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

of merit helps in promoting female literacy and empowering young women to achieve professional success.

70. (3) I and III only
This futuristic initiative is designed to be a multi-sectoral roadmap for the state's comprehensive development. It covers everything from agriculture and infrastructure to health and social welfare, aiming to transform the region into a socio-economic leader. The mission relies on broad-based planning and stakeholder suggestions rather than being limited to a single sector or focusing only on cash transfers.

71. (4) Life insurance payout for natural death outside hospitals
This health insurance scheme is focused on providing cashless medical treatment for inpatient hospitalization and critical illnesses. It covers a wide range of medical expenses, including surgeries and diagnostic tests conducted during a hospital stay. However, its primary function is health coverage for living patients rather than providing life insurance payouts for deaths occurring outside of medical treatment.

72. (1) I and III only
This social welfare program is centered on the principle of keeping orphan and destitute children within a family environment by supporting their caretakers. The state provides financial aid for the child's education and nutrition, and the caretaker does not need to be a government employee. This approach avoids institutionalization and prioritizes the child's psychological development and social integration.

73. (3) Initiative for survival, health, and education of girls
This initiative is a holistic program aimed at improving the life of the girl child from birth through her education. It provides systematic financial assistance to parents to ensure that the child receives proper healthcare and completes her schooling. By linking aid to these milestones, the scheme encourages the positive upbringing of girls and addresses social issues like gender inequality.

74. (1) Mukhyamantri Kisan Mitra Urja Yojana
While several state initiatives are specifically designed to empower women and girls through educational incentives, maternal nutrition, and digital inclusion, other programs focus on different sectors like agriculture. Schemes that provide subsidies on electricity for farming activities are intended to benefit the entire agricultural community, regardless of gender, by reducing the overall cost of production for farmers.

75. (1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
State welfare programs are targeted to address specific challenges faced by different groups. Credit schemes help urban vendors restart their businesses, while digital initiatives empower women with modern connectivity. Simultaneously, improving rural transport increases mobility for distant populations, and academic awards encourage girls to excel in their studies. This multi-faceted approach ensures that diverse social and economic needs are met.

76. (2) Single card for multiple government schemes and services
The core principle of this identity system is to provide a single, unified card that facilitates access to various state government benefits and services. It establishes a centralized database that eliminates the need for multiple identity documents for different schemes. By simplifying the process for citizens and ensuring transparency, the system creates a more efficient and effective welfare delivery mechanism.

77. (3) Reduced maternal and infant mortality via nutrition
This public health initiative focuses on the critical nutritional needs of pregnant and lactating women. By providing financial support tied to maternal health check-ups, the scheme aims to ensure healthier pregnancies and better birth outcomes. This intervention is essential for reducing maternal and infant mortality rates and improving the long-term health and development of children from birth.

NODIA

78. (1) II, IV, I, III
The state provides a range of welfare measures that address the needs of citizens at various stages of life and across different sectors. Support begins

with the care of vulnerable children, followed by educational awards for students. For adults, the government offers engagement opportunities in community development and financial credit to help urban residents establish sustainable livelihoods and small businesses.

79. (1) It distributes premium imported exotic fruits to the urban elite.
This food security program is designed to provide basic nutritional support by distributing essential food grains like wheat and rice at highly subsidized prices. Its goal is to act as a safety net against hunger and malnutrition for the economically disadvantaged sections of society. It focuses on providing basic sustenance rather than supplying luxury food items to the wealthy.

80. (2) III and V only
This urban welfare program provides hot and nutritious meals to the needy at a nominal cost in a dignified environment. It operates through a network of kitchens in municipal areas and often collaborates with local NGOs for effective management. The scheme focuses on providing affordable food to laborers and the poor, rather than operating in rural panchayats or providing luxury hotel stays.

81. (2) Supply chain for procurement of essential medicines
To successfully implement this healthcare initiative, the state must maintain an efficient and centralized system for purchasing and distributing a wide range of essential drugs. This ensures that high-quality medicines are always available free of charge at all government health institutions. This robust supply chain is the backbone of the program, making medical treatment affordable for all patients.

82. (1) Timely medical diagnoses without financial hardship
This healthcare program allows patients to undergo various laboratory tests and imaging services for free at public medical facilities. By removing the financial barriers to diagnostics, the scheme ensures that diseases are identified accurately and early. This leads to more effective medical treatment and significantly reduces the financial burden on families, improving overall public health management and patient outcomes.

83. (3) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Social security pensions are a vital mechanism for ensuring that vulnerable groups, such as the elderly, widows, and persons with disabilities, can live with dignity. These regular cash transfers provide a necessary financial cushion for those who are structurally unable to earn an income. By fulfilling this obligation, the state protects its citizens from extreme poverty and social exclusion.

84. (4) Large multinational corporations building headquarters
This industrial development scheme is specifically designed to support the growth and sustainability of the micro, small, and medium enterprise sector. It provides financial assistance through interest subsidies on business loans to help local entrepreneurs start or expand their ventures. Its focus is entirely on fostering small-scale industries and local economic growth, rather than providing aid to large multinational corporations.

85. (1) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
The state implements specialized programs to address diverse challenges ranging from health to environmental sustainability. While health insurance provides financial protection during medical emergencies, water conservation projects aim for long-term rural security. Similarly, enhancing transport links improves mobility in remote areas, and maternal nutrition programs support the health of mothers and infants. These efforts collectively enhance the well-being of the population.

86. (2) Last-mile delivery and awareness of welfare policies
This program harnesses the energy and potential of young individuals to improve the reach of government services. These youth are trained to educate the public about various social welfare schemes, ensuring that eligible beneficiaries understand how to access their rights. This engagement improves the transparency and effectiveness of policy implementation while fostering a sense of social responsibility among the youth.

87. (4) Subsidy on electricity used for agricultural purposes
This initiative is designed to provide financial relief to the farming community by offering a

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

monthly grant on electricity bills. By subsidizing the cost of power used for irrigation and other farming activities, the government makes agricultural production more viable and profitable. This support directly benefits farmers, helping them manage their operational costs and contributing to overall agricultural sustainability.

88. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Sustainable water management is critical in arid regions, making decentralized conservation efforts vital for rural security. This campaign focuses on building and restoring local structures to harvest rainwater and recharge groundwater. By involving the community in these activities, the state ensures that villages become self-reliant in their water needs, thereby mitigating the impact of recurring droughts and water scarcity.

89. (3) Urban street vendors and the urban poor
This urban credit initiative is specifically designed to provide financial support to street vendors and the poor who work in the informal sector. By offering interest-free loans without the need for collateral, the scheme helps these individuals rebuild their small businesses and secure their livelihoods. This targeted intervention promotes financial inclusion and economic stability for disadvantaged populations in municipal areas.

90. (4) I, II and III
This program is a digital inclusion initiative that provides free smartphones and internet connectivity to women who are the heads of their families. Its goal is to empower women by giving them access to e-governance, educational resources, and online information. There are no monthly charges for the device, and it specifically targets women rather than men to bridge the digital gap.

91. (4) Rural healthcare, education attendance, and local trade
Enhancing transport connectivity in rural areas has a wide-reaching impact on the socio-economic development of villages. Better mobility allows residents to reach healthcare facilities more quickly, ensures more regular attendance of students in schools and colleges, and facilitates easier transport of goods to markets. These improvements strengthen the local economy and integrate rural communities more effectively with the wider region.

92. (2) II and IV only
This educational incentive scheme is designed to reward and recognize the academic excellence of female students in their board examinations. By providing financial awards, the government encourages girls to continue their studies and strive for higher academic achievement. The program focuses on positive reinforcement through merit-based rewards rather than using penalties or providing daily food rations to the students.

93. (3) Futuristic vision for socio-economic elevation by 2030
This document serves as a comprehensive strategic roadmap that outlines the state's goals for multi-sectoral development over the coming years. It incorporates suggestions from a wide range of stakeholders to create a collective vision for the future. The mission focuses on achieving significant milestones in health, education, infrastructure, and overall quality of life for all citizens by 2030.

94. (4) Reduction in out-of-pocket costs for hospitalizations
The effectiveness of this health insurance scheme is demonstrated by the significant decrease in the medical expenses that families must pay for hospital treatment. By providing cashless coverage for a wide range of illnesses and procedures, the program ensures that quality healthcare is accessible without causing financial ruin. This reduction in personal healthcare spending highlights the scheme's impact on social security.

95. (1) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
The state implements diverse initiatives aimed at the empowerment and well-being of women and girls. These include designating women as family heads for financial inclusion and providing incentives for the education of girls. Additionally, maternal nutrition programs ensure healthy pregnancies, and digital schemes provide modern tools like smartphones. These combined efforts work to enhance the social and economic status of women.

NODIA

96. (2) Regular attendance at an Anganwadi center or school
To ensure the holistic development of children under this scheme, the financial assistance provided to caretakers is linked to the child's active participation in education and health services. Regular attendance at schools or Anganwadi centers is mandatory for continued support. This condition ensures that the child not only receives nutritional care but also gains a proper education for a better future.

97. (2) Encouraging the girl child to drop out of school to assist in household chores
This initiative is specifically designed to promote the health, education, and social empowerment of the girl child. It provides financial aid at key milestones to encourage parents to keep their daughters in school and ensure they receive proper healthcare. The program aims to decrease infant mortality and foster a positive environment for girls, rather than discouraging their educational progress.

98. (1) III, IV, II, I
Public welfare starts with providing health insurance to protect families from medical emergencies. This is followed by establishing a social security net through pensions for vulnerable groups. Economic livelihood is then supported through industrial incentives that encourage small business growth. Finally, infrastructure and transport development ensure that citizens can easily access services and markets, completing a comprehensive system of welfare.

99. (3) It mandated the eldest male to physically collect cash from government offices.
The Bhamashah Scheme of Rajasthan aimed to empower women by making them heads of household financial transactions and enabling direct benefit transfers into bank accounts. It reduced leakages through digital payments and used biometric identification (linked with Aadhaar) for transparency. The scheme avoided physical cash collection and middlemen. Therefore, the statement about mandating the eldest male to collect cash is incorrect, as it contradicts its core philosophy of women empowerment and digital governance.

100. (2) II only
This identity system provides a single, unified family card that serves as a common platform for accessing various government subsidies and services. It establishes a transparent database that streamlines benefits delivery and recognizes the woman as the family head. Rather than issuing separate cards for each scheme, it uses a unique identity to simplify governance and eliminate redundant paper records.

www.nodia.in

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

Visit :
www.pdf.tube

Download PDFs For :

- ✓ MPPSC Chapterwise Question Bank
- ✓ KVS/NVS Chapterwise Question Bank
- ✓ KVS/NVS 30 Sample Papers for Tier-II
- ✓ DSSSB TGT Chapterwise Question Bank
- ✓ DSSSB Sample Papers
- ✓ Chapterwise Question Bank
- ✓ JEE NEET Foundation
- ✓ Primary Classes Worksheets
- ✓ Olympiad Guide
- ✓ Sample Papers
- ✓ Previous Year CBSE Papers
- ✓ Previous JEE, NEET and CUET Papers

Nodia Editions LLP

125, Sector 6, Vidhyadhar Nagar, Jaipur 302039

MRP ₹ 590.00

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube